

ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1871-72.

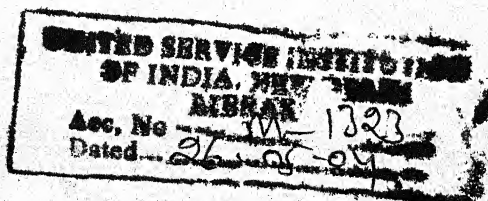
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## P R E F A C E.

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THE Annals of India, comprised in the present volume, contain little that is startling, though much that is important, in relation to the steady progress of the various native populations under the British Crown. A necessary reduction of expenditure in Public Works followed a succession of financial deficits; but it will be seen, nevertheless, that most important works were undertaken and carried through, adding at once to the comfort of the people and the stability of the Empire.

The Editor has ventured, in the introduction to this volume, to step out of the usual course to notice one of those startling events which throw a gloom over the present and form landmarks in the future of nations—the murder of the chief ruler of the land. Properly, that mournful event ought to have remained for the volume succeeding this, but it was impossible for an Annalist of India to pass over, on any mere ground of verbal propriety, an occurrence which drew to India the attention of all civilized nations.

Lord Mayo was succeeded by Lord Northbrook, who entered on his Viceroyalty under the happiest auspices of a general sympathy and approval, both on the part of the European and Native communities. The connection of his Excellency, and of his family, with India, and his thorough knowledge of official life, seemed to give the best augury of future good government. In the year properly under review the nation also lost, by an accident, one of the ablest and best of its Governors, Sir Henry Durand, and, by a base murder, the Chief Justice of India.

The vast Financial and other changes of the year will have their results in years to come. The Assignment of sums of money to the different Provincial Governments was promptly carried out, and is now the subject of careful enquiry on the part of the Viceroy.

The same remark applies to the immense legal work of Mr. Fitz-James Stephen, completed in the year in which we write, but to some extent arrested subsequently in consequence of the strongly expressed disapproval of large sections of the people.

Early in the year a dangerous rebellion broke out in Afghanistan, under the leadership of the Ameer's second and ablest son; and for a time the prospects on that frontier seem very dark and threatening. Eventually the Ameer's arms triumphed, and the rebel, Yakoob Khan, completely subdued, was allowed to retain the Government of Herat.

At the close of the year an Expedition was sent out to the Looshai hills, to exact reparation for injuries done by the hillmen to British life and property in the Tea Districts of Cachar. The operations—throughout most successful—were completed early in the present year, and there is reason to hope that they will permanently check the raids of the hill tribes, especially as there is every intention to follow up the Expedition by measures calculated to promote a genial and profitable intercourse between hill and plain.

With these exceptions, and some trifling outbreaks of tribes, the year was one of peace, so far as India was concerned, though the chronic warfare in the huge territory between China and Burma and beyond the borders of Yarkund, as well as on the Western frontier, and in Oman, has been sufficient to arrest many wise projects for the extension of commerce and the arts of peace.

SERAMPORE,  
21st October, 1872. }

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INDIAN ADMINISTRATION  
IN 1870-71.

INTRODUCTION.

BRITISH INDIA in general terms may be said to be included within latitude  $8^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $66^{\circ}$  and  $44'$  and  $99^{\circ} 30'$  E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sind, the inland frontier is 4,680 miles, while the coast line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of  $75^{\circ}$ , is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of  $28^{\circ}$ . The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population.

The whole Peninsula of India with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France and the territories of the King of Burma is governed by Great Britain. At the last census of 1868 the population of the French possessions was 229,000 and the superficial extent of territory 122,500 acres. In Area, India is slightly less than the whole extent of Europe without Russia. The French Possessions are.—Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, population, 32,670; Karical, on the Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, Yanaon, on the Orissa Coast, Mahe, on the Malabar Coast, square miles, 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ , population 171,217. The Portuguese Possessions are.—Goa, Western Coast, square miles 1,066, population 363,788; Damaun, Concan Coast, Diu, South Coast of Kattywar, square miles not known, population, 44,808.

The French and Portuguese territories are administered in each case by a Governor General, the former from Pondicherry and, the latter from Goa.



British India is divided into Feudatory and non-Feudatory States under the Viceroy and Governor General, though the non-Feudatory States are for all ordinary purposes under the direct Government of their own chiefs, assisted and guided by British officers. The exact area and population of the states has heretofore been estimated merely, but the surveys which are being pushed on with marvellous rapidity and the census of 1871-72, will enable the Government at no distant date to arrive at more approximately correct returns. The latest estimates are the following :—

		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Non-Feudatory	...	910,853	155,348,090
Feudatory	...	646,147	46,245,888
Native States under French Government		188	203,887
Ditto Portuguese ditto		1,066	313,262
Total Area and Population		1,558,254	202,111,127

These figures show a difference as compared with those of the previous annual returns ; the estimated population is a little lower, and the area about 50,000 square miles higher than in the previous year. The census will give an entirely new basis for the Annals of Indian Administration. At present we have merely estimates with respect to many subjects on which after the census we shall have an approach to certainty.

Although not strictly belonging to the year under review it is impossible for an annalist of India, writing in the year 1872, to omit noticing the deplorable death of the Viceroy, under whose mild and beneficent rule India had been for the previous three years. On the 25th January Earl Mayo left Calcutta to visit British Burma, and our great prison house on the Andaman Islands. The visit to Burma was one of those marked successes to which Lord Mayo during his term of office had accustomed his countrymen and the natives of India. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and he made several of those pointed, graphic, forcible, little speeches by means of which he found his way to the kernel of difficult subjects and to the hearts of the people of India. On the 8th February, His Excellency visited Port Blair in the Flagship of Admiral Cockburn ; the Admiral himself was left at Calcutta ill with dysentery, of which he died on the 10th February. The Viceroy ascended Mount Harriett on the day of his arrival, and on the point of re-embarking in the evening he was stabbed by a convict, and died, within a few minutes, in course of removal to the Glasgow. The post of Governor General was assumed, according to rule, by Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Governor of Madras, who, on

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taking his seat in the Council, made the following graceful remarks, well worthy of a place in the Annals of Indian Administration.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have to claim your sympathy in the performance  
 "of the saddest duty of my life. The seat which I have  
 "the honour to occupy for a moment has been opened to  
 "me by a cruel crime perpetrated against the most just and  
 "most compassionate of men. It would be superfluous for me  
 "now to expatiate on the merits of the statesman and the  
 "friend whom we have lost, though no one knew those  
 "merits better than myself and no one felt them more.  
 "Other voices more eloquent and authoritative have done  
 "full justice to the dead, but during the brief period of my  
 "presence in your deliberations it will be my study to  
 "honour his memory, to follow his councils, and to benefit  
 "by his example. Gentlemen, if I find myself surrounded  
 "here by friends and not by strangers it is still to his  
 "goodness that I owe this consolation and advantage.—You  
 "gave your cordial, zealous, independent, support to the Earl  
 "of Mayo in the labours and responsibilities of his beneficent  
 "and successful government. I need not express my confidence that you will grant me the same assistance, of which  
 "I shall stand in far greater need."

The body of Lord Mayo was landed in Calcutta on the 16th February, and was followed to Government House by an immense and mournful procession comprising all classes in Calcutta. The body lay-in-state for two days, and was then, after a solemn funeral service, read by the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by a choir, retaken to the Glasgow for transmission to Ireland. The successor of Lord Mayo is Lord Northbrook whose knowledge of and deep interests in Indian affairs may be accepted as a hopeful augury for the future.

This mournful event was preceded by the murder, in September of the year under review, of the Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Norman, who was stabbed by a man belonging to the same tribe as the later assassin of the Viceroy. The Chief Justice was entering his court when the assassin rushed upon him. These two events, the one in the year under review, and the other in the year in which we now write, were so similar in character that it was difficult to doubt that they were of the same class of crime, and committed with the same object which it would be a desecration of the word to term political, but which nevertheless could not be merely personal.

## CHAPTER I.

*AREA, POPULATION, AND LANGUAGES.*

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

THE British Empire in India may be said to date from 1599 when the East India Company was formed. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two presidencies. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sind to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. The succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burma, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief and a Council, composed of these officials and two civilians. The division of the armies into separate commands has been a subject of long standing differences of opinion among Military men and administrators, and only this last year was brought prominently before the public in a voluminous Return on army expenditure with strong views, however, in favour of maintaining the local character and traditions of the several forces. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British Province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab has a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures of

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their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles, and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay, but the Collectorates are divided between two Revenue Commissioners. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Sub-divisions under Joint, Assistant, or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each district has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service, and military officers of the Staff Corps. In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors



of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. In the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England.

The following tables show the number and distribution of the Army and the Civil Service:—

Presidencies or Provinces.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal ... ..	4,062	9,041
North-West Provinces ... ..	9,964	15,120
Madras ... ..	5,180	25,376
Bombay ... ..	10,583	39,002
Punjab ... ..	14,971	17,585
Central Provinces ... ..	2,301	3,178
Oude ... ..	3,829	2,327
British Burma ... ..	2,011	3,019
Mysore ... ..	1,723	3,383
Hyderabad ... ..	2,342	11,003
Rajpootana ... ..	...	4,339
Central India ... ..	...	...
Total for all India ... ..	56,966	1,33,583

On 31st December, 1869-1870, the strength of the Bengal Civil Service was as follows:—

Government.	Number of Civilians.	Total Absent.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absentees.
Government of India ... ..	29	6	Nil.	20.6
Bengal ... ..	251	39	1	15.5
North-Western Provinces ... ..	208	31	1	14.9
Punjab ... ..	54	7	1	12.9
Oude ... ..	20	2	Nil.	10.
Central Provinces ... ..	18	5	Nil.	27.7
Total ... ..	580	90		
Government of India ... ..	21	4	Nil.	19.049
Bengal ... ..	264	59	Nil.	22.348
North-Western Provinces ... ..	206	37	Nil.	17.96
Punjab ... ..	62	15	Nil.	23.80
Oude ... ..	23	3	Nil.	13.04
Central Provinces ... ..	15	5	1	33.33
Total ... ..	592	123		



MADRAS.

Madras consists of twenty-one districts, including the Neilgherry Hills which were formed into a district during the year 1869-70. His Excellency the Governor, and Council, conducted the duties of Government at Ootacamund on these Hills during three months of the year—from the beginning of July to the end of September of the year under review. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 8th July, and the last on the 23rd September 1870. The area of the Province is estimated at 141,113 square miles, and the population at 26,000,000. The new district added about 1,000 square miles and a population of 38,142 to the Presidency. Of these 2,616 are Europeans, and 19,891 belong to the hill tribes. The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was estimated by the last Census at 24,633,127. The total population of the Presidency is said to be (in round numbers) twenty-six millions, but from the large Zemindaries in Madura, as well as from the independent State of Poodoocottah, no returns had been received when the administration reports were issued. The registration is made by the Village Accountants, each of whom records the births and deaths occurring in his village, and transmits to the Collector of the district, through the Talook authorities, a monthly abstract therefrom, with particulars as to age and cause of death. The Talooks have been constituted registration circles, and the Revenue Inspectors of each talook supervise the registration. The talook returns are tabulated in the Collector's office and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, who is also furnished with a detailed statement of every cholera-death in each circle. In the Town of Madras the birth registration is improving.

The following shows the Birth rates of the several districts :—

Per 1,000 of Population.			Per 1,000 of Population.		
1. Tanjore ...	...	31.4	12. Tinnevely ...	...	20.2
2. Chingleput ...	...	27.6	13. Vizagapatam ...	...	18.8
3. Salem ...	...	27.4	14. South Arcot ...	...	18.6
4. North Arcot ...	...	24.8	15. Madras ...	...	18.08
5. Malabar ...	...	23.2	16. Godavery ...	...	17.2
6. Bellary ...	...	22.2	17. Neilgherries ...	...	16.8
7. Ganjam ...	...	22.1	18. Nellore ...	...	16.6
8. Kistna ...	...	21.8	19. Madura ...	...	16.4
9. Kurnool ...	...	21.8	20. Cuddapah ...	...	15.6
10. South Canara ...	...	21.4	21. Coimbatore ...	...	15.4
11. Trichinopoly ...	...	20.2			

The following shows the Death Ratios of the several Districts :—

## Death Ratios of the several districts.

## Remarks.

1. Ganjam	...	13.4	per mille.	Zemindary tracts imperfectly returned ; district healthy ; no epidemic cholera.
2. Vizagapatam	...	13.5	"	Do. do. do.
3. Malabar	...	14.6	"	Absence of epidemic disease.
4. Neilgherries	...	15.02	"	Do. do.
5. Coimbatore	...	15.1	"	Very slight prevalence of cholera.
6. Nellore	...	15.2	"	No epidemic after February.
7. Cuddapah	...	15.8	"	No cholera. Fever prevalent.
8. Madura	...	15.9	"	Zemindaries not included ; cholera prevalent.
9. Bellary	...	16.5	"	Country tolerably healthy ; not a case of cholera. Fever prevailing.
10. South Arcot	...	17.2	"	Slight cholera.
11. South Canara	...	17.4	"	Fever and small-pox in excess ; very little cholera.
12. Kurnool	...	19.3	"	Small-pox and fever in excess ; no cholera.
13. North Arcot	...	19.3	"	Cholera prevalent for three months.
14. Chingleput	...	19.5	"	Do. do. do.
15. Kistna	...	19.6	"	Slight cholera and small-pox.
16. Trichinopoly	...	19.7	"	Cholera prevalent in the beginning and end of the year.
17. Salem	...	21.2	"	Epidemic prevalence of cholera and fever.
18. Tinnevely	...	23.07	"	Do. slight fever prevalence.
19. Tanjore	...	24.3	"	Cholera very fatal early in the year.
20. Madras (town)	...	26.4	"	Cholera in May, June, and July.
21. Godavery	...	27.1	"	Severe cholera in May, June, July, and August, followed by great prevalence of malarious fever.

The intensity of cholera in certain districts which had been attacked in the previous year was, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, much increased by outbreaks at pilgrim-sites, and particularly at Tripatore and Conjeveram. At the end of the year cholera had gradually declined, though a reproduction occurred in a few of the southern districts. A severe outbreak which occurred in the Godavery District, was traced to importation. The deaths from small pox fell lower in 1870 than in any previous year since the mortality has been registered. In 1866-67 and 1868 a great wave of small-pox passed over the whole of India, but since the end of 1868 there has been a general decline of small-pox in all other parts of India. The total number of deaths from this disease was 11,252, against 17,448 in 1869. This decline of small-pox mortality, the administration report says, is "not directly attributable to any benefit derived from vaccination, but to the natural laws of the disease itself, which give to it the properties of increase and decay at fixed intervals of time." The total number of deaths from fever in 1870 was 151,027, against 132,346 in 1869. Most of the districts in which there are hill ranges show a high mortality from febrile diseases.

The Army returns show that the mean strength of the British Troops was 11,035. The total number of admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,489, of daily sick 695·16, of deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and of invalids according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827—71 for discharge, and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength :—

Admitted sick	...	...	1436·25	per mille.
Constantly sick	...	...	62·99	"
Deaths	{ in hospital	...	16·94	"
	{ out of hospital	...	2·35	"
Invalided	{ for change 70·43	...	77·04	"
	{ for discharge 6·61	...		"
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding.			96·33	"

During the year, the additions to the Army by recruiting in India, drafts from England and the Colonies, and rejoining of deserters were 3,386 men, and during the same period the losses to the force numbered 2,221. The following important table shows the fluctuations in the annual sickness and mortality of the British Troops in the Madras Presidency from 1859 to the end of 1870. For the last ten years columns have been added to the table showing the variations in the proportion of invaliding both for discharge and change of climate :—

—	Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
			Admissions.	Deaths.			Invalided.		Total.
				In Hospi- tal.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For dis- charge.	For change of climate.	
Inspr.-Genl.'s Returns, Indn. Medl. Dept.	1858-59	15,482	1880·8	42·3	6·4	48·7			
	1859-60	16,921	1028·01	15·9	2·5	18·4			
	1860	10,741	1699·4	19·1	2·04	21·2			
	1861	15,051	1361·7	14·5	1·8	16·5	8·1	49·6	57·7
	1862	13,920	1291·1	17·09	1·7	18·8	13·3	22·2	35·5
	1863	12,580	1232·4	16·5	1·7	18·8	9·5	18·7	28·3
	1864	13,281	1521·08	16·5	3·01	19·5	11·5	28·5	40·09
	1865	13,623	1426·4	19·5	3·6	20·1	14·0	51·02	65·03
	1866	11,498	1460·6	20·2	2·9	22·5	4·9	33·9	38·8
	1867	10,928	1358·2	15·7	2·3	21·7	10·5	46·1	56·6
Stational Returns ...	1868	9,934	1388·3	16·3	3·0	19·3	10·5	44·1	54·6
	1869	10,880	1258·6	21·0	2·2	23·4	9·5	52·8	62·4
	1870	11,035	1436·2	16·9	2·3	19·2	8·2	47·4	55·7
							6·6	70·4	77·05

The invaliding, therefore, was heavier in 1870 than in former years, but there was a considerable reduction in mortality as compared with the results of 1869. The year was on the whole favourable. The hot season was in most places tem-

pered by a copious rainfall, and the year was unusually good for agriculture. There was no general prevalence of epidemic disorders with the exception of cholera, a new wave of which reached the Madras Presidency in 1869, and continued its southern progress during 1870, but without affecting materially stations occupied by British Troops. Secunderabad and Bellary had been visited in 1869, and the epidemic disappeared from these districts in 1870. Bangalore was attacked in June and July, but the number of British Troops suffering was inconsiderable. The troops at Fort Saint George were attacked in March, when there was no prevalence of cholera in the Native population.

The only station at which sunstroke was prevalent was at St. Thomas' Mount, where a Battery of Artillery newly arrived from England suffered severely. The men had been generally suffering from symptoms of scurvy before the great heat of May set in, the high temperature being the immediately exciting cause of the disease. As in the previous year the Artillery has had a heavier death-rate than either the Cavalry or Infantry. This is partially ascribed to the arrival of new Batteries from England and to the prevalence of sunstroke at St. Thomas' Mount. The deaths of soldiers at different ages, are shown in the following table:—

Numbers under Observation in 1870	...	1,071	2,655	3,029	2,910	860	208
Years	...	Under 20 years.	20 to 24	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39	40 and upwards.
Mean of six years	...	8.02	13.73	22.21	30.02	28.09	51.17
1869	...	3.7	18.2	18.9	27.4	53.8	33.1
1870	...	7.5	9.8	20.8	23.02	53.5	24.04

There were 1,329 married women with the British Army in the Presidency during the year, and of this number 1,271 came under medical treatment, and twenty-six died. Of the latter ten died from cholera or diarrhoea either at Thayetmyoo or Bangalore. The number of European children coming under observation was 3,499 and of these 1,917 were admitted into hospital and 171 died.

The strength of European children with British Regiments was 3,060, and the deaths among them 160, or in the ratio of 52.2 per mille.

The strength of children of European Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers with Native Troops was 439, and deaths 11, or in the proportion of 25.06 per mille.

The strength of the Native Army of the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st January 1870 ; but on the 31st December of that year it had decreased to 31,386.

The total decrease of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was—

By death	...	...	...	13.8 per mille.
By invaliding	...	...	...	25.8 "
Total				39.6 "

In the following table are given the main facts of the past three years, and a comparison of the stational mortality with that shown by the Adjutant-General's Return for the whole Native Army:—

		RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		
		1868.	1869.	1870.
By Stational Medical Returns.	Admissions	707.7	702.5	630.64
	Daily Sick	29.0	29.3	26.1
	Died in Hospital 8.6	10.0	13.7	13.14
	Do. out of do. 1.4			
By Adjutant-General's Returns for the whole Army.	Deaths	16.12	16.3	13.8
	Invaliding	18.61	25.8	25.8

The prevalent diseases among Native Troops are principally dependent upon innutrition and bad housing. The men are very liable to malarious fevers, to diseases of the digestive system, and to skin disorders. Although there has been throughout India a vast expenditure in adding to the comforts of British Troops, nothing scarcely has been done in improving the housing of the Native Army. The Sepoys' lines and huts remain in the Madras Presidency very much in the state in which they were three-quarters of a century ago. The exceptions are the Native Infantry Barracks at Perambore and Royapooram at Madras, and the new Sapper lines at Bangalore and Secunderabad. The circumstances and habits of the Madras Sepoy, who lives surrounded with the whole of his immediate family and often with distant relations as hangers on, aggravate the evils of confined accommodation and defective ventilation, and to the pressure of these dependents on the Native soldier's means of subsistence must also be attributed the frequency of maladies dependent on innutrition, which is noticed in the Sanitary Reports on the Native Army. The Native Soldier appears peculiarly subject to climatic influences and to the attack of febrile diseases. These diseases are less frequent in stations on the sea coast and the plains, which are open to influences from the sea.



The following Table shows the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71.

DISTRICTS.	1	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.	
		Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Increase.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
Gangam	...	102,716	1,22,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,491	6,33,977	275,555	6,27,992	1,835	5,986
Vizagapatnam	...	53,324	54,557	21,918	1,16,645	75,252	1,71,202	73,983	1,73,254	1,269	...
Godavery	...	268,327	5,47,499	298,468	8,71,637	566,765	12,19,136	491,982	11,97,648	14,818	21,498
Kistna	...	1,635,138	23,40,662	100,201	8,74,534	1,735,339	32,14,166	1,706,124	31,26,770	31,545	87,426
Nellore	...	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,79,398	777,971	15,76,835	1,224,695	15,58,347	11,847	23,426
Cuddapah	...	1,149,006	8,86,195	95,003	7,70,124	1,245,209	16,05,329	1,224,695	16,43,695	20,510	15,624
Bellary	...	2,218,021	14,54,128	145,024	6,06,140	2,363,045	21,19,268	2,396,295	20,67,959	67,850	51,399
Kurnool	...	1,166,420	11,37,377	26,870	2,06,471	1,193,290	13,43,848	1,173,714	13,21,057	19,576	22,791
Chingleput	...	172,191	2,93,293	224,895	9,07,496	397,046	12,60,889	586,025	10,77,130	49,824	1,83,759
North Arcot	...	467,630	6,81,889	193,257	11,60,962	660,887	18,42,842	586,025	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510
South Arcot	...	898,940	10,99,557	267,293	14,69,756	1,161,233	31,69,318	1,108,292	28,63,934	57,941	2,05,379
Tanjore	...	208,037	2,84,102	723,354	36,80,013	936,391	39,64,115	993,514	38,42,018	2,877	22,097
Trichinopoly	...	887,801	8,49,460	123,961	6,40,120	1,011,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,18,610	...	...
Madura	...	633,731	8,44,563	128,246	5,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,891	14,37,984	...	...
Tinnevely	...	822,051	6,90,953	217,079	15,94,892	1,039,130	22,85,845	1,070,524	23,39,722	...	...
Coimbatore	...	1,837,373	17,23,885	78,950	6,15,609	1,916,323	23,39,454	1,998,622	23,45,418	...	...
Nellecherries	...	45,526	22,430	40	90	45,566	22,520	44,563	22,393	...	...
Salem	...	1,059,785	13,92,662	62,365	4,05,725	1,122,150	17,98,387	1,116,128	18,02,342	6,022	...
South Canara	...	...	6,10,432	...	11,61,622	...	17,72,054	...	17,68,562	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,492	...
Total	...	14,228,362	1,64,22,260	3,078,144	1,08,82,098	17,301,506	3,33,04,364	17,016,045	3,25,79,167	380,361	8,26,486
										285,461	7,35,197

\* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort, per garce.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ganjam	Rs. 306	Rs. 273	Rs. 282	Rs. 254	Rs. 135	Rs. 109	Rs. 114	Rs. 162	Rs. 188	Rs. 164	Rs. 161	Rs. 126	Rs. 153	Rs. 123	Rs. 74	Rs. 115
Vizagapatam	394	323	356	279	163	134	147	132	139	165	179	141	187	148	96	78
Godavery	291	242	270	222	135	107	124	108	130	124	119	101	144	113	127	116
Kistna	365	335	315	308	163	145	135	155	181	191	157	176	160	154	144	143
Nellore	334	328	359	296	182	136	169	139	154	182	156	168	137	151	114	109
Cuddapah	472	441	415	390	215	196	190	181	179	191	182	180	167	172	161	141
Bellary	417	401	366	357	171	167	180	180	137	172	135	166	117	137	...	...
Kurnool	471	439	411	386	203	196	174	174	166	188	172	188	155	173	115	124
Chingleput	477	358	438	321	217	137	197	131	256	213	206	207	239	184	175	121
Madras	...	348	...	326	...	137	...	129	...	162	...	148	...	156	...	215
North Arcot	430	326	381	286	134	137	166	121	...	142	193	142	188	141	...	320
South Arcot	499	285	383	259	187	120	172	113	203	191	201	132	198	121	139	104
Tanjore	373	277	335	251	172	127	152	114	182	135	146	113	154	119	99	65
Trichinopoly	404	368	381	279	184	139	167	126	167	192	169	118	170	119	102	87
Madras	443	379	403	350	208	178	189	163	161	152	191	166	179	149	84	90
Timaveilly	484	453	410	401	227	212	192	184	211	210	214	167	187	189	171	118
Coimbatore	499	427	426	370	235	212	212	177	261	213	230	167	200	165	189	156
Nellore	640	604	582	504	...	...	...	...	320	286	320	216	320	237	108	75
Salem	328	328	365	297	132	...	162	138	...	...	169	118	235	203	...	...
South Canara	395	337	370	312	...	...	166	145	...	...	...	...	188	171	...	...
Malabar	462	407	413	369	213	190	190	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ..	426	363	383	325	187	153	163	140	194	173	181	158	182	155	126	128

Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	34	35
Ganjam ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vizagapatam ...	220	176	288	289	663	505	375	371	335	333	302	318	161	169	1,280	1,267	75	79
Godavery ...	221	176	300	303	501	484	383	354	327	327	289	318	144	150	880	880	100	89
Kistna ...	206	166	343	300	23	23	331	326	250	276	259	277	161	144	1,220	1,160	109	92
Nellore ...	247	193	386	373	573	530	350	326	300	176	312	344	150	121	1,180	880	40	40
Cuddapah ...	243	217	477	465	564	618	360	355	251	262	294	317	150	140	1,128	889	101	100
Onndapah ...	203	220	593	597	494	725	434	462	255	300	333	368	141	133	1,240	1,060	100	100
Bellary ...	163	182	499	497	416	890	369	467	241	316	306	431	151	128	1,360	1,162	102	98
Kurnool ...	231	229	460	459	486	721	429	450	280	259	346	370	120	122	1,360	940	100	80
Chingleput ...	279	238	483	461	686	732	...	...	...	...	281	279	117	95	940	940	...	35
Madras ...	192	192	312	312	495	485	...	402	239	318	...	293	...	125	900	900	...	...
North Arcot ...	187	164	574	353	496	690	427	...	239	...	268	302	136	124	1,040	920	69	...
South Arcot ...	224	172	516	348	643	811	415	454	293	260	297	324	125	112	800	740	37	36
Tanjore ...	212	185	425	307	594	704	475	546	281	290	277	304	161	161	370	455	45	43
Trichinopoly ...	208	160	455	325	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	121	323	280	44	35
Madura ...	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	268	309	329	109	119	800	788	62	33
Tinnevely ...	223	228	448	393	622	805	645	673	329	344	322	344	159	132	625	625	95	107
Coimbatore ...	238	173	525	419	559	712	456	498	208	256	365	383	140	116	533	605	45	37
Neelgherries ...	291	234	1,067	623	533	582	...	...	...	...	457	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	183	135	451	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	317	341	203	183	860	740	...	...
South Canara ...	290	247	373	365	593	695	...	...	...	...	269	286	168	163	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	292	316	337	146	136	940	843	75	66

## BOMBAY.

Bombay and Sind comprise an area of 140,827. The population is estimated at about 14,000,000. In 1817-18, the Presidency received extensions of territory from the dominions of Scindia, the Peishwa, and Holkar. In 1823, Sind was annexed to it, and in 1864, the District of South Canara was transferred to it from Madras. The Bombay Government also rules over Aden. The following shows the latest detailed estimation of population, but the total figures do not come up to the estimated gross total of the Presidency :—

Division.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1867-68.	
			Acres.	Beeghas.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Bombay Island ... ..	18½	816,562	.....	.....
Ahmedabad ... ..	3,849	755,185	513,295	13,908
Kaira, including Punch Mahals ... ..	3,138	745,697	880,082	16,973
Surat, including Broach ... ..	2,957	792,638	818,049	1,232,177
Tanna, including Colaba ... ..	9,268	843,565	1,390,044	.....
Khandeish ... ..	14,636	822,476	2,411,194	143,139
Total ... ..	33,806½	4,776,123	5,612,664	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Poona, including Sholapore ... ..	7,879	1,230,000	3,593,350	.....
Ahmednuggur, including Nassick ... ..	10,460	1,042,410	3,446,180	.....
Sattara ... ..	5,070	572,421	1,652,740	.....
Ratnagerry ... ..	4,783	680,524	701,126	.....
Kulladchee ... ..	6,500	691,425	1,638,508	.....
Belgaum ... ..	4,480	777,032	1,100,124	.....
Dharwar ... ..	6,000	800,000	1,547,761	.....
Canara ... ..	4,133	366,351	...	.....
Total ... ..	48,650	6,530,163	13,985,789	.....
<i>Sind.</i>				
Shikarpore ... ..	9,042	513,458	721,671	.....
Hyderabad ... ..	8,914	566,885	606,150	.....
Kurruckee ... ..	13,650	346,000	360,591	.....
Frontier... ..	2,176	85,080	93,092	.....
Thur and Parkur ... ..	15,000	225,000	200,154	.....
Total ... ..	48,782	1,730,323	1,981,659	.....

The different classes into which the population is divided may be seen approximately from the following tables, which, however, are based on returns several years old, and can only, therefore, be taken as presenting a general view which will no doubt be modified by the present census :—

Hindoos ... ..	...	5,652,109
Wild Tribes ... ..	...	913,976
Low Castes ... ..	...	782,008
Jains ... ..	...	128,798
Lingayets ... ..	...	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees ... ..	...	779,264
Jews ... ..	...	3,608
Parsees ... ..	...	132,563
Christians ... ..	...	57,766

In the five Sind districts the population was thus classified:—

Mahomedans	...	...	...	1,354,781
Hindoos	...	...	...	363,295
Other religions	...	...	...	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, showed the following results:—

Caste or Race.	Number	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Buddhist or Jain	8,621	·98	Parsee	49,200	6·03
Brahmin	30,604	3·75	Jew	2,872	·35
Lingayet	1,598	·19	N. Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	21,771	2·67	Indo-European	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60·20	European	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste	32,434	3·97	Chinese	358	·04
Mussulman	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African	2,074	·25	All Races	816,562	100·

The surface of Bombay Island was stated at about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts.

The population of Aden in 1856 was as follows:—

Christians	...	...	...	...	1,119
Indian Mahomedaus	...	...	...	...	2,557
Arabian ditto	...	...	...	...	4,812
African ditto	...	...	...	...	3,627
Other ditto	...	...	...	...	58
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	5,611
Parsees	...	...	...	...	61
Jews	...	...	...	...	1,224
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,659
Total					20,738

The population of the cantonment in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Hindoos	666	409
Mussulmans	390	241
Parsees	16	11
Jews	45	36
Native Christians	101	19
Indo-Europeans	4	11
Europeans	73	157
Unknown Races	11	3
All Races and Castes	1,306	887



## BENGAL.

Bengal is the largest and most densely populated of the Provinces of British India. It consists of five provinces, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, besides several outlying tracts. The excellent Administration Report for 1870-71 says that with the exception of the transfer of Sumbulpore a few years ago to the Central Provinces, and the annexation of the Bhootan Dooars, the provinces have remained substantially unaltered for some years. The territories may be described as consisting of the lower portion of the plains of the Ganges (below Benares) and the whole of the great delta; the valley of the Brahmaputra from the gorge where it passes through the Himalayas till it mixes its waters with the multitudinous channels of the Gangetic delta. On the south side of this large valley is the smaller, though totally separate, valley of the Soorma, separated from the Brahmaputra by the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah Hills and comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar; further south is the sea-board district of Chittagong, isolated from all the larger water systems of India, and drained by rivers, the chief of which is the Kurnafuolee, which are mainly supplied from the water shed of its own hills. Beyond the western limit of the Ganges plains are the provinces of Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The former is an upland country, a great portion of which is sparsely peopled, not very fertile, but rich in mineral products; the latter consists of the littoral country formed by the delta of the Mohanuddoe and several other rivers, and includes also a large area of wild highland in the rear. To these must be added large tracts of hilly and jungly country all round the frontiers of Bengal, inhabited by an enormous variety of aboriginal tribes, and by great herds of wild elephants and other animals.

The Government of Bengal up to the year 1853 was vested in the Governor General for the timebeing, but in that year, the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor was authorised, and Mr. F. J. Halliday was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant-Governorship was filled by Sir William Grey, till 1st March 1871, when he made over the office to Mr. George Campbell, the present Lieutenant Governor. The administration is not only large in extent, but also is the most multifarious as to tribes and races of any province in India. It comprises the intellectual Baboo and the primitive Santhal, and is surrounded with native states in some cases partially under British rule; in others entirely independent of it. Nepal, Sikhim, Bhootan, and Tibet are on the northern boundary of the Province. At the South East the province is brought

in contact with the Nagas and at another point with the Garoos, and at another, again, with the Looshais, Kookies, &c., against whom we have since the end of the year under review waged a successful, and, there is every reason to hope, decisive war, for the protection of our out-lying tea gardens.

The five districts are divided into eleven divisions or Commissionerships, and fifty-four districts; six of these divisions being in Bengal, two in Behar, and one each in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam. Of these eleven Commissioners, though only three are described as non-regulation, all but three have dealings either on their frontier or interior with the semi-barbarous populations already described. Four different languages are spoken as the ordinary vernacular of as many separate peoples in the several portions of the Lieutenant-Governor's territory, and the judicial and police statistics show that the characters of the populations differ no less than their tongues. Crimes of a serious character, such as are cognizable by the police, are as numerous in Gya as in the 24-Pergunnahs, the district which is circumjacent to Calcutta; petty offences are scarcely in the proportion of 1 to 6. The entire time of more than one magisterial officer in some districts in Southern Bengal is taken up with hearing trivial charges of assault and hurt; in Chumparun the number of complaints, the Report tells us, of that kind last year did not average one a week. The variety of population will be seen from the census of this year; but it is held, the Administrative Report says, that the civilised populations of these provinces are divisible into at least four distinct groups or races: the largest section of the people are the Bengalees, who inhabit the rich districts in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. This alluvial tract contains about 25 millions of souls; in some of its eastern districts probably the majority are of the Mahomedan, in the western the majority are of the Hindoo religion. A great part of the people are engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture; but they are an unwarlike race. The Hindoostanee races who inhabit Behar and a portion of the adjacent plateaus number about 11 or 12 millions of souls. The bulk of these people are Hindoos, though the capital of Behar is Patna, which has long been known as peculiarly a Mahomedan city. Another distinct race are the Ooriahs, who inhabit Orissa, a tract which is nearly cut off by the sea and by hills from the rest of India. These Ooriahs are Hindoos; they are timid and slow, but in the main an industrious race; they speak and write a language of their own. In Orissa is one of the most sacred of Hindoo shrines; and the Ooriah people are perhaps more priestridden than any race of men in these provinces. Constantly recurring inundations and agricultural calamities may perhaps have had influence in forming the Ooriah character; but Orissa has now

recovered from the great famine of 1866. The Ooriah population may perhaps be between three and four millions, the hills included. The fourth group is composed of the Assamese of the more populated and civilised parts of the Assam valley; they are Hindoos by religion, civilisation, and manners, and in many points of feature and character very much resemble Bengalees.

Around and beyond these people, and throughout the whole length of the eastern frontier, the tribes who occupy the hills and submontane slopes, and even portions of the plains, appear to be all more or less of an Indo-Chinese type of features and manners. Some of the many tribes which compose this group profess the Buddhist faith; some have adopted a semi-Hindooism; but the greater portion have rude religions of their own.

The most peculiar, and certainly not the least interesting, section of the population are the tribes which inhabit the mountains and highlands to the west of the Ganges valley and of Orissa. These races are evidently aboriginal; and most of them have little in common with the Hindoos or Mahomedans of the plains. Their languages are not Aryan; they have no written character; they worship gods unknown to Hindoo mythology; they have no caste divisions; their food, their husbandry, their social customs, are peculiar. In the fastnesses of the hills into which Hindoo and Mahomedan conquerors never thoroughly penetrated, these tribes are governed by their own Rajahs, who owe and pay fealty to the British Government. These races are brave, and used to be much given to plunder, but they habitually speak the truth. The total number of the tribes or clans which may be called aboriginal may be about two millions.

*The following Table shows the Area of the Territory included in the Province of Bengal.*

Division or Commissioner-ship.	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
Assam	Durrung ... ..	(c) 2,275	35,529
	Kamrup ... ..	2,631	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills...	(b) 6,650	
	Luckimpore ... ..	(a) 11,640	
	Naga Hills ... ..	(b) 4,900	
	Nowgong ... ..	3,648	
	Sebsaugor ... ..	2,825	
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... ..	4,297	18,687
	Monghyr ... ..	3,945	
	Purneah ... ..	4,957	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	(a) 5,488	
Burdwan	Bancoorah ... ..	1,818	12,124
	Beerbhoom ... ..	1,643	
	Burdwan ... ..	2,325	
	Hooghly and Howrah ... ..	1,962	
	Midnapore ... ..	4,876	
	Total carried over, ..	.....	67,340

## Area of the Territory included in the Province of Bengal—(Continued.)

Division or Commissioner'ship.	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
Chittagong ...	Total brought over	.....	67,340
	Chittagong including the Hill Tracts	(a) 9,598	
	Noakhally ... ..	1,557	
Chota Nagpore ...	Tipperah ... ..	2,655	13,810
	Hazareebaugh ... ..	7,021	
	Loharduggah ... ..	11,404	
	Maunbhoom ... ..	4,921	
Cooch Behar ...	Singbhoom ... ..	(b) 4,503	27,849
	Darjeeling ... ..	(a) 1,234	
	Garo Hills ... ..	(b) 3,330	
	Gowalpara ... ..	(a) 4,433	
Dacca ...	Tipigoree ... ..	2,906	11,963
	Rackergunge ... ..	4,939	
	Cachar ... ..	5,000	
	Dacca ... ..	3, 21	
	Furzedpore ... ..	1,524	
Orissa ...	Mymensing ... ..	6,386	
	Sylhet ... ..	4,981	26,052
	Palasore ... ..	2,042	
Painna ...	Cuttack ... ..	3,178	
	Pooree ... ..	2,505	7,725
	Chumparun ... ..	3,573	
Presidency ...	Gya ... ..	4,718	
	Patna ... ..	2,101	
	Sarun ... ..	2,612	
	Shahabad ... ..	4,335	
	Tirhoot ... ..	6,343	23,732
Rajshahye ...	Jessore ... ..	3,718	
	Nuddea ... ..	3,414	
	24 Pergunnahs including Calcutta and Suburbs ... ..	2,536	
Chota Nagpore ...	Soonderbuns ... ..	(c) 5,570	15,233
	Bograh ... ..	2,055	
	Dinagopore ... ..	4,049	
	Maldah ... ..	1,727	
	Moorshedabad ... ..	2,406	
	Pubna ... ..	1,910	
Orissa ...	Rajshahye ... ..	2,234	
	Rungpore ... ..	3,246	17,627
Chota Nagpore ...	Tributary and Native States.		
	Jonal, Chang Bhukar, Gangpore, Jushpore, Korea, Oodeypore, Sirgoojah, Atguri, Atmulliek Road, Barumba, Dhenkanal, Daspulla, Hindole, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Mohurbhugg, Neelgiri, Narsingpore, Nyaguri, Bungalow, Talchere Tigirea.	(b) .....	15,239
Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ... ..	(b) .....	16,068
Chittagong ...	Hill Tipperah ... ..	(b) .....	1,312
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	246,829

(a)—Surveyed partly mowzawar and partly topographically. Luckhimpore and Gowalpara incomplete.

(b)—Surveyed topographically. Garo Hills incomplete.

(c)—Unsurveyed. Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, are under re-survey. Cachar is partly unsurveyed.

The areas of these districts are approximate. All other districts not marked have been regularly surveyed.



The following Table shows the Civil Divisions of British Territory:—

Division.	District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Number of civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	Number of magistrates of all sorts.	Number of police.	Revenue.		
									Land.	Gross.	
Assam.	Durrung ...	5	2,275	201,279	166	5	4	255	3,65,821	5,80,835	
	Kamrup ...	5	3,631	462,453	4,479	6	7	322	7,97,589	10,95,019	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	2	6,650	118,935	731	3	4	134	2,137	86,975	
	Luckimpore ...	6	11,600	112,463	754	5	9	353	1,37,154	4,73,027	
	Naga Hills ...	...	4,900	93,613	155	2	2	164	437	5,200	
	Nowgong ...	1	3,648	250,000	6,6	1	6	160	3,54,446	6,25,187	
Bhaugulpore.	Seebasangor ...	5	2,825	214,600	...	...	...	259	4,39,761	9,02,928	
	Bhaugulpore ...	3	4,297	1,239,209	7,886	4	9	610	6,73,224	12,74,129	
	Longhyr ...	3	3,945	843,775	6,012	4	10	562	8,21,083	13,33,318	
	Purneah ...	12	4,957	879,117	4,008	1	9	699	12,31,604	16,27,676	
	Sonthal Perghs. ...	6	5,488	522,000	...	...	...	11	296	2,90,367	
	Bancoorah ...	7	1,815	742,700	1,860	4	9	599	4,51,101	6,09,774	
Mirdwan.	Beerbhoom ...	7	1,641	971,318	5,229	4	5	300	7,34,688	9,54,476	
	Burdwan ...	17	2,821	1,072,792	5,970	17	13	660	30,48,703	36,16,511	
	Hooahly & Howrah ...	12	1,961	1,899,900	4,687	12	20	1,721	14,52,551	20,67,614	
	Midnapore ...	9	4,876	1,500,000	11,538	7	12	962	19,93,562	25,40,391	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	15	9,598	866,000	1,109	16	9	932	7,33,441	11,82,649	
	Noakhally ...	3	1,557	298,546	8,875	1	4	304	5,66,820	9,17,041	
	Purpah ...	8	2,656	1,000,000	7,861	12	7	315	9,95,559	12,95,193	
	Hazareebaugh ...	6	7,21	750,000	7,608	9	8	619	61,794	2,52,550	
Chota Nagpore	Loharduggah ...	5	11,404	1,396,471	10,203	5	9	548	70,655	2,55,307	
	Mamunthoom ...	6	4,921	694,184	8,894	8	9	336	92,125	2,72,609	
	Singbhoom ...	...	4,503	423,849	3,263	2	2	186	61,926	93,353	
	Darjeeling ...	2	1,234	60,000	...	...	...	224	56,728	97,930	
Cooch Behar	Garo Hills ...	...	3,390	89,000	...	...	...	163	9,403	13,093	
	Khowalpara ...	2	4,433	336,611	1,231	4	5	321	1,10,453	2,50,771	
	Julpigoree ...	2	2,906	254,921	688	6	8	268	2,35,987	3,18,230	
	Backergunge ...	10	4,939	929,171	2,575	9	8	552	13,70,858	18,29,645	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	2	5,000	25,000	476	2	5	411	1,47,211	2,91,772	
	Furzedpore ...	9	3,222	904,615	7,807	14	14	719	5,59,994	11,31,754	
	Mymensingh ...	5	1,521	566,840	2,013	2	4	293	2,75,174	4,33,491	
	Sylhet...	15	6,386	1,197,821	9,544	14	10	581	8,42,826	14,79,138	
Orissa.	Sylhet...	10	4,981	1,421,401	9,517	8	8	560	4,87,718	7,87,288	
	Balasore ...	3	2,042	514,671	11,329	1	6	577	4,14,086	5,60,494	
	Cuttack ...	6	3,173	1,125,920	6,620	4	1	391	5,18,255	10,78,318	
	Pooree ...	3	2,505	560,825	3,670	1	6	512	4,26,249	5,39,673	
Patna.	Chumparun ...	3	3,571	928,006	...	...	...	1	7	432	5,14,573
	Gya ...	7	4,718	1,470,000	8,526	6	11	989	13,72,365	20,28,491	
	Patna ...	5	2,101	900,000	3,561	7	10	1,497	14,68,654	22,40,666	
	Sarun ...	5	2,612	1,223,713	8,347	5	10	586	12,22,091	17,15,287	
Presidency.	Shahabad ...	7	4,385	1,604,000	7,754	5	10	577	17,27,810	22,20,889	
	Tirhoot ...	10	6,343	1,949,854	10,325	8	16	939	17,62,638	25,25,367	
	Calcutta ...	...	78	377,924	...	...	...	2,553	25,488	45,05,152	
	Jessore ...	10	2,713	1,624,807	4,578	11	13	618	10,60,901	15,20,177	
Rajshahye.	Nuddea ...	12	3,414	1,213,300	3,250	10	12	899	10,22,735	13,64,586	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14	2,529	1,478,175	5,005	17	24	1,484	16,33,394	24,74,137	
	Soonderbuns ...	...	5,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bograh ...	...	2,055	400,000	6,293	1	3	242	4,35,717	6,01,792	
Rajshahye.	Dinapore ...	8	4,049	772,841	14,904	10	6	431	16,37,317	19,46,573	
	Maldah ...	1	1,727	307,557	7,584	1	3	312	3,22,820	5,14,563	
	Mooredabad ...	8	2,406	1,106,800	7,865	7	11	1,055	13,24,265	17,67,965	
	Pubna ...	4	1,910	650,060	5,772	3	8	494	3,17,396	5,31,799	
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	5	2,234	938,806	15,054	6	10	472	10,38,460	12,98,886	
	Rungpore ...	9	3,246	986,659	6,306	9	6	438	9,79,691	14,51,577	
Total		325	211,331	42,680,169	...	356	444	31,649	3,88,01,236	6,06,67,071	

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The following shows the rainfall, temperature, &amp;c.

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.			Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing winds.			REMARKS.
	January to May.	June to Sept.	Total.	May.			July.			December.			
				Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	
Poorse	0.21	29.85	13.58	43.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
False Point	2.00	39.05	23.00	64.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Outack	5.02	33.66	11.34	49.92	83.8	99.6	81.4	88.9	...	59.3	76.7	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sumbalpore	4.81	52.92	6.00	63.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Balasore	6.08	38.79	9.90	54.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhudruk	...	...	10.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khurdah	...	...	18.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore	4.00	38.94	7.29	47.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Pancorath	3.25	31.92	4.08	42.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chyabassa	4.86	41.96	6.67	53.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purulia	3.33	41.33	9.77	47.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gobindpore	...	43.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Patanow	...	35.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buridwan	3.93	33.41	3.20	40.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuttwa	...	...	3.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Culms	...	...	5.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Food Pood	...	...	4.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raneegunga	...	48.09	3.57	55.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sooree	3.77	52.27	3.88	60.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deoghur	...	30.4	35.24	9.77	47.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Burhee	...	27.4	43.36	9.33	47.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hazareebaugh	1.66	51.32	5.92	69.17	76.9	103.2	73.5	85.0	...	49.6	70.8	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pachumba	1.93	...	4.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Ranchee	...	49.66	2.63	54.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sasaram	2.24	43.01	13.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saugor Island	7.68	48.83	15.00	69.61	82.2	90.8	81.7	88.8	...	57.8	76.2	...	

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*Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)*

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Provinces stations. At most of the Central Provinces stations, and at Hazareebaugh the mean was above  $95^{\circ}$ . On the Coromandel Coast the mean temperature of May was about  $90^{\circ}$ , while for the same month it was about  $80^{\circ}$  in Ceylon and Port Blair. In June there was a great change in the distribution of the temperature; in Central India it fell below  $90^{\circ}$ , while it averaged about  $85^{\circ}$ , over the plains of Bengal. During July and August the temperature ranged highest in the North-Western Provinces and on the eastern coast. During September the temperature became nearly uniform all over the area under observation, but Ceylon remained the coolest part of the area up to November. The temperature over the greater part of the area under observation was lower during the hot season of 1869-70 than during the same part of the year 1869.

The entire province is divided into 36 regulation and 18 non-regulation Districts which are shown in the following Tables:—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.	Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	{ Soolpool. Mudheypoorah. Banka.	Patna	Patna	{ Behar. Barh. Dinapore.
	Monghyr	{ Beego Serai. Jamoole. Kudba.		Gya	{ Aurungabad. Sherghotty. Nowadah.
	Purneah	{ Kissengunge. Arrarrah. Cutwa.		Champanun	{ Bettiah. Sewan.
		{ Rood-Rood. Rancegunge. Jehanabad.		Shahabad	{ Sasseeram. Buxar. Bhubooah.
Burdwan	Burdwan	{ Burdwan.	Tirhoot		{ Durbhungah. Hajeeppore. Mudhoobanee.
	Bancoorah	{ Serampore.			{ Seetamaree. Tajpore. Bongong.
	Beerbhoom	{ Tumlook. Gurbettah. Contai.			{ Weharpore. Choodangah. Kooشته.
	Hooghly	{ Cox's Bazar.		Nuddea	{ Ranaghat.
Chittagong	Chittagong	{ Chittagong.	Presidency Division...	Jessore	{ Nurral. Khoolnah. Jenidah.
	Noakhally	{ Brahmunburiah.			{ Bagirhaut. Magoorah.
	Tipperah	{ Moonsheegunge. Manickgunge. Perozepore.			{ Busseerhaut. Baraset. Diamond Har-
	Dacca	{ Madareepore. Bowful or Pattoakhally. Dukhin Shahbapore.			{ bour. Barripore. Sutkheera.
Dacca	Backergunge	{ Goalundo.	Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	{ Barrackpore. Dum-Dum. Nattore.
	Furreedpore	{ Bhanga or Kasmimpore. Jamalpore. Atia.			{ Jamoakandi. Gity Moorshed-
	Mymensingh	{ Netrokonah. Kishoregunge. Sonamgunge.			{ abad
	Sylhet	{ Hubbeegunge. Kurreegunge or Latoo. Jajipore.			{ Jungypore. Serajgunge. Bhowanigunge.
Orissa	Cuttack	{ Kendraparah. Jugutsingapore.	Pubna	Rungpore	
	Balasore	{ Bhuddruck. Khoordam.			



The non-regulation districts, as shown below, form three entire commissionerships, and portions consisting of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Cachar, belong respectively to the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions. They contain 25 Sub-divisions. The native state of Cooch Behar is part of the Cooch Behar division, and Hill Tipperah is attached to the Chittagong division :—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.	Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Assam	Durrung	... {Mungledye. Sooteah.	Chittagong...	{Hill Tipperah Hill Tracts of Chittagong	... Sungoo.
	Nowgong	... {Golaghat. Jorehaut.			
	Sebsaugor	... {	Chota Nag- pore	{Hazaree- baugh Loharduggah Maunbhoom Singbhoom	{Burhee. Puchumba. Palamow. Gobindpore.
	Kamroop	... {Burpettah. Nulbarie.			
	Luckimpore	{Jeypore. North Luckim- pore. Suddya.			
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills Naga Hills	Jowye.			
Bhaugul- pore	{Sonthal Per- gunnahs	{Pakour. Jamtarrah. Rajmehal. Doeghur. Doomka. Godda.	Cooch Behar.	{Julpigoree ... Gowalparah... Garohills Darjeeling ... Native State of Cooch Behar	{Pallacotta. Dhoobree. Darjeeling Tera.
Dacca	... Cachar				

## PUNJAB.

During the year under review, Sir Donald McLeod, who had held the office of Lieutenant Governor for upwards of five years, retired, and was succeeded by Major General Sir Henry Durand. The Lieutenant Governorship, however, again fell vacant after seven months, by the mournful and untimely death of Sir Henry Durand, occasioned by a fall from an elephant while passing through the gateway of the town of Tonk, on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier. Sir Henry was succeeded by Mr. Davies, Chief Commissioner of Oude. The following account of the sad accident we abridge from the Administrative Report for the year. On the 31st December Sir Henry Durand had left his camp in the evening for the purpose of visiting the outpost, gardens and town of Tonk. He was seated, with the Nawab of Tonk, on an elephant, and was accompanied by General Keyes, the Commissioner of the Division, and several other Officers. Having inspected the gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the entrance of the town. This consisted of a rude gateway, leading into a square covered enclosure, out of which a second gateway, at right angles to the first, led into the main street. Both gateways were flat-topped, and al-

though the outer gateway was sufficiently high to admit the passage of an elephant with a howdah, the inner was considerably lower from a sudden rise of the ground. The Lieutenant-Governor's elephant passed the first gateway without difficulty, and was followed at a short distance by the second elephant, the Officers upon which saw that the inner gateway was too low to pass with safety. Sir Henry Durand's elephant was stopped for a moment, but, becoming frightened, rushed forward, and the top of the howdah catching the beam of the gateway, Sir Henry Durand was thrown on to the ground with great violence, and was taken up insensible. The Nawab of Tonk remained in the howdah, but was seriously bruised, and one of his ribs was broken. Sir Henry Durand remained unconscious during the greater part of the night, but recovered consciousness towards morning. His case, however, was from the first hopeless. The injury to the spinal chord had been so serious that almost complete palsy of all parts of the body resulted, and his death occurred at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st January. The body of the deceased was taken to Dera Ismail Khan, which was reached on the 5th of January; and the funeral took place with military honours on the evening of the same day all available troops being present. Under special authority of His Excellency the Viceroy, fifty-nine minute guns, being equal in number to the years of the deceased, were fired; and at Lahore, as a mark of respect, all public offices were during the day closed, and at the time of the interment minute guns were fired from the Citadel.

Sir Henry Durand's appointment to the Punjab had given the utmost satisfaction; for his ability, honesty and strength of character had been conspicuous during a long and brilliant career in India, and the news of his death, seven months after his assumption of office, was everywhere received with the deepest regret.

The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies include all British India north of Sind and Rajputana, lying between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulemanee Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is territory of Feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000

acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles.

The principal towns of the Province are—

					Population.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	154,417
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	135,813
Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	98,924
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	58,555
Multan ...	...	...	...	...	56,826

According to the last census, 9,581,292 of the total population were males, and 8,015,460 females;—10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age;—17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindoos, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes;—9,430,868 also were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 non-agriculturists.

The year 1870 formed a marked contrast to the previous year in the absence of severe epidemics or of widespread disease of any kind. The total deaths registered in 1870 were 418,926 against 453,821, the general death-rate for the province being 24 per thousand, against 26 in 1869. The rate is the same for both sexes; but the male death-rate was higher than the female up to the latter months of the year, when the female rate predominated. This would seem to be in a measure explained by the fatal effect on parturient women which the general sickness of the season appears to have had; the children born dead, as well as the deaths of women in child-birth, are greatly in excess in these months. The following are the ratios per thousand of the four principal classes of disease as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1869.	1870.
Small-pox ...	3.05	1.55
Cholera ...	0.53	0.03
Bowel complaints ...	1.77	1.56
Fevers ...	15.64	15.74
All causes ...	26	24

Deaths from child-birth numbered 1,859, against 2,355 in the previous year; deaths from suicide, wounding, snake-bite and wild beasts and accident did not vary much in number from those from like causes in 1869. There were 4,209 still-births registered, or 298 fewer than in 1869; of these 2,339 were males and 1,870 females.

The following table shows the area cultivated and uncultivated and the mileage of the different communications for 1870-71 :—

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			Unappropriated cultivable waste, in acres.		Communications, Mileage of.			
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (navigable rivers.)	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled Roads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.						
Delhi	821	189	263	1,280	...	1,280	72	71	370
Gurgaon	1,513	175	293	3,093	...	3,093	15	91	278
Karnal	1,008	908	437	...	...	...	73	58	134
Hissar	2,105	1,167	268	3,540	...	...	...	29	471
Rohauk	1,415	231	166	1,812	...	...	...	44	616
Sirsa	366	2,490	254	3,110	...	2,124	20	6	449
Amبالا	1,477	414	707	2,628	...	...	60	121	426
Ludiana	1,141	138	90	1,359	...	1,715	62	38	183
Simla	15	3	...	1,715	...	1,442	...	27	43
Jullundur	1,027	125	180	1,332	...	...	118	...	215
Hoshiarpore	1,174	102	810	2,086	...	...	110	74	660
Kangra	909	432	7,649	8,990	...	...	174	61	652
Amritsar	1,449	280	307	6,347	...	5,347	109	9	201
Syalkot	1,290	289	376	1,336	...	1,336	38	43	693
Gurdaspore	961	52	289	1,312	...	369	130	51	838
Lahore	1,548	559	3,617	277,107	...	277,107	112	23	539
Ferozepore	1,767	704	225	2,696	...	...	474	...	...
Gujranwala	651	1,401	510	149,946	...	149,946	84	63	1,269
Rawalpindi	1,496	325	4,391	521,600	...	521,600	32	128	1,133
Jhelum	1,193	407	2,310	937	...	937	85	3	393
Gujerat	1,022	398	524	64,652	...	64,652	115	6	650
Sialpore	662	3,249	787	369,631	...	369,631	811	59	1,430
Multan	976	1,118	8,788	5,882	...	1,880,489	130	9	863
Jhang	377	3,891	1,436	6,704	...	2,308,480	180	...	84
Montgomery	851	841	3,792	6,577	...	2,298,654	265	7	478
Mozangurh	846	581	1,795	3,022	...	51,562	260	3	696
Dera Ghazi Khan	367	2,078	4,172	376,811	...	376,811	120	5	1,217
Bannoo	704	1,220	732	2,319	...	13,082	68	...	...
Peshawar	1,173	91	2,355	3,150	...	...	117	2	141
Kohat	251	40	484	1,829	...	1,878	...	...	249
Hazara	230	11	2,647	2,838	...	...	46	...	280
Total	81,513	23,333	45,155	8,331,075	...	8,331,075	2,302	359	19,036

*Rainfall.*—During the year, registers of rainfall were kept up, as in previous years, at the head quarters and sub-collectorates of each district. Observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometre, direction of wind, &c., were also recorded at the stations of Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawur, Rawal Pindie, Murree, Syalkot, Dalhousie, and Loodiana, in the Punjab, as well as at Bhawalpore, and at Leh, in Foreign Territory. The distribution of rain throughout the Punjab will be seen by the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall in 1870 at ten stations situated in various parts of the Province:—

Station.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
Delhi ... ..	3.1	21.0	<i>Nil.</i>	24.1
Hissar ... ..	1.4	18.0	<i>Nil.</i>	19.4
Ambala ... ..	5.1	29.5	0.7	35.3
Simla ... ..	15.6	51.9	0.7	68.2
Gurdaspore ... ..	5.7	24.3	0.8	30.8
Lahore ... ..	0.4	8.2	0.6	9.2
Rawalpindie ... ..	1.9	28.6	1.7	30.2
Peshawar ... ..	3.5	4.4	0.4	8.3
Dera Ismail Khan ... ..	1.1	7.0	0.3	8.4
Multan .. ..	0.8	1.2	<i>Nil.</i>	2.0

The above statistics show that the rain-fall of the Punjab in 1870 was generally below the average of previous years. This was owing to the scanty fall in the first five months of the year. During the proper season, however, there were in most parts of the province abundant falls of rain, which ensured an excellent autumn harvest.

*Temperature.*—The following table shows the mean temperature of the Province for the past three years:—

Year.	May.	July.	December.
1868 .. ..	87° Fah.	86° Fah.	57° Fah.
1869 ... ..	91° "	91° "	56° "
1870 ... ..	89° "	93° "	51° "

The monthly increase of temperature from January to June is greatest in April and May, and the monthly decrease from July to December is greatest in November. January is generally the coldest month throughout the Province, and June the hottest; April, May and June are the driest months of the year in the Punjab. The air during the colder months being denser



than during the warmer, shows a relatively higher humidity. During the rainy season, the month of August seems to possess the highest relative humidity. Of the stations in the Province in which meteorological registrations were kept, Mooltan is the driest at all times and seasons, and next to it in point of dryness is Rawalpindée. Judging from the observations recorded at Dera Ismail Khan, the humidity is greater in the Trans-Indus Districts during the last three months of the year than elsewhere in the Province, and to this greater humidity may possibly be attributed the continuance of cholera in that part of the country after it had mostly ceased in the more southern parts.

*Political Affairs.*—During the past year, the Political control of the three States of Puttiala, Jheend and Nablia, which had hitherto been vested in the Commissioner of Umballa was transferred to the direct management of the Lieutenant Governor. The construction of a line of Telegraph between Puttiala and Umballa was applied for by the Maharajah of Puttiala, and was sanctioned by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions which were agreed to by the Maharajah. The entire cost of construction was to be borne by the Puttiala State. The line will be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs, or of any Officer deputed by him. The Telegraph officials employed in the State were to be Natives, and the power of dismissing them to rest with the Maharajah. The provisions of the Telegraph Act will apply to the line, as will also any rules and regulations applicable to the Government Telegraph. In October 1870, the Maharajah of Puttiala presided at the opening of the Sutlej Railway Bridge. In January 1871, he paid a visit to Calcutta, and was there installed by the Viceroy, the Grand Master of the Order, as a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Nothing important occurred in connection with the Kapurthalla State during the year.

Afghanistan affairs during 1870-71 caused considerable anxiety all over India, but especially in the Punjab. The Ameer, Shere Ali, and his second son, Yakoob Khan, had a serious quarrel, the chief cause of which undoubtedly was the supposed intention of the Ameer to make a younger son, Abdoola Jan (the young boy who accompanied the Ameer to the Umballa Durbar) his heir, but of course other causes were put on the foreground of the dispute. The illfeeling at length culminated in the flight of Yakoob Khan to Candahar, on the 2nd September, 1870, in company with his younger brother, Ayoo Khan. He also took away with him a regiment of cavalry, and several important chiefs. The

Governors of Herat and Candahar were immediately ordered by the Ameer to hold themselves in readiness ; General Feramoorz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, was summoned from Turkistan, and Mohamed Aslum Khan was recalled from Khost to Cabul.

At one time the army of Yakoob Khan was 7,000 strong, but when he attempted to seize the Fort of Girishk he had only 1,500 horse. The Governor of Furrah, Meer Afzul Khan, endeavoured to reconcile him with the Ameer, and letters were exchanged, asking and promising forgiveness; but the arrival of Mohamed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief at Charrabia broke off the negotiations. They considered that Yakoob Khan was not sincere in his professions, and that the Governor of Furrah had been unaware of the views of the Ameer when he listened to the Sirdar's proposals. They requested Yakoob to dismiss his troops, and remain quietly at some convenient place till his affairs could be adjusted. This the Sirdar refused to do, and the Commander-in-Chief accordingly summoned his whole force from Girishk, and went to Boorbannah with the intention of attacking the rebellious Sirdar, in Washeer, at night. Yakoob Khan, informed of these movements, retreated, and on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and Aslum Khan at Washeer the following day, they found that he had escaped. Shortly afterwards, Yakoob, with 200 horse rode down to the Seistan Border, and, during the early part of 1871, caused much annoyance by his raids and intrigues. Afterwards he re-entered Afghanistan, and, having got together a considerable force, he took possession of Herat. A little later Feramoorz Khan was murdered, as afterwards appeared, by Aslum Khan, who eventually paid the penalty of his crime. After long and tedious negotiations father and son were reconciled, and Yakoob was appointed Governor of Herat.

Another important event of the year was the murder of three Native British subjects in the Kohat Pass by Afreedees of the Mulla Khel, Kargun Khail and Bassi Khail clans. The murdered men were muleteers, and one serving as bearer in the employ of Captain Staunforth, Commanding 2nd Infantry. On their way through the Pass to Peshawur they were enticed from the road and murdered in cold blood in a most cowardly and brutal manner, while the property they had in charge was plundered and carried away. Several of the most important men of the offending clans in Kohat territory, and all the property in the district belonging to the clans was seized. The result was the complete submission of the Afreedees and their acquiescence to the terms imposed—the entire destruction of the houses of the criminals, prohibition to rebuild them without first obtaining the consent of

Government, the expulsion of the criminals from the Pass for one year, and payment as fine and blood money of Rs 3,000. These terms were at once carried out.

Another very serious offence was perpetrated during June of the year under review by the Mahomed Kheyl Wazeerees. Early in June the whole of this clan abandoned their lands in British territory and went in a body to the hills. The reason assigned for this conduct was that they were much harassed by being made responsible for the safety of the Pass, that they had been grossly abused by the native officials of the Bannu District, and that they had not been allowed their fair share of water from the Kurram river. On the morning of the 3rd June a party of sowars of the 7th Punjab Cavalry, and sepoy's belonging to the 4th Sikhs, left the Edwardesabad Cantonments before dawn for the purpose of relieving guard at the Kurram post. Before daylight the infantry, who were passing the old Kurram post which was in ruins, were fired upon by a number of Mohamed Kheyl Wazeerees from a distance of about 15 yards. The men were taken by surprise, and one naick and five sepoy's were killed and the havi'dar wounded. During the whole of the year succeeding this attack, the Mohamed Kheyls remained in independent territory, wandering from village to village, receiving support from some tribes and sympathy from almost all. The account of the submission of this troublesome tribe belongs properly to the annals of 1871-72, but it may be recorded that a most satisfactory settlement was at length arrived at. The whole tribe, wearied of being hunted from place to place, with their names proscribed, and great pressure put upon other tribes to expel them, came in in a body to the Commissioner of the Derajat Division at Bannu, with their wives, children and cattle, and unconditionally surrendered. All the principal headmen, and all of those concerned in the attack on the military detachment surrendered themselves. No such unconditional surrender of an offending tribe had been recorded in the history of the frontier, and its effect on the border was very great. A heavy fine was imposed on the tribe, and the headmen were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Central Jail. The tribe after this was permitted to resume the lands in British territory which they had abandoned. The clans and tribes who had assisted the Mohamed Kheyls during their rebellion also submitted and paid the fines imposed upon them; and the village of Gumatti, which had harboured them, was entirely destroyed, the Wazeerees themselves carrying out the order for its destruction.

## The Survey and Settlement—Punjab—1870-71.

Survey.				Settlement.						
Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Remarks.	Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.						
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	The high rates of Revenue work in 1870-71 are due to the circumstances of the Survey parties having been moved to the Punjab from long distances, and of their having consequently effected each only half a season's work.	Settled in perpetuity for 30 years and upwards ...	175	1,37,625		The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; settling that such date is variable in each district, and often indifferent parts of the same district.
	...	...	...	...	...	Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	27,542	90,65,962		
	...	...	...	...	...	Settlements in progress ...	42,259	82,90,757		
Military Reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...	Total	19,829	20,66,771		
	...	...	...	...	...	Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	12,137	14,79,154		
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	22,037	80,184	12 4 1 22 2 7	3,260 @ 60 per sq. mile.	...	Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	1,01,942	2,19,40,299		
	...	...	...	...	...	Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	24,178	78,20,857		
						Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	17,559	66,59,619		

The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE CIVIL DIVISIONS OF  
Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Delhi	Delhi	3	1,273	621,675	Dehli, 154,417; Sonapat, 12,176; Faridabad, 7,990
	Gurgaon	5	1,931	690,295	Riwari 24,503; Palwal, 12,629; Faraknaggar, 10,731.
	Karnal	5	2,353	608,942	Karnal, 29,000; Panipat, 23,276; Kalthal, 14,940.
Hissar	Hissar	5	2,540	484,631	Hissar, 14,133; Hansi, 13,563; Bhiwani, 32,244.
	Rohtak	4	1,812	531,227	Rohtak 14,153; Berie, 9,723; Jhajjer, 10,545.
	Sirsa	3	1,310	210,795	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambala	Ambala	6	2,623	1,035,488	Ambala city, 24,046; Cantonments, 18,622; Jagadri, 11,678.
	Ludiana	3	1,359	583,245	Ludiana, 39,933; Gurgaon, 7,096; Rakot, 9,165.
	Simla	3	18	32,905	Simla, 7,037.
Jullundhur	Jullundhur	4	1,222	780,165	Jullundhur, 45,607; Rahon, 14,391; Kirtarpur, 18,953; Nurmahal, 8,866; N. Kodar, 8,800; Philor, 7,535.
	Hushiarpore	4	2,086	939,972	Hushiarpore, 12,964; Oormu, 9,637; Hariana, 7,745; Miani, 7,706; Anandpore, 6,859.
	Kangra	5	8,990	743,882	Nurpore, 9,928; Kangra, 4,353.
Amritsar	Amritsar	4	2,36	1,082,514	Amritsar, 125,813; Batala, 28,725.
	Syalkot	5	1,955	1,005,004	Syalkot, 25,337; Pasrur, 8,527; Zaffarwal, 5,641.
	Gurdaspore	4	1,342	655,362	Dinanagar, 7,622; Kalanaur, 6,121.
Lahore	Lahore	4	3,647	789,662	Lahore, 98,924; Muzang 8,321; Mian Mir, 13,757; Kasur, 15,209.
	Gujeranwala	3	2,562	550,576	Gujeranwala, 19,381.
	Ferozapore	4	2,696	519,253	Ferozapore, 20,592.
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	7	6,212	711,256	Rawalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb, 8,223.
	Jhelum	4	2,910	530,983	Jhelum, 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan, 13,840; Lakowal, 5,467; Tallagang, 5,647.
	Gujerat	3	1,944	616,261	Gujerat, 15,907; Jalalpore, 15,626.
Multan	Shahpore	3	4,693	308,796	Bhara, 14,514; Miani 6,857; Khushab, 8,509; Sainwal, 8,900.
	Multan	5	5,882	471,563	Multan, 56,826.
	Jhung	3	5,704	348,027	Mughiana, 10,854; Chiswasti, 11,477; Jhung, 9,224.
Derajat	Montgomery	4	5,577	259,437	Kamalia, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,096.
	Muzaffurgurb	3	3,022	295,547	Kut Andu, 5,552; Jatohi, 4,812; Muzaffurgurb, 4,719.
	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	394,864	D. Ismail Khan, 24,906; Leia, 17,023; Kulachi, 9,921.
Feshawar	D. C. Khan	4	2,319	208,840	Dera Ghazi Khan, 17,164; ampore, 7,796.
	Bumoo	4	2,150	257,547	Esa Khail, 17,746; Kalabagh, 6,419; Edwardesabad, 3,180.
	Feshawar	8	1,929	523,152	Feshawar, 58,555.
Feshawar	Kohat	3	2,838	145,419	Kohat, 11,274.
	Huzara	2	2,600	367,218	Harripore, 4,646; Abbottabad, 4,452.
Total		132	102,601	17,596,752	Total



## BRITISH TERRITORY FOR 1870-71.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January, 1859.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue.		Remarks
						Land.	Gross.	
794	10	18	24	12	546	Rs. 8,92,911	Rs. 45,86,451	The column of gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, the returns of which have not yet been received.
1,264	9	9	52	8	359	10,86,207	11,61,216	
913	14	16	70	15	458	6,30,696	7,65,310	
653	12	19	36	26	393	4,34,348	25,52,872	
436	11	11	18	6	334	8,69,551	9,31,564	
654	8	11	4	20	310	1,73,330	2,11,441	
2,324	20	24	28	10	736	7,45,538	10,05,827	
880	21	12	54	13	439	7,74,758	9,55,017	
27	6	5	12	2	134	46,850	1,37,916	
1,267	13	11	20	6	276	12,23,145	15,84,998	
2,182	16	16	48	12	395	12,84,211	14,94,504	
731	16	17	34	10	384	7,31,571	8,37,763	
1,271	15	23	27	12	413	8,29,910	11,03,415	
2,314	18	17	25	13	396	10,76,480	12,63,661	
1,880	11	12	21	8	430	11,42,168	13,02,500	
1,455	13	23	30	10	769	5,77,295	10,07,855	
1,202	12	10	32	12	45	4,62,405	5,64,100	
312	15	15	44	16	388	4,82,443	6,10,759	
1,653	16	16	36	8	784	7,04,548	9,03,682	
966	11	11	35	16	425	6,65,103	7,98,518	
1,423	9	9	28	5	330	5,97,384	6,67,555	
637	8	8	54	19	267	4,41,654	42,01,960	
1,211	12	18	50	16	632	6,30,609	8,38,254	
736	9	7	46	39	428	2,80,158	4,74,027	
2,155	11	14	40	15	491	4,21,889	4,90,365	
452	9	9	45	19	312	5,85,448	6,62,715	
716	14	14	50	15	513	4,15,164	5,18,926	
354	17	18	20	8	392	3,31,266	4,03,294	
625	10	10	32	29	295	4,32,231	4,84,240	
654	17	17	23	9	760	6,38,063	7,84,127	
343	7	6	65	16	429	89,458	1,11,653	
1,251	15	11	37	20	524	1,07,555	1,97,997	
31,462	404	451	87	14	14,487	2,00,52,752	2,35,12,370	

## Statement of Population

DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPUL.	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnal ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,685	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambala ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	231,163
Ludiana ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,880	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Husharpore ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,673
Kangra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	49,518	204,018	253,536	354,688	282,606
Sialkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdaspore ...	9,391	143,375	152,766	208,942	176,118
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozapore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujeranwala ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Rawalpindi ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujerat ...	14,588	141,637	156,195	187,191	163,152
Shahpore ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhung ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Alouffergurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunoo ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,534	77,733
Peshawar ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohat ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara ...	300	75,000	75,300	93,162	92,567
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

of the Punjab,—1870-71.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION		
Youths.	Young Women.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS		Total.	No. per Square Mile.	CHRISTIANS.		
		Males.	Females.			Euro- peans.	East In- dian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,266	20,701	146,449	121,873	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,875	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,971	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
41,402	19,510	211,220	174,088	1,083,514	532	358	37	139
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
20,845	11,021	129,224	108,211	655,362	488	109	...	...
23,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	9.0	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	124,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,715	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	55,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	143,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	433,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,518

## Statement of Population

DISTRICT.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.—(Continued.)				
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahome- dans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgaon ...	128	477,214	212,914	29	690,295
Karnal ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	698,842
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambala ...	56,44	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hushiarapore ...	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kangra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,852
Amritsar ...	232,639	191,321	502,348	126,672	1,053,514
Syalkot ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	182,174	1,053,004
Gurdaspore ...	39,967	249,813	297,083	68,890	655,362
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	786,666
Ferozapore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujeranwala ...	35,911	104,156	357,559	49,858	550,576
Rawalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	501,983
Guj-rat ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Shahpore ...	3,122	53,590	305,597	6,561	368,793
Multan ...	907	87,009	369,190	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Mozuffarghur ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	333,337	5,911	394,864
Dera Ghaz Khan ...	1,124	33,467	264,527	4,656	318,549
Bunoo ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohat ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazara ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,016,810	17,593,752

of the Punjab, 1870-71.—(Concluded.)

OCCUPATION.		PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,941	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	208,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahauli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabi.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabi.
340,842	208,411	Punjabi.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976	235,230	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri.
302,874	198,114	English, Goojerati.
363,664	252,697	Punjabi, Urdu.
177,781	191,015	Punjabi.
		Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.
119,619	228,408	Punjabi.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabi.
205,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi,
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,434	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	



## Surveyed and Assessed

DISTRICT.	CULTIVATED.				UNCULT.	
	Irrigated.		Unirri- gated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Gov- ernment Works.	By Private Works.				
Delhi ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgaon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnal ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissar ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,935	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambala ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	288,989
Ludhiana ...	...	23,143	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hushiarapore ...	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kangra ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar ...	117,309	186,193	624,228	927,730	5,275	173,664
Syalkot ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdaspore ...	36,721	51,217	527,176	615,114	...	58,704
Lahore ...	77,863	333,463	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Ferozapore ...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujranwala ...	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,559
Rawalpindi ...	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelum ...	...	71,460	692,285	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujerat ...	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Shahpore ...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Multan ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
Jhang ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery ...	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Muzaffargarh ...	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Dera I. Khan ...	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Dera G. Khan ...	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bannoo ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Peshawar ...	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohat ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazara ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,188,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,317,793

Area in Acres.

VATED.		Total Area assessed.	ASSESSMENT.									
Unculturable.	Total.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.			Rate per Acre on culturable land.			Rate per Acre on Total area of Settlement.		
				R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	9 39.669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
186,867	299,179	1,267,926	10,93,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	8,97,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	12 94.954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	139,897	869,787	9,59,333	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	12.91,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	13.70,630	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	8,03,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
196,519	375,458	1,303,188	12.85,749	1	5	6	1	2	5	0	15	8
196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12.12,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
184,752	243,456	858,570	9,03,412	1	7	8	1	5	7	1	1	0
357 402	1,348,337	2,334,225	6,33,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113 217	594,695	1,725,655	5,94,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
326 647	1,223,236	1,639,689	5,83,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2 810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	7,31,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120 873	1,733,445	2 502,290	6 15,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	6,12,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	3,95,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764 188	5,33,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919 460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	3,26,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249 364	1 484 332	3,31,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309 514	483,933	1,234,474	8,18,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1 497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920 000	2,13,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,423,081	45,111,492	65,233,050	2,17,09,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

The following shows the Register of Transfers of Land for 1870-71.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zemindars complete ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ... ..	22	...	24	65	...	50
Large zemindaris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ... ..	109	...	245	3	...	22
Small zemindaris ... ..	170	...	1,278	35	...	28
Shares in ditto ... ..	11,387	27	3,629	3	3	9
Villages owned by cultivating communities...	227	...	1,041	21	...	32
Shares in ditto ... ..	653	1	6,283	25	477	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	3,249	70	21,680	20	113	38
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ... ..	1,411	30	8,663	20	66	13
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ... ..	8	1	2,560	18	7	8
Ditto with right of occupancy ... ..	224	6	2,809	18	11	12
Revenue-free tenures ... ..	49	...	1,490	18	...	17
Total ... ..	17,714	137	49,817	10	78	24

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the various Municipalities of the Province for the past three years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	14,37,462	13,86,014
1870-71	15,29,513	14,67,104

The loss of Municipal (income arising from the operation of Home Department Resolution of 6th November, 1868, whereby the levy of Octroi duty was restricted to certain specified articles, and all articles which had paid Customs duty were exempted from Municipal taxation) was, to a certain extent, made up during the past year, partly by direct taxation, and partly by increasing the duties on taxable articles; but both measures were unpopular and caused much distress to the poorer classes. In January, 1871, however, the Government of India was pleased so far to relax the Resolution of November 1868, as to add piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, as well as metals and articles of metal, to the list of taxable articles.

Considerable attention was given, during 1870-71, to the question of preventing Municipal taxation impeding trade by operating as a transit duty. Towards the close of the year bonded warehouses were established in several of the principal towns,

and it was ruled that after the 1st April, 1871, no Municipality would be allowed to levy Octroi on articles of through traffic, till it had been certified that adequate arrangements had been made, by means of warehouses or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The territories usually called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the North by the snowy range of the Kumaon Himalayas, Oude, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, and on the east by the Sarun and Behar, and the Palamow districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" divisions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude  $22^{\circ} 15'$ , and  $27^{\circ} 45'$  north, Longitude  $71^{\circ} 45'$ , and  $77^{\circ} 22'$  east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypore, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypore. The Ajmere division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypore, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The administration of the Government of these Provinces extends to the territory of Kumaon and Gurhwal, the hilly Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, and the valley of the Dehra Doon. Of twenty-one villages assessed in the class over £10,000, 5 belong to the district of Allahabad; 3 to Furruckabad, 2 to each of the districts of Muttra, Allygurh, Agra, and Benares.

The North-Western Provinces are divided into districts,—regulation and non-regulation. The regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to the Provinces generally have force; the non-regulation are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and where the separation of administrative functions has not been so completely carried out. The non-regulation portions are the districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai; the two first are administered by Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners, and the last, which is occupied almost entirely by cultivating tenants holding direct from Government without the intervention of any proprietor, by a Superintendent, who, besides being

chief civil judicial and executive officer, is also the manager of the estate on the part of the Government. All three are under the direction of the Commissioner of Kumaon, who also has the immediate management of the tract at the base of the hills called the Bhabur. In the Meerut Division the district of Dehra Doon may be said to have been non-regulation till the 11th July, 1871, when its administration, with the exception of the outlying pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, was assimilated by law (Act XXI. of 1871) to that of the rest of the Provinces. The pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, once a portion of the Tehree Rajah's dominions, still retains the more primitive procedure. The Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares are in a certain sense non-regulation. In magisterial and civil (money) cases they are under the ordinary courts; but in revenue, settlement, and land suits they are subject to a special administration. The only remaining non-regulation tract is the Doodhee Pergunnah of the Mirzapore District, a wild region of hill and forest, inhabited by non-Aryan tribes, who as yet are but little civilized. According to the last census the population of the North-Western Provinces was 30,172,929, and the number of houses 6,211,695, or about 5 persons to a house. Of these, 10,180,292, or 33·7 per cent., were adult males; 9,23,244, or 30·5 per cent., adult females; 6,022,547, or 20·1 per cent., boys; and 4,746,846, or 15·7 per cent., girls. Classified according to religions, 25,656,198, or 84·7 per cent., were Hindoos; 4,205,544, or 13·9 per cent., Mahomedans, and the remainder Christians, Buddhists or Jains, and aboriginal tribes. According to occupation, 17,964,379, or 59·6 per cent., were agriculturists; 12,208,550, or 40·4 per cent., followed "other callings." The average population per square mile was 361. The most densely populated district is Benares, with 797 to the square mile. With the exception of the non-Aryan tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who live in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindee. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed, but the former, in consequence of the mixture of population caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population decreasing, however, as one advances further among the unmixed Hindoo classes of the cultivators. The following table gives the names and totals of the:—



## Chief Hindoo Castes From the Census of 1865.

Brahmin, agriculturist, trader, and priest,	...	3,510,103	Lohar, blacksmith, ...	...	314,552
Rajpoot, ditto	...	2,816,815	Parhai, carpenter, ...	...	301,471
Jat, ditto	...	682,712	Konhar, potter, ...	...	453,614
Gocjur, ditto	...	264,496	Hujjam, barber, ...	...	430,564
Aheer, ditto	...	2,196,786	Kuhar, bearer and water-carrier among Hindoos,	...	693,519
Keyth, writer, ...	...	351,463	Guduria, shepherd, ...	...	566,981
Koornee, agriculturist, ...	...	971,385	Lodhia, cultivator, ...	...	555,932
Kachee, ditto, ...	...	1,348,316	Chumar, leather-worker, but very generally agricul-	...	3,580,385
Bania, trader, ...	...	383,202	turist and field-labourer, ...	...	310,795
Telee, oilman, ...	...	427,857	Mehter, sweeper, ...	...	...

The following table shows the area, cultivated and uncultivated, &c., for 1870-71:—

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.			Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of.					
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Square miles.	Acres.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.			Railroads.	
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					Miles.	Canals.	Miles.		
												1st.
The Kumaon Himalayas.	845	412	11,719	13,006	218,922	814	15	569	399	1,081	...	
Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges.	27,597	7,533	9,527	44,662	173,124	5,660	784	1,984	2,570	1,543	653	
Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges.	9,449	3,702	4,859	17,981	448,159	...	36	641	2,192	3,614	194	
Ajmere,...	252	211	659	1,122	...	...	...	125	35	50	...	
Total.	33,143	11,863	26,765	70,771	844,095	6,474	835	3,319	5,196	6,283	947	
Lakhirej square miles.	...	...	...	6,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	83,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Civil Division of British Territory.*

Name of Commissioner-ship.	Name of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population (above 5,000.)	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance, in miles, of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon,	2	994	103,831	Dehra, ...	423	3	6	95	13	208	Rs. 66,626	Rs. 56,877	Rs. 2,06,630
	Saharanpur,	4	2,227	682,453	Saharanpur,	1,916	13	20	42	19	393	Rs. 11,64,320	Rs. 14,08,478	Rs. 14,08,478
	Moozafarnagar,	6	1,669	864,189	Kanpur,	1,080	13	15	24	13	376	Rs. 8,77,029	Rs. 2,43,202	Rs. 2,43,202
	Meerut,	33	2,308	1,199,935	City & Cantonment,	2,061	17	28	112	17	1,184	Rs. 3,22,607	Rs. 2,18,923	Rs. 2,18,923
Kumaon.	Boodindshuhur,	28	1,910	300,481	Khoorja,	1,598	11	26	112	28	223	Rs. 1,63,407	Rs. 18,56,731	Rs. 18,56,731
	Allypore,	39	1,868	328,938	Coel,	48,043	22	22	159	20	1,530	Rs. 2,97,504	Rs. 18,39,031	Rs. 21,37,185
	Kunnon,	4	6,060	885,790	Almorah,	3,487	10	8	103	50	1,530	Rs. 1,52,787	Rs. 9,98,942	Rs. 9,98,942
	Gurawal,	1	2,300	248,742	... ..	6,161	4	10	103	57	1,530	Rs. 1,52,787	Rs. 9,98,942	Rs. 9,98,942
Rohil Khund.	Bijnour,	12	1,854	630,373	Nrjebabad,	19,557	11	9	24	8	436	Rs. 1,72,206	Rs. 14,39,583	Rs. 14,39,583
	Moradabad,	12	1,760	1,039,300	Moradabad,	27,204	18	13	16	133	603	Rs. 2,89,698	Rs. 13,94,249	Rs. 13,94,249
	Budoun,	12	1,098	830,000	Badoun,	31,044	22	15	26	26	631	Rs. 1,64,003	Rs. 13,77,770	Rs. 13,77,770
	Sareilly,	12	1,098	830,000	Badoun,	31,044	22	15	26	26	631	Rs. 1,64,003	Rs. 13,77,770	Rs. 13,77,770
Agra.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Agra.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Jhansi.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Allahabad.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Benares.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Almore.	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
	Shamli,	31	1,719	1,340,831	Kashanpore,	2,356	16	14	43	34	3,070	Rs. 4,76,914	Rs. 18,87,741	Rs. 18,87,741
Total.		480	88,578	30,172,929		92,162	464	492	...	...	...	29,723,83,79,590	4,11,78,179	5,74,30,672

*Population.*  
(The figures in this statement are based on the census of 1865.)

Districts.	Inhabited houses.				Population.				Classification of population.				
	Number of ma- sonry dwell- ings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Number per square mile.	Total.	Euro- peans.	Christians.		N a- tives.
						Male.	Female.				East Indians and other mixed classes.		
Dehra Doon, ..	1,238	18,976	20,214	41,380	26,256	19,008	15,287	110	102,891	791	120	11	111
Saharunpur, ..	19,148	224,746	243,894	294,887	250,493	179,954	144,139	389	864,483	1,126	110	11	11
Muzaffarnagar, ..	22,133	284,260	306,393	228,805	250,493	143,961	113,632	414	689,189	1,126	110	11	11
Meerut, ..	7,270	104,113	111,383	42,551	35,207	231,390	193,797	408	1,109,599	1,126	110	11	11
Boodlandshahr, ..	433,119	107,499	540,618	269,089	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Aligarh, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Kanpur, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Gurukul, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Himnagar, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Moradabad, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Budaon, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Barilly, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Shahjahanpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Tera Pargunnahs	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Mittra, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Agra, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Farruckabad, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Wynpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Etaah, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Etah, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Jeonun, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Jhansie, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Lullahpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Cawnpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Farruckpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Banda, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Allahabad, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Farruckpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Jeonun, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Goruckpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Jhansie, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Azamgarh, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Wazirpore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Benares, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Ghazepore, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Aljazeera, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Radway, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Military, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599
Total, ..	48,186	200,227	248,413	314,768	241,405	182,689	131,309	424	500,481	43	298	599	599

## Population—(concluded.)

Districts.	Classification of population—(concluded.)				Occupation.		Prevaling languages.	Emigrations or immigrations during the year.	Remarks.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
Dehra Doon,	91,073	10,823	24	.....	.....	40,563	53,248	1,200	...
Saharunpore,	595,781	274,093	...	6,257	.....	450,964	305,510	...	...
Moonfernuggur,	482,460	190,313	...	9,654	.....	290,649	401,549	Unknown.	...
Meerut,	889,837	291,194	...	17,353	.....	581,880	677,693	...	...
A-oolundshahur,	690,982	140,343	...	.....	.....	395,667	404,834	3,225	4,434
Alygurh,	829,295	93,557	...	2,470	204,190	393,708	53,682	None.	...
Kumaon,	82,362	128,986	...	.....	.....	300,767	23,693	8	...
Gurhwal,	247,363	753	...	12	.....	302,390	41,151	...	...
Bijnour,	468,565	222,265	...	.....	.....	600,500	414,305	...	...
Moradabad,	733,034	562,166	...	.....	.....	630,528	259,282	...	...
Bardan,	772,368	117,361	...	.....	.....	1,019,104	491,708	Nil.	1,938
Bareilly,	1,168,466	338,496	6	.....	.....	665,326	253,534	2,997	N. Jaka.
Shahjehanpore,	787,510	120,789	...	.....	.....	81,251	54,857	Nil.	...
Teral Pergunnahs,	81,473	69,700	...	3,565	.....	438,672	361,619	...	...
Muttra,	734,504	69,892	...	.....	.....	569,541	469,219	...	...
Agra,	827,628	109,209	...	862	.....	539,978	375,249	...	...
Furruckabad,	813,013	109,209	...	.....	.....	446,316	253,904	...	...
Mynpoory,	682,397	27,150	...	.....	.....	394,015	232,439	1,902	1,303
Etawah,	958,220	56,091	...	.....	.....	373,137	242,214	...	...
Etah,	398,331	39,692	...	.....	.....	217,535	187,494	...	...
Jaloun,	366,366	13,916	10	.....	.....	167,253	190,521	...	...
Jaunsi,	231,781	5,976	...	11,278	.....	145,813	169,333	607	409
Lallupore,	1,111,879	73,191	...	.....	.....	717,813	417,649	14	...
Sawnpore,	698,876	171,811	...	17	.....	354,024	324,762	...	...
Pattelpore,	681,114	43,110	...	465	.....	412,396	311,976	...	...
Banda,	1,27,550	182,335	...	.....	.....	773,343	619,540	432	221
Alahabad,	987,161	82,739	14	.....	.....	393,027	382,076	...	...
Immeerpore,	488,161	87,408	...	.....	.....	1,552,478	428,958	2,507	...
Jounpore,	1,792,489	191,046	...	.....	.....	1,123,894	329,821	107	...
Korakpore,	1,282,114	235,569	...	.....	.....	901,049	491,823	188	...
Buxee,	1,204,642	181,175	...	.....	.....	580,264	474,179	...	...
Azingurh,	985,666	68,330	...	.....	.....	370,414	492,863	569	...
Mirzapore,	731,684	70,097	...	198	.....	715,518	626,937	1,201	...
Genares,	1,214,114	127,605	...	.....	.....	223,594	202,671	...	...
Chazeepore,	347,719	54,038	66	23,795	.....	...	...	...	...
Ajmere,	10,706	9,995	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Railway,	30,164	11,508	...	.....	.....	...	56,317	...	...
Total,	25,666,198	4,205,544	120	75,629	204,100	17,964,379	12,208,550	...	...

The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. By the Resolution of June, 1864, the dispensaries are divided into sudder and branch, according as they are located at the head-quarters of districts or at outlying towns; and each of these is again divided into two classes, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first-class sudder dispensaries a sub-assistant surgeon is provided; at the others a Native doctor of higher or lower grade according to the class.

During 1870-71, 6 new branch dispensaries were established, and at the close of the year the number open was 137; of these 31 were first-class and 10 second-class sudder, and 48 first-class and 48 second-class branch, dispensaries. Every district now has at least one dispensary, and some (as Bareilly, Budaon, Cawnpore, Ghazee-pore, Jaloun, Saharunpore) have a complete and well-arranged system of branches at the chief outlying towns. The relief provided at these dispensaries is chiefly in the form of medicines and advice given gratis to out-door patients. There were 19,635 in-door and 668,882 out door patients treated during the year. The former number shows a decrease of 2,756, and the latter an increase of 66,153, as compared with 1869. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 57,439. A list of the principal operations performed contains the following details:—

Operations.	Total number of operations.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Number unknown.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment.
Hip-joint amputations	1	...	...	...	1	...
Thigh amputations	10	3	...	...	7	...
Leg amputations	25	13	...	...	9	3
Foot amputations	11	9	...	1	1	...
Shoulder-joint amputations	6	5	...	...	1	...
Arm amputations	26	19	...	...	6	1
Forearm amputations	13	11	1	...	1	...
Excision of knee joint	1	1	...	...	...	...
"    elbow-joint	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dislocations reduced	611	588	4	15	2	2
Fractures set up	1,987	1,748	8	125	40	66
Hernia,	50	33	2	12	3	...
Ligature applied to arteries	8	8	...	...	...	...
Large tumours removed	129	117	...	1	6	5
Cancers removed	55	45	2	1	2	5
Hydrocele tapped	3,186	...	...	...	...	...
Fistulas opened	975	...	...	...	...	...
Other capital and important operations	1,948	5,729	32	229	30	39
<b>Total,</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>121</b>
<i>Lithotomy.</i>						
Age up to 5 years,	124	106	1	1	13	9
" from 6 to 10 years,	144	120	1	1	5	7
" " 11 to 20 "	106	92	...	...	8	6
" " 21 to 30 "	76	63	...	1	7	5
" " 31 to 40 "	71	56	2	3	8	2
" above 40 "	112	79	...	4	21	3
<b>Total,</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Grand total,</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>158</b>



The different classes of diseases treated at the dispensaries are shown in the following table:—

Names of diseases.			Total number treated during the year.	Number cured or relieved.	Number died.	Percentage of cures to total treated.	
Class I.—General Diseases.	Order A.	Fever	In-door ... 2,399	2,012	246	83.86	
			Out-door ... 103,207	86,956	170	82.65	
		Cholera	In-door ... 88	36	52	40.90	
			Out-door ... 511	309	53	60.46	
		Other diseases of Order A.	In-door ... 126	93	25	73.81	
	Order B.		Out-door ... 5,165	4,297	4	78.62	
		Rheumatism	In-door ... 619	495	22	79.96	
			Out-door ... 42,723	31,365	8	73.41	
		Syphilis	In-door ... 841	675	28	80.26	
			Out-door ... 16,978	12,202	4	71.86	
		Scrofulous diseases of glands...	In-door ... 57	29	7	50.87	
			Out-door ... 2,002	912	3	45.50	
		Anæmia	In-door ... 114	67	32	58.77	
			Out-door ... 1,156	907	14	78.46	
		Other diseases of Order B.	In-door ... 715	362	142	50.62	
	Class II.—Local Diseases.	Of the digestive system.		Out-door ... 7,719	3,658	31	47.39
			Of the nervous system	In-door ... 596	298	70	50.00
				Out-door ... 17,461	12,852	30	73.54
			" eye	In-door ... 272	204	2	75.00
			Out-door ... 28,490	26,277	2	92.28	
		" ear	In-door ... 40	37	...	92.50	
			Out-door ... 24,008	17,717	...	73.79	
		" nose	In-door ... 69	54	9	78.26	
			Out-door ... 2,049	1,566	...	76.57	
		" circulatory system	In-door ... 27	10	7	37.03	
			Out-door ... 257	161	1	62.64	
		" absorbent "	In-door ... 15	13	1	86.66	
			Out-door ... 562	401	1	71.35	
		" ductless glands	In-door ... 5	5	...	100.00	
			Out-door ... 22,044	17,978	...	80.19	
Of the genito-urinary system.		" respiratory system	In-door ... 499	347	110	69.53	
			Out-door ... 33,718	26,597	39	78.88	
		Dysentery	In-door ... 1,020	536	396	52.54	
			Out-door ... 16,200	12,766	146	78.80	
	Diarrhoea	In-door ... 869	473	333	54.20		
		Out-door ... 19,952	15,533	221	77.85		
	Other diseases of the digestive system	In-door ... 1,341	994	129	74.12		
		Out-door ... 95,598	76,549	69	80.07		
	Of the urinary system	In-door ... 1,269	1,000	85	78.80		
		Out-door ... 18,023	13,449	6	74.62		
Class III.—Condition not general or local.	{	Male organs	In-door ... 101	84	2	83.6	
			Out-door ... 5,616	4,782	...	84.80	
	{	Female organs	In-door ... 63	40	3	75.47	
			Out-door ... 960	619	1	63.54	
	Affections connected with pregnancy	In-door ... 18	15	1	83.33		
			Out-door ... 32	22	1	68.75	
	Do. do. with or consequent on parturition	In-door ... 7	5	1	71.42		
			Out-door ... 18	17	1	94.44	
	Organs of locomotion	In-door ... 239	162	12	67.78		
			Out-door ... 2,332	1,766	2	73.29	
Class IV.—Poisons	Cellular tissue	In-door ... 256	227	7	88.67		
			Out-door ... 18,712	14,341	3	76.64	
	Of the cutaneous system	In-door ... 1,247	1,042	67	83.55		
			Out-door ... 15,225	117,891	9	78.79	
	Class V.	{	General injuries...	In-door ... 303	140	114	46.20
				Out-door ... 3,838	2,227	4	57.28
	{		Local injuries.	In-door ... 327	286	29	87.46
				Out-door ... 1,353	1,237	11	91.43
		{	General injuries...	In-door ... 169	111	44	65.68
					Out-door ... 3,727	3,092	6
Local injuries.			In-door ... 5,934	5,222	202	88.00	
				Out-door ... 21,816	17,966	11	82.35
Total			In-door ... 19,635	15,074	2,193	75.77	
			Out-door ... 668,832	526,409	851	78.69	

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Compared with the two preceding years, the recorded death-rate for the Province was 16·2 per *mille*, against 17·9 in 1869 and 10·8 in 1868. The death-rate was, therefore, less by 1·7 in 1870 than in 1869.

The following table shows the number of deaths from three diseases during the last three years :—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Fever ... ..	322,913	246,838	1,73,205
Small-pox ... ..	23,564	90,770	29,983
Cholera ... ..	13,123	69,542	10,398

Fever was the prevailing disease. The highest recorded number of deaths in any month was during November, when it reached 66,500. The death-rate was highest in the following districts :—

	Per mille.
Terai ... ..	35
Moozuffernuggur ... ..	24
Suharunpore ... ..	22

Vaccine operations are conducted in these Provinces only during the cold months, except in Kumaon and the hill pergunnah of Joinsar Bawur. The entire province is divided into six circles, each under the supervision of a European medical officer. The Kumaon and Rohilkhund Circles are, however, under the direct management of the Superintendent-General himself. Each district has a Native Superintendent who has the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tehsel is provided with a vaccinator.

The result of the season's operations will be seen from the following table :—

Circle.	1870-71.					1869-70	
	Population.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of cases.	Successful.	Percentage to population.	Successful.	Percentage to population.
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ... ..	634,532	13	28,537	23,903	8·7	21,324	3·36
Rohilkhund, ... ..	5,166,071	43	78,040	63,572	1·2	67,290	1·11
Agra and Meerut ... ..	9,262,911	89	87,836	72,239	0·77	76,467	0·82
Allahabad and Jhansie, ... ..	5,512,336	97	61,804	42,854	0·64	37,298	0·67
Benares, ... ..	9,30,736	35	43,672	36,488	0·4	28,745	0·32
Ajmere, ... ..	420,268	7	5,721	6,066	1·4	6,164	1·45
Total, ... ..	30,039,854	234	311,610	244,862	0·79	237,298	0·79

The total cost of the asylums during the year was £3,046, against £3,478 in 1869. The saving is entirely due to the cheapness of food, dieting having cost only £1,146, or £511 less than 1869. The average charge per head was Rs. 83, against Rs. 95 in 1869, of which cost of food made up Rs. 31-6-6, against Rs. 45-4-6 last year. The cost of establishment necessarily remained the same.

*Climate for the year 1870-71.*

Places of obser- vation.	Rainfall in inches.			Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing Winds.				
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.		July.		Deer.	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.		
					Mean maxima.	Mean.	Mean minima.	Mean.					Mean maxima.	
Roorkee,	4.48	33.84	.72	44.04	107	92	74.92	35.73	74.58	42	W. and S. W.	S. E. and N. W.	N. W. and S. E.	
Meerut,	3.53	34.14	...	37.67	108	92	76.93	86.79	75	60	44	W. and N. W.	N. W.	N. W.
Bareilly,	4.11	45.70	1.50	51.30	107	91	75.92	84.73	75	59	44	W. and N. W.	E. and S. E.	W. and N. W.
Agra,	3.55	21.29	.27	25.11	108	96	81.94	83.81	77	63	50	W. and N. W.	W. and S. E.	W. and N. W.
Ajmere,	.25	22.20	.80	23.25	...	94	80...	86.73	...	66	51	W., S. W., and S.	W., S. W., and S.	E. in Oct., W. in Nov., and Dec. S. W. and W.
Goruckpore,	2.10	43.30	3.10	53.50	103	90	74.89	83.76	74	63	44	W. and N. W.	E.	...
Morar,	No returns	No returns	...	from this station.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. and N. W.	E. and W. in equal proportions.	W. and N. W.
Benares,	.93	39.90	5.37	46.20	111	94	73.96	86.74	78	64	40	W. and N. W.	W.	W.
Jhansi,	1.30	26.30	1.70	29.30	111	97	82.93	86.79	79	67	52	W.	W.	W.
Nagode,	2.47	42.70	9.80	54.97	...	94	...	...	...	65	...	N., N. W., W.	W.	N.
General means,	2.52	35.49	2.53	40.59	108	93.3	77.93	85.78	76	63	46	...	...	...

Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families.

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sumud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Nawab Mahomed Kulb Ally Khan Bahadoor, descendant of Nawab Ally Mahomed Khan Bahadoor, deceased, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheeridar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	37	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindoe. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.
Benares.	Benares.	Maharajah Tahree Pershad Naran Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares, Goutum Buns family.	Rajah of Benares.	52	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes.	Yes.	A male heir.	The zamindari of the whole province of Benares, comprising the districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazipur, and Jyotipore, was bestowed on Rajah Mubun Singh, grandfather of Bahadur Singh, introduced into the Benares Province by the British Government.
Gurhwal.	Kumaon.	Shawnee Shah, Rajah of Tehree.	Rajah of Tehree.	49	Privately.	In the management of his estate.	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons.	The present incumbent, the Rajah Dhewraj, of Shahpore, is the only Chief of Ajmere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Sooraj Mull, younger son of the Rajah of Oodeypore. The title of Dhewraj was conferred by the British Government. Sooraj Mull received as his portion the pergunnah of Khyar, in Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor the pergunnah of Phoolia, and founded the British Government. In 1847 he received a sumud from Government fixing the amount of his tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral.
Ajmere.	Ajmere.	Rajah Lachnum Singh, of Shahpore, of the Bana of Oodeypore.	Rajah of Shahpore.	27	Privately educated, knows a little Hindoe.	In the management of his estate.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	

\* The Bhojbars or Bhoonbars, of whom the Rajah of Benares is the head, are a tribe of Hindoos found in great numbers in the Goruckpore and Aizinghurh Districts and throughout the whole Province of Benares. They sometimes call themselves Brahmins, sometimes Thakoor. They were originally Brahmins of the Suryawara stock; but from having, as they say, received the Purgumnah of Kouswar from Rajah Binar and become addicted to agricultural pursuits and cultivators of *choon* (land), they lost their rank as Brahmins, though they frequently receive marks of respect due only to that privileged class. Others say that when *Perasarama* destroyed all the *Kshatriyas*, he introduced Brahmins to occupy their place, and hence they became proprietors of land.



## OUDE.

There are no mountains or other elevated tracts in the Province of Oude. It lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces, and consists of 12 districts in four divisions, with a total of 11,207,412 inhabitants, and an area of 23,992 square miles. Each Commissioner may be said to rule over, in round figures, 6,000 square miles, and nearly 3 million persons, and each Deputy Commissioner over 900,000 persons, and 2,000 square miles. Of the area there were, during the year under review, exclusive of revenue freeland, 12,985 square miles of cultivated land, and of the waste 6,577 square miles were culturable, and 4,168 unculturable. The Province of Oude is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and of some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills, first in a southerly direction and then turn eastward. Fine belts of forest come down between the water-courses on the high land. The forest generally terminates in an abrupt ridge, below which on each side there is low ground forming the courses of the rivers and streams. Below the region of the forest comes the terai, of which these lower plains on the banks of the streams may be said to be off-shoots. The terai stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy; there are great difficulties in bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout the district there are large grassy plains on which numerous herds of cattle are kept, and the country is interspersed with old water-courses, the beds of former rivers, now forming jhils, and swarming with alligators. The country between the rivers Sohelee and Chowka is higher and less moist, and produces to a certain extent the same class of crops which grow only on the high lands. This country extends for some distance to the south of the Chowka in the Kheree district, and about the head waters of the Ul, Barauncha, and other streams which rise in a series of swamps, where forest and terai are mingled together. In the Baraich and Gondah districts, the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the terai gradually merges into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jhils disappear or assume a totally different character, become in fact, mere collections of rain water instead of spring fed reservoirs as before, and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a

comparatively civilized and settled appearance. North of the Gogra, the soil is for the most part of a sandy character. It is, however, fertile, and the yield is proportionate to the amount of moisture received. The rainfall of this part of Oude is greater than on the south side of the river, though the crops are but scantily irrigated. The irrigation is chiefly from streams and jhils; well irrigation has hardly made any progress. The population in these districts is comparatively scanty. There are large waste tracts in both districts, and no doubt the people are holding back, in many instances, for the conclusion of the settlement before undertaking to break up the land. South of the Chowka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti (which runs through it in an east-south east direction,) into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of the Gumti is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapoor, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are slightly irrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jhils, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops finer and more irrigated. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad, are better; there are more jhils and more irrigation, and better crops are produced. The best part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and kacha well-irrigation general.

*Forests.*—The Oude forests are divided into three divisions. The 1st, or Kheree division, lies between the rivers Sohellee and Mohana; at the north west end it is bounded by an arbitrary line which goes through the forest, and is the limit towards Nipal, and at the east end by the river Kauriale. There is some forest land south of the Sohellee, but with little sal (*Shorea robusta*), which is the most valuable of the woods these forests produce. In this division also, about the head waters of the UI and Barauncha, there is forest land consisting partly of stunted sal. The trees here are not large enough for log timber. The total area of the 1st division of forest lands is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich division, the country between the rivers Kauriale and Girwa is partly covered with sissu forest and partly with a dense jungle comprising different trees. No sal is to be found here, the land

lies too low, and is very little elevated above the banks of the Moila, which is a river during the rains, but half stream half swamp at other times. It runs about midway between the other two rivers. East of the Girwa there is a sal forest nine or ten miles wide, and here the Babai river is met with. There is no sal forest on the east bank of the Babai, which is low terai land, but after crossing the Bhada there is a considerable belt of forest. There is also a belt of sal forest from the Nipal frontier on the left bank of the Rapti down to Bhinga. The area of the forest lands in this division is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. In the 3rd, or Gondah division, the wood is less valuable. The sal tree is here stunted, and the forest tracts are less extensive, occupying a less breadth of land under the hills, and are more tangled and of the nature of a thicket. The forest area in this division is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal.

The tract to the south of the Sohelee, though not producing much sal, is full of fine large trees and is bordered by a belt of khair. The tracts about the head waters of the Ul and the Barauncha produce sal only fit for "bullies." There is in British territory only a small tract under sissu which is reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehghurh. The bulk of the Oude forests were given to Nipal by Lord Canning, in reward for the services of the Durbar, during the mutiny.

*Rivers.*—The principal rivers of Oude are the Rapti, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriale, the Mohana, the Sohelee, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sye and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sye, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to sudden freshes.

The length of water communication is 1,678 miles; of made roads, 4,764; of railroads, 42 miles complete, and 244 under construction.

During the year the average temperature in the shade was, in

		MAY.					
		1863.		1869.		1870.	
Sunrise,	...	81.6	...	83.3	...	85.1	...
2 P. M.,	...	94.	...	104.	...	102.5	...
Sunset,	...	91.	...	100.3	...	97.5	...
		JULY.					
Sunrise,	...	85.8	...	83.7	...	82.7	...
2 P. M.,	...	93.6	...	91.5	...	83.3	...
Sunset,	...	90.3	...	87.7	...	85.2	...
		DECEMBER.					
Sunrise,	...	55.5	...	54.6	...	54.5	...
2 P. M.,	...	70.4	...	72.6	...	69.7	...
Sunset,	...	66.5	...	65.4	...	64.7	...

The executive divisions of the Province comprise four Commissionerships, each containing three districts with an average area of 1,999 square miles and a population of 935,019. There are 43 sub-divisions or tahsils, each averaging 557 square miles in area. The number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all classes is 167, and of Magistrates 150. The average distance of villages from the nearest court is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The total number of Police is 7,411, and the total cost of officials of all kinds Rs. 18,60,125. The land revenue for the year under review was Rs. 1,29,12,789, and the gross revenue Rs. 1,55,58,856.

The population of Oude contains a Mahomedan element of 10·3 per cent.; and the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists is respectively 58·4 and 41·6. Of the total Hindoo population 61·1, and of the total Mahomedan population 36·1 per cent. are engaged in agriculture. There were, in February 1869, 1,774,355 inhabited houses, or one house for every 4·5 persons. Of these, however, only 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings.

During 1870-71 the number of emigrants from the province of Oude was 1,137. With the exception of thirteen men, three women, and one child from Barabunkee, they seem to have been confined to the districts of Oonao, Lucknow, and Fyzabad.

*Comparative Statement of Emigrants registered in the Province of Oude, in years 1869-70, 1870-71.*

District.	Year.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Lucknow, ...	1869-70,	279	72	17	4	372	To Demerara and Jamaica, principally Mahomedans, Koris, Ahirs and Brahmins.
	1870-71,	457	106	14	3	580	
Oonao, ...	1869-70,	124	56	39	23	242	To Demerara, mainly Mahomedans.
	1870-71,	290	81	2	1	374	
Barabunkee,	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	To Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Vincent, mainly Thakurs, Lodhs, Koris and Dhobis.
	1870-71,	18	3	1	...	17	
Fyzabad, ...	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	To Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Vincent, mainly Koris, Kahars and Chamars.
	1870-71,	144	14	5	3	166	
Total, ...	1869-70,	403	128	56	27	614	
	1870-71,	904	204	22	7	1,137	

*Rainfall.*—The total rainfall in 1868 was 28·037 inches, 38·03 in 1869, and 59·7 in 1870. In 1870, 2·15 fell from January to May, 55·12 from June to September, and 2·53 fell from October to December. Considerable damage was done by floods in August.

The following tables show the rainfall, temperature, winds, &c., during the year:—



Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.			Average temperature in the shade.						Prevailing wind.			
	January to May.	June to September.	Total.	May.	July.	December.	January to May.						
				Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	W. N. W.	W.		
1870.	1.16	61.0	2.44	64.6	82.2	110.3	100.7	81.5	91.2	85.6	45.6	75.0	61.4
Lucknow Observatory,	1.2	51.05	5.45	57.7	92.8	113.0	103.3	85.9	94.1	85.8	52.8	73.3	66.0
Oonao Dispensary,	2.85	57.25	2.0	62.1	84.6	105.3	99.4	82.1	87.5	83.7	53.8	70.4	62.9
Barabankie,	2.5	53.5	...	56.0	86.3	96.3	94.9	83.0	86.9	86.1	56.7	65.0	64.0
Sectapoor,	1.8	44.8	0.2	46.8	83.5	106.5	99.2	82.3	90.9	86.4	52.5	71.7	68.1
Hurdai, ...	2.0	62.2	0.4	64.6	81.9	104.5	98.0	80.9	88.0	85.3	51.6	67.7	64.0
Kheraee, ...	1.3	55.1	2.4	58.8	87.5	91.8	93.9	83.4	84.7	84.8	58.5	64.8	65.8
Fyzabad, ...	1.5	66.8	0.3	63.6	84.9	95.7	94.9	83.3	86.4	84.3	57.3	66.5	64.7
Gondah, ...	2.6	69.5	1.5	73.6	85.9	90.1	90.0	81.6	83.5	83.5	61.6	64.4	64.9
Roy Bareilly,	2.8	39.2	2.9	45.9	83.8	101.6	96.2	84.7	90.4	86.4	56.6	68.0	64.0
Sultanpore,	2.3	46.3	6.2	54.8	84.5	106.5	100.1	82.3	90.3	86.0	54.5	74.0	68.2
Pertaburgh,	2.6	54.8	6.6	64.0	84.1	103.7	99.9	82.3	91.7	85.0	53.1	75.8	63.8
General average	2.13	55.12	2.53	59.7	85.1	102.5	97.5	82.7	88.8	85.2	54.5	69.7	64.7



The following shows the area cul-

Principal geographical divisions of territory.			Total area in square miles.			
Divisions.	Districts.		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
				Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Lucknow	Lucknow	...	757	317	329	1,403
	Oonao	...	706	276	359	1,341
	Barabunkee	...	830	250	205	1,285
	Total	...	2,293	843	893	4,029
Seetapoor	Seetapoor	...	1,438	497	289	2,215
	Hurdul	...	1,320	550	422	2,292
	Kheree	...	1,254	1,370	285	2,919
	Total	...	4,012	2,417	997	7,426
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	...	1,287	484	551	2,322
	Baraich	...	1,309	1,070	258	2,637
	Gondah	...	1,789	626	268	2,683
	Total	...	4,385	2,180	1,077	7,642
Roy Bareilly	Roy Bareilly	...	669	96	285	1,350
	Sultanpoor	...	788	99	283	1,570
	Pertabgurh	...	838	342	533	1,713
	Total	...	2,295	1,137	1,201	4,633
			...	...	...	...
Grand Total			12,985	6,577	4,168	23,730

N. B.—The areas, &c., are according to

Lucknow.—Cawnpore, ..	48
Ditto.—Fyzabad, ..	78
Ditto.—Seetapoor, ...	52
Fyzabad.—Allahabad, ...	96
Ditto.—Gondah, ...	29
Barabunkee.—Byramghat, ...	22
Seetapoor.—Luckimpoor, ...	21
	346

tivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—mileage of.				
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, discharging navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads—first, second, & third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.	
...	...	...	(a) 140	1st 60 2nd 47 3rd 142	15 (k)	(a).—73 Miles of Gumti navigable, 67 miles of Sye navigable during the rains only.	
...	...	...	(b) 59	1st 106 2nd 109 3rd 174	26	(b).—The Gumti, navigable.	
...	...	...	(c) 160	1st 0 2nd 6 3rd 692	(l)	(k).—37 Miles were under construction.	
...	...	...	359	1,326	...	(c).—48 Miles of Ganges and 84 of Gumti navigable, 28 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.	
...	...	...	(d) 174	1st 0 2nd 151 3rd 86	(m)	(l).—78 Miles under construction.	
3,337	...	3,337	(e) 261	1st 0 2nd 329 3rd 50	...	(d).—29 Miles Gogra, 97 of Gumti navigable, 48 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.	
443,099	...	443,099	(f) 229	1st 0 2nd 106 3rd 179	...	(e).—33 Miles Ganges, 64 Garra, 42 Ramganga, 75 Sye, 47 Saketa, the last two navigable during the rains only.	
446,436	...	443,099	664	901	...	(f).—61 Gogra, 132 Sarda, 36 Gumti, all navigable.	
F1,216	175	1,031	(g) 310	1st 148 2nd 236 3rd 155	(n)	(m).—63 Miles under construction.	
...	...	...	(h) 41	1st 135 2nd 108 3rd 87	...	(g).—95 Gogra, 141 Gumti, navigable; 74 tons navigable during the rains.	
...	...	...	(h) 37	1st 132 2nd 75 3rd 115	...	(h).—Rapti navigable in the rains only.	
1,216	175	1,031	388	1,086	...	(i).—66 Miles under construction.	
...	...	...	(i) 109	1st 52 2nd 24 3rd 446	...	(j).—54 Ganges navigable; 55 Sye navigable in the rains only.	
...	...	...	...	1st 53 2nd 97 3rd 159	...	(j).—44 Ditto 114 ditto.	
...	...	...	(j) 158	1st 71 2nd 188 3rd 0	...	GENERAL REMARKS.	
...	...	...	267	1,095	...	Portions of the Gogra, Sarda, Gumti and Sye bound two districts, and are therefore available for both.	
...	...	Under	Ex. Engr.	346	...	Thus the Gogra skirts Baraich, for 114 miles, Gondah for 55 miles, the Sarda skirts Neetapoor for 43 miles, the Gumti skirts Hurdai for 115 miles, Roy Bareilly for 18 miles, Sultanpore for 198 miles, Pertabgarh for 4 miles, and the Sye skirts Oonao for 114 miles. Their lengths are already included.	
447,652	175	447,647	1,078	* 4,674			

Settlement Division of districts.

1st class	...	...	762
Do. under Executive Engineer	...	...	346
2nd class	...	...	1,383
3rd class	...	...	2,273
			4,764

*Return showing Area and Boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-Divisions, &c., in the Province of Oude, for the year 1870-71.*

Name of Commissioner-ship.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.			Revenue.	
												Rs.	A. P.		Land.	Gross.
Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	3	988	789,460	Lucknow, 2,84,779 Amethi, 7,128 Kutubi, 8,313 Mullebad, 7,333	979	11	13	25	10	1,708	2,84,540	0	0	7,48,849	7,53,188
	Oonao ...	4	1,766	1,070,337	Oonao, 7,377 Bangarman, 7,521 Parwa, 10,880 Morawan, 7,997	1,677	11	11	10	5	..... Dist. 463 Town, 18	63,232	0	0	Local Funds	17,00,265
	Batabunksee,	4	1,735	1,101,954	Navabzani, 10,466 Zaidpur, 10,680 Rammagar, 5,714 Fatehpur, 7,404 Darabad, 4,999 Radauli, 12,517	2,065	15	15	23	13	..... Dist. 498 Town, 61	47,462	0	0		
Seetapoor.	Seetapoor, ...	4	2,206	922,959	Seetapoor, 5,730 Khyrabad, 15,677 Laharpur, 10,989 Mahmudabad, 6,312 Paentipur, 5,127	2,359	12	8	25	12	..... Dist. 558 Cant. 18 Town, 31	1,12,828	0	0	Local Funds	86,176
												...	...	...	15,48,239	17,39,314
												...	...	...	11,48,254	12,76,589

...	4	5,292	931,377	Shahaj ad,	19,477	1,961	21	22	25	9	Dist.	.....	98,645	0	0	14,61,546	14,65,146
Hurdai, ...				Hiran,	11,578						Town,	90	56,462	0	0		
				Madia,	12,311								6,739	0	0		
				Indul,	6,415								1,00,966	0	0		
				tailon,	11,670												
Kherce, ...	3	3,046	757,732	Lakhipur,	3,802	1,779	8	9	50	36	Dist.	.....	1,99,823	0	0	Local funds,	7,51,758
				Shahad,	6,361						Town,	391	46,310	0	0	.....	50,541
				Kherce,	2,248							15	751	0	0		8,9,299
				Kherce,	7,401												
				Kalia,	4,458								1,75,914	0	0	5,70,119	
Fyzabad, ...	4	1,644	922,301	Nyzabad,	37,804	2,569	14	14	23	7	Dist.	...	2,05,066	0	0	11,38,565	10,05,704
				Nyabha,	...	4,949					Cont.	562					
				Nyabha,	...	6,275					Town,	17					
				Nyabha,	...	13,543						169					
				Nyabha,	...	5,814											
				Nyabha,	...	18,859											
				Nyabha,	...	4,311											
				Nyabha,	...	6,858											
				Nyabha,	...	4,510											
Baraich, ...	2	2,710	774,631	Baraich,	...	1,965	10	12	28	16	Dist.	...	45,191	0	0	Local funds,	1,11,672
				Baraich,	...	4,311					Town,	393	63,116	0	0		23,082
				Baraich,	...	6,858						47	3,167	0	0		
				Baraich,	...	4,510							1,01,474	0	0	7,65,521	11,33,754
Gondah, ...	3	2,638	1,200,000	Gondah,	11,764	2,593	9	7	35	27	Dist.	...	63,464	0	0	3,05,677	11,29,850
				Gondah,	...	10,069							73,596	0	0		
				Gondah,	...	5,958							1,37,059	0	0		
				Gondah,	...	14,026											
				Gondah,	...	6,131											
Roy Bareilly, ...	4	1,741	958,636	Roy Bareilly,	11,514	1,768	20	20	16	10	Dist.	...	1,72,356	0	0	12,21,814	14,96,801
				Roy Bareilly,	...	5,651											
				Roy Bareilly,	...	11,689											
Sutanpoor, ...	4	1,702	1,070,563	Perkinganj,	14,975	2,524	16	11	48	9	Dist.	...	63,915	0	0	Local funds,	11,99,067
				Perkinganj,	...	4,048					Town,	509	75,385	0	0		64,57
				Perkinganj,	...	4,048						10	418	0	0		
				Perkinganj,	...	4,048											
				Perkinganj,	...	4,048											
Pertabgurbh, ...	3	1,422	784,165	Pertabgurbh,	...	2,768	20	9	24	9	Dist.	...	1,99,718	0	0	10,86,510	12,61,0

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	
						Male.	Female.			
Lucknow ...	4,090	130,602	134,692	317,637	319,176	170,462	144,974	932,278	708	
Oonao ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	533	
Barabunkee ...	925	147,271	148,196	282,364	282,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	650	
Total ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,512	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,533,019	631	
Seetapoor ...	1,456	161,169	162,625	317,113	282,676	180,372	153,284	933,445	419	
Hurdul ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	273,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406	
Kheroe ...	129	119,042	119,171	263,803	222,952	136,079	115,770	733,604	242	
Total ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,726	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,603,426	356	
Fyzabad ...	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,382	465,859	283,681	235,106	1,441,028	613	
Baraich ...	52	121,353	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,645	286	
Gondah ...	...	...	...	351,414	334,627	250,210	209,211	1,163,462	425	
Total ..	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,037,892	684,670	574,695	3,384,130	443	
Roy Bareilly ...	1,544	160,365	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	783,246	530	
Sultanpoor ...	1,221	155,568	156,789	231,617	312,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	593	
Pertabgurh ...	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	936,263	543	
Total ...	3,500	501,158	504,653	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	2,650,172	573	
Grand Total ...	21,302	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,333	3,554,546	2,180,320	1,843,538	11,220,747	465	



tation.

Classification of population.					Occupation.			Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines, Pathans and Jains, Parsees.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.								
4,222	760	...	782,026	187,589	.....	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Pothia dialect of Hindi.	1,093	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9 do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 18. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in castes was given.
10	2	...	673,019	51,930	.....	408,076	317,078		600	
67	9	...	748,061	127,215	.....	471,989	403,598		...	
4,292	771	...	2,204,116	366,834	...	1,278,407	1,304,612	1,693		
430	35	...	812,776	117,448	.....	53,377	399,698	...		
39	9	...	845,293	85,684	...	599,696	331,681	...		
78	18	...	664,610	73,697	.....	474,810	263,794	...		
547	62	...	2,222,679	276,769	...	1,608,253	995,173	...		
426	41	...	1,301,756	135,353	.....	946,140	494,888	23		
34	6	...	676,313	98,124	.....	495,751	278,889	...		
32	7	...	1,050,433	117,383	...	753,720	414,742	...		
492	54	...	3,028,502	350,760	.....	2,195,611	1,188,519	23		
47	35	...	749,148	33,726	.....	399,634	383,612	...		
43	40	...	835,467	91,556	.....	521,357	409,306	...		
18	23	...	859,819	76,234	.....	540,034	396,229	...		
108	98	...	2,447,494	201,516	.....	1,461,025	1,189,147	...		
5,446	985	...	10,002,731	1,195,879	.....	6,543,296	4,677,451	1,716		

## THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

## Survey.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.		Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.	
	Topographi- cally.	Revenue.		Topographi- cal.	Revenue.	Topographi- cal.
		By Vil- lages.	By fields.			
Lucknow ...	.....	1,372	1,403	.....	Rs. As. P. 45 10 6	.....
Oonao ...	.....	1,331	1,353	.....	24 1 0	.....
Barabunkee ...	.....	1,295	1,285	.....	33 7 3	.....
Seetapore ...	.....	2,226	2,207	.....	37 7 9	.....
Hurdul ...	.....	2,313	2,292	.....	37 1 9	.....
Kheroe ...	.....	2,753	2,362	.....	53 8 2	.....
Pyzabad ...	.....	2,592	2,337	.....	33 12 1	.....
Barnich ...	.....	2,436	2,395	.....	30 6 11	.....
Gondah ...	.....	1,223	1,241	.....	.....	.....
Roy Bareilly ...	.....	1,342	1,350	.....	80 5 2	.....
Sultanpoor ...	.....	1,563	1,570	.....	39 15 11	.....
Pertabgurh ...	.....	1,723	1,713	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	22,234	21,508	.....	42 10 10	.....

539 square  
miles of Adas-  
rah survey  
carried on at  
33-3-11 per  
1,000 acres.

## Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity, ...	464	1,46,702	...
" for 30 years or upwards, ...	18,533	1,25,07,192	Between the years * 1895 and 1900.
" for 10 years and under 30, ...	32	4,238	Between the years 1877 and 1879.
" under 10 years, ...	32	26,576	Various.
" in progress, ...	3,577	10,82,029	...
Total, ...	22,635	1,37,68,737	...
Settlements previously made, includ- ing full record of rights, ...	16,015	1,11,87,891	...
Ditto without such record, ...	3,577	10,82,029	...
Settlements during the year, { Detailed, ...	3,043	14,96,817	...
{ Summary, ...	...	...	...

\* To pay punctually Government Revenue, and the wages of Patwaris and Chaudkidars; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up arms; and to act loyally.

Surveyed and Assessed Area, in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.				Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing land culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lucknow, ...	209,754	272,108	481,862	184,995	211,925	666,857	Rs. 11,62,869	Rs. A. P. 2 6 7	...	...	Rs. A. P. 1 11 11	
Oonao, ...	209,629	230,151	438,780	185,956	228,920	634,736	10,62,992	2 5 10	...	...	1 9 6	
Barabunkee, ...	153,777	378,517	532,294	96,627	192,019	630,921	12,25,210	2 4 7	...	...	1 15 1	
Seetapoor, ...	153,407	610,310	763,717	243,197	184,210	1,006,914	11,55,520	1 8 3	...	...	1 2 4	
Hurdni, ...	258,220	586,340	844,560	352,724	269,830	1,197,284	14,31,063	1 11 1	...	...	1 3 1	
Kheree, ...	63,200	170,050	233,250	157,703	61,959	396,043	3,55,666	1 7 11	...	...	0 14 4	
Fyzabad, ...	480,573	344,707	825,280	239,053	417,354	1,064,333	16,73,045	2 0 5	...	...	1 9 2	
Barach, ...	41,342	535,778	627,120	378,986	126,165	1,006,106	8,27,749	1 6 5	...	...	1 2 5	
Gontah, ...	73,854	157,466	231,320	84,468	63,634	315,788	4,84,670	2 1 0	...	...	1 8 6	
Roy Bareilly, ...	393,654	119,742	428,366	203,637	232,823	632,063	10,35,615	2 6 7	...	...	1 10 2	
Sultanpoor, ...	393,459	110,875	504,334	185,478	315,001	639,812	10,94,098	2 2 8	...	...	1 9 4	
Pertabgurb, ...	409,303	124,970	534,273	163,676	405,195	697,949	11,77,209	2 3 3	...	...	1 11 0	
Total, ...	2,762,142	3,700,014	6,462,156	2,476,650	2,708,006	8,983,806	1,26,83,708	2 0 7	...	...	1 7 1	

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1870.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.		Revenue rate per acre.		Supposed net profit per acre.	
						Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Great zemindaries (Held by individuals under law of primogeniture, paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.)	25	5,090	29	1,850,777	74,031	90,746	15 10	1 3 7	1 2 3		
Large zemindaries (Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.)	37	1,411	16	946,212	25,573	20,632	10 4	0 12 10	0 14 1		
Small zemindaries (Under law of primogeniture, paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.)	268	5,637	214	3,352,472	12,509	12,434	5 9	0 15 11	1 1 2		
Under ordinary law, ...	136	2,195	1,061	1,294,921	9,521	10,210	12 3	1 1 1	1 1 11		
... paying communities, ...	2,231	4,106	16,456	2,191,657	932	1,764	4 4	1 12 8	1 0 1		
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common, ...	3,484	6,060	40,213	3,218,480	923	772	9 5	0 13 6	0 15 8		
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	462	338	5,524	187,423	405	324	4 3	0 12 9	0 10 4		
Holders of revenue-free { In perpetuity, ... } tenures. { For life, ... }	1,074	1,341	2,904	371,563	345	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue, ...	5	4	12	2,426	485	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
... { Grantees, ... }	50	90	250	75,631	1,513	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Purchasers of waste land. { Purchasers, ... }	20	76	20	58,518	2,926	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Total.	7,792	20,368	66,604	13,550,085	1,733	19,562	0 0 1	1 2 0	15 8		

*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenures.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per area.
Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots, ...	30,069	Rs. A. P. 218 0 0	Rs. A. P. 230 15 7	Rs. A. P. 1 10 2
On permanent tenure, ...				
On farming leases, ...	243	233 0 0	332 1 11	2 5 6
* Ryots holding at fixed rates, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Holders of service grants, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	30,312	225 0 0	356 8 9	2 0 1

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Taking the Central Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. Of the total area under British Government little more than one-fourth is cultivated, and of the remainder not quite one-half is culturable. Two thousand and ninety miles of made roads traverse the Provinces in various directions. The Central Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into 4 Commissionerships and 19 Districts. The districts differ considerably in size and population. The average is 4,430 square miles, but the Raipore district has an area of 12,036 miles, while the district of Narsinghpore has only 1,916. There are 128 Civil and Revenue Judges, and 216 Magistrates. The Police force numbers 7,799 men for a population of 7,985,411, and the total average cost of officials and Police of all kinds is Rs. 22,32,727 (£22,372.)

\* Data cannot be furnished till completion of settlement.



## The largest towns are—

Population at last  
Census

Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	85,661
Jabalpore ...	...	...	...	...	55,704
Kamthee ...	...	...	...	...	50,930
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	43,312
Burhanpore...	...	...	...	...	34,137

Only seven other towns have each a population over 10,000.

Concerning the Chanda Coal Fields a considerable amount of valuable and interesting matter is given in the Administration Report for the year. When the year opened borings were going on in three different places—at Lohara, close to Chanda, a steam borer was at work, and hand borings were being carried on at Nandori and Panjuri. These borings were made with a view to ascertain the nearest point to Hinganghat at which coal could be found. Before the beginning of the rains it was intended to move the steam borer from Lohara to Warora, where shelter might be provided for the workmen, and borings still be continued. This was done, and one of the hand borers (which at Aikona, about 5 miles north-west of Warora, was making slow progress through hard grey rock) was removed and put to work at Warora in connection with the steam borer. The rains also stopped the second hand boring at Nandori. The first coal was reached at 102 feet by the hand borer about half a mile east of Warora, and other borings were put down to the north-west and west. In one, coal was found at 68 feet, and another boring was then made to the south-east where coal had first been struck. Other holes were carried down in various directions for the purpose of ascertaining the dip of the strata (which is here towards the east) and the borings were stopped before reaching coal as soon as the important fact of the dip was ascertained. The general result of the borings at Warora tends to show the existence of an extension of coal towards the east of the bed known to exist at that place. The coal was first found by the hand borers, but eventually the steam borer passed into coal at a depth of 176 feet 6 inches. These operations were carried on during the rainy season by a party under the direction of Mr. Fryar, who confined themselves to proving the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Warora, without attempting anything like a general survey of more distant localities. At the beginning of the cold weather further examination of the country to the north of the area at Warora covered by trappean rocks, was made by the officers of the Geological Survey, and coal bearing rocks were discovered at Khanlala, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north of the town of Warora. The existence of a considerable coal bearing area round Warora having been proved by four borings, a pit was

sunk where the steam borer had first struck coal, the quality of which was deemed fully equal, if not superior, to that at the Mayo Colliery near Ghugus. Borings were also continued at places to the north-west and north of Warora, but were afterwards abandoned.

At Khandala, to the north of Warora, coal would probably have been met with, but it was considered more important to go on with the pit at Warora. A sample of the coal brought up by the steam borer at Warora was sent to Bombay for analysis. The following statement compares the Mayo pit coal with the Warora specimen:—

Description of test.	"Mayo" Pit Coal, as per analysis dated 12th August 1870.		Warora specimen, analyzed 10th Feb'y. 1871.	
Specific gravity	...	1.25	...	1.51
Hygroscopic moisture per cent.	...	19.82	...	11.42
Coke per cent.	...	44.02	...	63.59
Ash per cent.	...	5.31	...	16.09
Sulphur	...	.22	...	.75

The approximate calorific value by Berthier's method:—

Pounds of lead reduced by 1lb coal	13.86	18.31
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Hence—

Pounds of water raised from 32° to 212° by 1lb coal	...	31.41	41.38
Pounds of water evaporated by 1lb coal from 212°	...	5.35	7.70

During the working season of the past year an investigation into the existence of coal beds on the Godavery was made by Mr. W. T. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Vansta-vern, Executive Engineer. About 12 miles above Dumagudem the Tal river joins the Godavery from the north, and it was originally conjectured that the fragments of coal which had been found came from this stream. Mr. Blanford, however, on geological grounds thought that coal would not appear in the Tal, but only near its junction with the Godavery, and suggested that the coal came from a seam buried beneath the sand of the river. He accordingly advised that the sand should be dug away and the rocks examined. This was done, and the result was the discovery of coal in four different places, all a little below the junction of the Tal with the Godavery. The quality of this coal was inferior. Two of the seams were found close to the left or British bank of the river near the village of Lingala, and they both thinned out and disappeared within a few yards. A third seam found about the middle of the river, was 5 feet thick, and of a superior quality. The fourth was on the right or Nizam's bank of the river.

Subsequently, coal was found farther down the river, below Bhadrachallam, at a village called Madhavaram, in the Nizam's territory. After a geological examination of the country a bore hole was made and carried down 192 feet. Other

borings were made to explore the section not exposed by the river banks to the west of Madhavaram, and were carried to various depths, but this exploration was stopped.

Mr. Blanford thus sums up the results of the season. Coal has been proved over a small area, which contains probably 25,000 tons, or rather more; of the quantity it is as well not to assume that more than one half can be profitably extracted, owing to the great admixture of shale. It is probable that the seam may be traced for some distance to the south, because the amount of coal, so far as is known, increases in that direction, but it is hardly likely that a seam which thins out and disappears within so short a distance as 200 yards can be depended upon for any long distance. The quality has not yet been accurately ascertained. If on cutting into the coal it is found to burn fairly a considerable quantity may be extracted, far more than sufficient to well repay the expenditure incurred in boring; but, except in the improbable case of the coal continuing for a distance to the south and east, no permanent supply can be depended upon from this locality. After this small tract has been thoroughly explored Mr. Blanford thinks there is little "chance of good from any further exploration of the north bank."

Iron ore exists in twelve districts of the Central Provinces; but it is best in the Nurbudda valley, Chanda, Bhandara, and Seoni. Of the iron ores at Gunjewahi, Lohara, and Dewalgaon, in the Chanda district, Mr. Mark Fryar, the Mining Geologist, gives the following account. I.—The village of Gunjewahi is 50 miles E.N.E. from Chanda, and the mines or small diggings for iron are one mile south of the village. At the foot of a hill, holes from two to six feet in depth have been dug in Muram, or ferruginous earth, for small pieces of ore, which from appearance would seem to be fragments of a larger mass. From these diggings I ascended the hill and found in the ascent, a distance of about 50 yards, that every piece of stone I could pick up from the grass and shrubs of the thick jungle were pieces of weighty iron ore highly magnetic. At the top of the hill the wall of a lode of this rich ore was clearly discernible, consisting of a finely laminated gneissose sandstone, and the lode itself I found to be traceable for about 50 yards and to be full of iron ore in large masses. The Native smelters dig at the bottom of the hill, in order that they may obtain small pieces of the ore and thereby save themselves labour in breaking fragments of suitable size for their smelting furnaces. What I have said about the quantity of ore to be seen exposed is a fact which speaks for itself, as to the, practically speaking, inexhaustible yield to be anticipated. The ore is highly mag-

netic, and is, in my opinion, equal in quality to the rich magnetites of Norway and Sweden. If so, it is one of the richest ores that can be met with, and surpasses in yield of metallic iron any ore which has yet been discovered in useful quantity in the mining districts at home.

Samples of the iron ores were submitted by Major Lucie Smith to Mr. David Forbes, F. R. S., &c., who stated the percentage of chemical composition in these ores to be as follow :—

			I.	II.	III.
			Lohara.	Dewalgaon.	Gunjewahi.
Iron, metallic	...	...	69.208	70.066	70.184
Oxygen, in combination	...	...	29.376	28.670	28.739
Sesquioxide of manganese	...	...	0.090	0.084	0.108
Silica	...	...	0.823	0.818	0.545
Alumina	...	...	0.432	0.387	0.396
Lime	...	...	0.054	0.026	0.055
Magnesia	...	...	trace	trace	trace
Sulphur	...	...	0.012	0.018	0.020
Phosphorus	...	...	0.005	0.001	0.003
Total	...	...	100.000	100.000	100.000

The characters of the ores are as follow :—*Lohara*.—Very compact crystallized hematite or specular iron, containing some admixture of the magnetic oxide of iron, as was evident from its being in some parts very faintly magnetic. The sample was nearly pure oxides of iron, containing no admixture of rock or other mineral matter visible to the eye. *Dewalgaon*.—A granular admixture of magnetic oxide of iron with some specular iron ore and rusty oxide, strongly magnetic, and showing no appearance of rock or other admixture. *Gunjewahi*.—A granular mass of crystalline hematite or iron glance, containing some admixture of magnetic oxide and rusty oxide of iron, in parts very faintly attractable by the magnet; free from admixture of stony matter. *Ambagarh Chauki*.—A coarsely crystallised magnetic oxide of iron, containing 72 per cent. metallic iron nearly pure, and quite free from other mineral matter, as far as could be detected by the eye. A glance at the results of the chemical examination of these ores will show that they are not only extremely rich in iron, but also that the amount of the deleterious ingredients, sulphur and phosphorus, contained in them, is the minimum known in even the best iron ores of Sweden and Russia.

The following table shows the districts in which the Mines and Quarries of the Central Provinces are to be found:—

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Nagpore...	Tahsil Bhundara, Sakoli, and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stones	...	Mds. ...	* Leased to Norbudda Coal and Iron Company.
Bhandara	...	Iron ore and coal	156	12,769	
Chanda	Tahsil Chanda	...	20	24,235	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	
Balaghat	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatia, Badra, Kenhi, and Paraswara	Iron ore	21	430	
Jubbulpore	Tahsil Bijorghogurh, Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Silemanabad	Do.	41	11,055	
Saugor	Amarnath, Bareta, Tigora, Chirola, and Hirapore	Do.	6	1,814	
Dumoh	...	...	...	...	
Mundla	Tahsils Mundla and Rangpurh	Iron ore	40	576	
Seonee	Loha, Agri, and Jatana	Do.	89	536	
Hoshungabad	Tahsils Hoshungabad, Sohagpore, and Seonee	Building stone	24	852	
Betal	Sonsadia, Korni, Mardampore, Pandra, and Dori Chikkar	Coal	...	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
...	Mohpanti and Sihora	White ochre	...	...	
...	...	Coal	1*	...	
Nursingpore	Tendukhera, Umarkehi, Umarpani, Kishanpur, Lotgaon, Nandia, and Jhirri	Iron ore	...	...	
...	Khaini, Bamhori, and Bichua	Limestone	...	...	
Nimar	Nagwara and Bagaspore	Sandstone	...	...	
Chindwara	Beri, Shara, and Chira Khan	Building stone	3	...	
...	Barkol, Senda, and 38 other places	Coal, iron, and slate	...	...	
Raipore	Kondkisar, Bhindo, and Lohara Delli, and Magarkund	Iron	4	...	
...	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone	...	...	
...	Gandai	Red ochre	...	...	
...	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola	Galena or sulphate of lead	...	...	
Bilaspore	Lepha, Pandra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zemindaries	Iron	7	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
...	Bilaspore and Seorinarain	Building stone	2	...	
...	Korba	Coal	1	...	
Sumbulpore	...	Iron ore	...	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
Upper Godavery	Bastar and Sironcha Taluk	...	...	...	



The following table shows the extent to which vaccination has been carried out during the year :—

	Number of children vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases.
Government Special Vaccination Establishment...	49,204	84 5
Civil Surgeons, Native Medical Officers at Dispensaries, and Municipal and local vaccinators...	76,133	80

The Government special vaccination establishment consists of 3 superintendents and 30 vaccinators. These were divided into three equal parties, and worked during the season under the Civil Surgeons of Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni. In these districts the expenditure was Rs. 6,218, and the number of successful cases 37,234; the cost of each successful operation was 2 annas 8 pie.

In 1870 small-pox as an epidemic was almost confined to the districts of the Satpuras, and among them principally to the district of Chhindwara, where the average rate of mortality from this cause amounted to 2 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths registered from small-pox in 1870 out of a population of 6,991,618 was 2,348; in 1869 out of a population of 4,862,516, 16,489 deaths were registered.

*Temperature.*—The following table gives the mean temperature at three selected stations in the Province for the years 1869 and 1870:—

			May.	July.	December.
Jabalpore ...	{ 1869 ...	...	96.7	80.	66.3
	{ 1870 ...	...	89.7	80.6	62.3
Nagpore ...	{ 1869 ...	...	98.8	82.1	71.3
	{ 1870 ...	...	9.6	80.1	66.3
Raipore ...	{ 1869 ...	...	97.2	80.2	67.6
	{ 1870 ...	...	94.2	81.2	64.6

The mean temperature of the Province during 1870 was—

May.	July.	December.
92.4	80.9	64.1

During the first half of the year the temperatures of 1870 were very much below those of 1869. The months of October and November were, however, hotter than in the preceding year. The weather did not clear as it usually does when the north-east monsoon set in; there was more cloud, and falls of rain were frequent. In December the temperature was everywhere lower than in 1869.

*Rainfall.*—The average rainfall during the year was as follows :—

From January to May.	June to Septr.	Octr. to Decr.
<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
2.58	41.60	3.76

*Area cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.*

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.			Total.	Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Unculturable.		Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Trans-Nerbudda districts.	1,066	1,770	1,229	4,005	442,391	2,447	438,944	Railroads. ...
{Saugor	738	758	1,206	2,800	545,598	...	545,598	Made roads. 1st Class. ...
{Jubbulpore	1,235	1,295	1,283	3,818	186,611	...	186,611	2nd Class. ...
Nerbudda valley districts.	899	807	710	1,916	1,107,639	1,637	110,002	3rd Class. ...
{Narsinghpore	1,401	802	802	4,222	1,002,884	93,633	969,251	...
{Risingabad	631	969	1,200	2,700	855,932	7,694	848,238	...
{Nimar	510	2,576	1,632	4,719	1,429,634	5,700	1,423,934	...
{Mandla	328	556	1,734	2,608	181,803	23,222	142,581	...
Saptura hill districts.	1,059	780	1,770	3,609	466,189	2,623	463,566	...
{Sonepur	960	651	2,241	3,852	455,055	601	464,454	...
{Chhindwara	1,040	1,359	1,710	4,108	611,288	2,176	609,112	...
{Retl	1,755	782	1,167	3,734	397,369	908	106,461	...
Nagpur plain districts, in val-	1,200	1,128	1,169	3,492	329,406	...	329,406	...
leys of Wardha	1,066	4,034	3,510	9,700	718,957	4,936	714,017	...
{Chanda	1,307	544	4,338	2,370	138,759	1,100	137,590	...
{Wardha	3,281	4,160	4,430	11,880	872,293	...	872,293	...
{Chattisgarh	1,904	2,084	3,800	7,798	406,430	...	406,430	...
{Bilaspore districts	2,520	1,080	600	4,200	...	...	...	...
Sumbulpore district on the Mahanad...	238	546	1,087	1,926	817,374	11,109	810,265	...
Upper Godavary district								...
Total British	23,281	27,240	33,479	84,006	3,774,922	120,006	9,654,916	1,542
Native States.								1,093
Bastor	316	3,141	9,605	13,062	...	...	...	2,071
Karond	1,800	750	2,800	2,800	...	...	...	...
Seichur Barab	600	100	200	1,000	...	...	...	...





Name of State.	In subsid- ary alliance or Feud- alry.	Tribute in men or money.	P. mpa- tion.	Supposed gross re- venue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
Bhandara.—Civil Station ...	64	407	26	497	...	...	...
Sakoli ...	78	528	38	822	...	...	...
Tiora ...	78	528	38	822	...	...	...
Kurina ...	18	623	106	6186	...	...	...
Pam ...	21	387	23	712	...	...	...
Chanda.—Civil Station ...	16	5328	448	5936	...	...	...
Warora ...	248	3656	481	4365	...	...	...
Mul ...	217	4582	408	5203	...	...	...
Brahmapuri ...	314	4234	687	5235	...	...	...
Wardha.—Civil Station ...	46	3349	558	4367	...	...	...
Hingunghat ...	446	4974	642	5112	...	...	...
Arvi ...	455	235	615	392	...	...	...
Chattisgarh Plateau Dis- tricts ...	324	4643	438	5450	...	...	...
Raipore.—Civil Station ...	96	4594	422	5112	...	...	...
Belaspore.—Civil Station ...	136	3842	387	4165	...	...	...
Mungeli ...	63	3935	429	4427	...	...	...
Sargaul ...	255	4536	283	5094	...	...	...
Seoni ...	242	4837	467	6446	...	...	...
Sumniphore in the Muham- adv Valley.—Civil Station... Upper Godavari District.	164	4032	909	5155	...	...	...
Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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7

POLITICAL RELATIONS.  
*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsid- ary alliance or Feud- alry.	Tribute in men or money.	P. mpa- tion.	Supposed gross re- venue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory	Ra. 2006	269,684	Ra. 36,102	Except a few sepoy, the Raja has no Military force.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, oil, dammer, kosa, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax, and honey.
2. Karond ...	Do.	2,550	107,872	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.



*Foregoing Statement.—(Concluded.)*

Name of State.	In subsid- ary alliance or Feud- story.	Tribute in men or money.	Popula- tion.	Supposed gross re- venue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
3. Raigarh-Bar- gurl.	Feudatory	Rs. 400	51,400	Rs. 7,500	None.	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangurh	Do.	1,350	45,372	8,000	do.	do.	Do.
*5. Patua	Do.	800	90,000	11,000	do.	do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpore	Do.	5,000	60,000	18,000	do.	do.	Do.
7. Raikhol	Do.	580	11,405	6,000	do.	do.	Do. also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Banra	Do.	350	32,558	6,000	do.	do.	Do.
9. Sakti	Do.	950	11,784	8,131	do.	do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mhowa fruit.
10. Kawarda	Do.	16,000	69,077	53,500	do.	do.	Do.
11. Konda of Ohuikhadan.	Do.	11,000	48,753	26,407	2 elephants, 1 camel, 80 bullocks, 303 foot-men.	do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker	Do.	Pays no- thing.	36,144	7,231	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 foot-men.	do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13. Khairagurh	Do.	47,000	115,650	1,65,438	10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 50 sowars, 500 foot-men.	do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon	Do.	46,000	132,561	1,40,346	5 elephants, 60 horses, 7 camels, 823 foot-men.	do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo. Coarse cloth.
15. Makrai	Do.	Pays no- thing.	13,015	22,000	None.	do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.

\* Under British management.

Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race position, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has suzerain authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1 Raja Bhairaw Deo of Baster	Feudatory.	Rajpoot	32	Indifferently.	In administering his territory.	Has suzerain.	Follows primogeniture.	No male heir.
2 Raja Udet Pratap Deo of Karond...	Do.	do.	33	Knows Oria and Oordh well.	do.	do.	do.	do.
3 Raja Ghanasham Singh of Raigurh	Do.	Gond.	48	Knows Hindes.	do.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
4 Raja Sangram Singh of Serangurh	Do.	do.	43	Knows Hindes well.	do.	do.	do.	No male heir.
5 Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo of Patne .. ..	Do.	Chauhan Rajpoot.	28	Fair knowledge of Oria and Oordh.	Resides in Karond territory.	do.	do.	Has 2 brothers.
6 Raja Nladri Singh Deo Bahadoor of Sompore ..	Do.	do.	33	Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Oria.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has male heir.
7 Raja Bishnu Chunder Janamuni ..	Do.	Janamuni Rajpoot.	53	Fair knowledge of Oria.	do.	do.	do.	do.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bezra	Do.	Gangabansi Rajpoot.	23	do.	do.	do.	do.	No male heirs.
9 Raja Runjit Singh of Sakti	Do.	Gond.	38	Privately educated.	do.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda	Do.	do.	21	Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner.	Under guardianship of Deputy Commissioner.	do.	do.	Has just married.
11 Lachhman Das Mahant of Kondka	Do.	Bairagi.	60	Knows Hindes.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 1 grandson.
12 Narhar Deo of Kanker	Do.	Rajpoot.	22	do.	do.	do.	do.	Has 3 brothers.
13 Lal Fateh Singh of Khairagurh ..	Do.	do.	43	do.	Absent from his territory.	do.	do.	Has 5 sons.
14 Ghasidas of Nundgaon ..	Do.	Bairagi.	51	do.	In administering his territory.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
16 Raja Lachchu Shah, alias Bharat Shah, of Makrai	Do.	Gond.	22	Knows Hindes and a little Oordh.	do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	No male heir.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Education, an Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances.

*The following is a Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.*

Names of the Executive Districts.	Names of Commissionerships.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Nagpore		5	3,734	639,941	Nagpore Ranbhi Umrer Khapra Rantalek Narkther Mohpa Kaimneswar Belra Bhandara Wohari Tumsar Panai	2,291	13	24	42	21	930	Rs. 2,16,098	Rs. 8,14,346	Rs. 14,32,833
Bhandara		3	3,922	803,430		1,772	6	9	38	13	387	99,637	4,03,778	5,80,949



Foregoing Statement.—(Concluded.)

Names of the Executive Districts.	Names of Commissionerships.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
Chindwara	...	3,852	294,918	Chindwara	1,810	4	7	6½	29	363	Rs. 99,323	Rs. 2,14,839	340,708
Nimar	...	2,700	190,561	Lodhikhera Pachaura Bunapur Khandwa Asir Pandhara Borgson Raipore Dhamtari Rajim Ratapur Belaspore Mungeli Sumbulpore Dumagudem Sironeha Bhadrachallam	645	14	14	40	6	371	1,21,916	1,61,199	4,17,847
Raipore	...	12,036	952,754	...	4,669	8	15	69	13	470	1,29,265	6,50,005	9,31,668
Belaspore	...	7,798	699,468	...	3,437	6	11	15	10	310	1,12,989	2,89,266	3,73,043
Sumbulpore	...	4,200	452,348	...	1,240	4	5	60	25	355	88,001	87,973	1,31,547
Upper Godavari	...	1,926	54,680	...	417	2	4	85	48	131	72,356	37,999	76,116
Total	...	84,162	7,985,411	.....	34,274	138	216	85	19	7,799	22,32,727	80,81,233	1,06,60,997
											Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...		
											2,87,264		
											Grand Total ...		
											1,09,48,261		

CHUTTIS-  
GUWAHATI  
BUDA—(Contd.)  
NER-



## The Survey and Settlement.

## SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Topographically.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.					
...	24,180	45,332	...	...	...	R. A. P. 45-4 1	1,587 square miles, at Rs. 26-14-6 per mile.	2717-59 square miles, at Rs. 45-12-0 per mile.

## Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ..	...	...	.....	
„ for 30 years or upwards ...	27,641	45,90,486	30th June 1897.	
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	26,213	12,02,944	30th June 1888.	
„ under 10 years ...	1,432	9,597	30th June 1874	Zemindary wastes.
„ in progress ..	...	...	.....	
Total ...	55,286	58,03,027	.....	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	...	...	.....	
Do. without such record	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year. { Detailed	...	...	.....	
ing the year. { Summary	4,206	87,973	.....	Extension of the present Summary Settlement of the Sumbulpore district.

The area on which the land revenue has been settled is 55,286 square miles; on 27,641 it has been settled for 30 years; on 26,213, comprising the districts of Belaspore, Raipore, Nimar, the Upper Godavari and Mundla, and portions of Chanda and Jubbulpore for 20 years; and on 1,432, which are Zemindary wastes in the Bhundara and Balaghat districts, for 3 years. The Settlement of three districts, Nimar, Chanda and Mundla, has not yet been finally confirmed by Government, and in Sumbulpore a summary Settlement is about to be made.



Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural; 1,55,740 are landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are :—

Coolies ...	949,867	Bankers ...	52,405
Servants ...	537,564	Oil-sellers ...	50,350
Weavers ...	414,124	Goldsmiths ...	48,590
Shoemakers ...	122,143	Washermen ...	47,855
Barbers ...	79,945	Potters ...	47,097
Iron-workers ...	79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees) ...	41,823
Cloth & English goods sellers ...	75,126	Masons ...	14,023
Grain dealers ...	70,652	Tobacconists ...	6,767
Carpenters ...	55,148	Others ...	875,775

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns; our centralized administration is now breaking down this system in many places.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,958 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in  $10^{\circ}$  N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Naf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion: to the eastward the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range, the valley of the Salween, and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in  $16^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

*Arakan*, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, has an area of 13,529 square miles, and lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba

and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers. The principal ones are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about  $23^{\circ}$  N. and navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division. The approach to Akyab is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tounggoo, and the Gwa streams, the latter of which has a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called in Arakan, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom. They are formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, but are now out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion, basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung, and together the valleys form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Pongloun range, rising to an estimated height of 7000 feet, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles farther reaches the Pegu Yoma range; then after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or



14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it recede so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The *Irrawaddy* rising in about latitude  $28^{\circ}$  N. and longitude  $97^{\circ} 30'$  E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch, which, flowing to the westward past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, which enter the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. The Bassein branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phayapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy begin to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The *Hleing* rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyungdon stream. Below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung Rivers* rise close together in the Yoma range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by



the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth. A bore goes up it, and the effects are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct; the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The *Sittoung River* rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow, and the navigation difficult for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwe-gyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwe-gyeen. The *Beeling* river rises in the Pongloun hills and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Moulmein, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The *Attaran* rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The *Gyne*, which flows

in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks; it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

*Tenasserim* is that tract of country lying between  $17^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ}$  N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of Islands along the coasts 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but farther south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands. The *Tenasserim*, which rises in about  $16^{\circ}$  N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient towns of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanounge and Shwe-gyeen. It is only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which merely requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936, which is more than last year, owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of

this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685 or about 0·2 per cent. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

During the year 1870-71 the trade of British Burma recovered to a certain extent the falling-off shown in the statistics of the previous year; the gross increase was rupees 73,08,977, (£730,897), to which the seaborne exports contributed rupees 29,11,952 (£291,195), the seaborne imports, rupees 28,75,900 (£287,590), the exports to Ava, rupees 4,26,513 (£42,651) and the imports from that country, rupees 10,94,612 (£109,461). The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was rupees 940,81,505 (£940,8150) and in 1870-71 rupees 1,013,90,482 (£10,139,048) of which the following are the details :—

					1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Goods exported by sea	...	...	...	...	3,02,89,909	3,41,34,375	38,44,466	...
Treasure	Do.	...	...	...	57,47,080	48,14,566	...	9,32,514
					3,60,36,989	3,89,48,941	Net Inc.	...
Goods imported by sea	...	...	...	...	2,78,12,579	2,76,02,386	29,11,952	...
Treasure	Do.	...	...	...	88,42,968	1,14,29,061	2,89,807	...
					3,61,55,547	3,90,31,447	25,86,093	...
Total seaborne					721,92,536	7,79,80,383	28,75,900	...
					1,28,35,889	1,31,62,402	Net Inc.	...
Exports to upper Burma and Shan States...	...	...	...	...	90,53,080	1,01,47,692	57,87,352	...
Imports from	Do.	...	...	...	2,18,88,969	2,34,10,094	4,26,513	...
Total inland					940,81,505	1,013,90,482	10,94,612	...
Grand total sea and land					1,013,90,482	...	15,21,125	...
					...	...	Net Inc.	...
					...	...	73,08,977	...

Of course much of the produce imported and exported by land is also shown as imported and exported by sea. The violent fluctuations shown in the trade of British Burma from official year to official year, are almost entirely due to the greater or lesser quantity of rice shipped within January, February and March in each year. Various causes affect these shipments—a lateness of crop, a paucity of tonnage, an expected reduction of duty. This latter cause interfered in a large degree with the shipments towards the close of the financial year 1869-70, as explained in

the report for that year ; for had it not been anticipated that on the bringing in of the budget for 1870-71 the duty on grain would have been reduced or abolished altogether, many shipments which took place in April 1870 would have been made in the previous month, and the returns for 1869-70 would have exhibited a much more satisfactory result than they did, but at the expense of those for the year under report. The increased shipments of rice in the latter year were 110,360 tons, the gross tonnage having been 440,001, or only 6,108 tons less than that of 1868-69, which was considered an extraordinarily good year.

The increment in the seaborne imports was caused almost entirely by the demand for treasure, consequent on the increased trade in rice. The transactions in specie are another cause of fluctuation, as they vary much year by year. The following have been the imports and exports during the last five years :—

						Imports.	Exports.	Total.
						Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	83,80,318	30,30,574	1,74,10,892
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,51,436	59,37,421	1,53,88,857
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	91,61,575	73,09,376	1,72,71,551
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	88,42,963	57,47,080	1,45,90,043
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,29,661	93,14,566	1,62,44,627

In timber, the staple second in importance in the exports of the Province, there was a diminished trade, the shipments having been about equal to those of 1867-68, but far below those of 1868-69 and the following year. The falling-off was still in the Tenasserim division, from whence the exports were less by about 11,000 tons than in 1869-70. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the continued disturbed state of the Salween and Thongyeen frontiers, and also to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior of Siam. Grave complaints have been made by the foresters of the bad faith of the Chief of that country, and his subordinates, in the matter of advances for timber, and of the unsatisfactory state of the law administered there. The country is to a great extent, controlled from Bangkok, and the teak forests are transferred from one Chief to another by the Court of Siam without notice, and without arrangement, as regards confirming permits, which may have been granted to Thitgoungs. Now that an export to Europe of sawn timber has begun, the Chief Commissioner has hope that the timber trade will to some extent recover, as logs not worth exporting for themselves will when sawn, meet the requirements of the home market.







Comparative Statement of *Import and Trade for 1869-70 and 1870-71.*

## EXPORTS.

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or number.	1869-70		1870-71		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.
1	Baselint	Mounds	32,256	3,54,884	42,024	4,92,328	2,763	1,37,464	...	...
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	1,901,706	14,10,432	2,919,955	14,44,661	117,359	34,229	...	...
3	Crockeryware	Number	...	6,42,714	...	2,20,168	...	77,474	...	...
4	Nepes dried fish, &c	Mounds	471,177	16,01,744	495,187	15,88,162	...	...	...	13,562
5	Piece Goods, cotton	Pieces	576,459	19,92,875	494,869	17,73,681	24,010	...	140,590	2,10,182
6	Do. Silk	do.	86,294	7,77,369	89,985	7,26,827	...	...	...	90,542
7	Do. Woollen	do.	81,549	5,37,765	82,811	4,37,768	3,781	80,063	29,208	...
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons	75,014	24,28,007	96,307	35,82,382	21,293	11,54,325	119,516	1,11,503
9	Salt	Mounds	221,548	3,40,744	291,822	2,29,241	...	2,32,398	...	...
10	Silk, raw	lbs.	63,413	5,21,437	106,871	7,55,355	38,423	...	...	8,95,621
11	All other Articles not enumerated above	Rupees	...	29,17,699	...	1,02,62,402	...	...	...	12,90,440
Total Rupees...			...	1,28,53,839	...	1,32,62,402	...	17,10,953	...	...

## Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.		Unappropriated Culturable waste in Acres.		Communication—Mileage of						
		Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.			
									1	2	3	
Arracan.	{ Alyah Districts. Bamroo Bamroo Sandoway Bangon Bassein Myanung Prome Toungou Amherst Tavoy Mergui Shwe-kyeen	440	455	9,889	10,784	274,731	1,964	273,467	2,000 a	...	2	5
		141	398	2,631	4,080	198,089	2,302	198,787	884 b	...	2	132
		58	68	2,541	3,667	31,057	528	33,529	130	80	...	...
		6524	7,0213	1,226	9,890	5,782,627	3,955	6,782,672	1,000	30	...	...
		344	770	7,840	8,954	6,494,091	1,422	6,492,579	370 c	...	...	...
Pegu.	{ Bassein Myanung Prome Toungou Amherst	384	2,988	775	4,150	1,891,965	2,158	1,888,807	157	...	...	...
		3424	3,814	1,2314	5,500	2,420,559	1,161	813,393	92 d	133	...	...
		58	4,095	3,899	8,050	2,620,169	640	2,918,520	400	...	...	...
		313	4,917	9,049	15,144	3,167,847	1,900	3,165,887	500	54	4	...
		98	3,550	3,512	7,290	2,377,639	492	2,277,117	140	24	...	...
Toungah.	{ Tavoy Mergui	66	3,000	4,634	7,763	1,919,540	24	1,919,516	175	...	...	...
		113	5,772	2,904	8,734	3,696,751	721	3,696,010	200	130	...	...
	Total	3,105	35,1124	53,0674	93,885	28,175,946	17,627	28,158,319	6,083	409	6	151

The following important Tables are from a memorandum on British Burma by Major General A. Fytche, late Chief Commissioner:—

*Amount demand of land and other imperial revenue, omitting fractions for the three Divisions of British Burma, for the year 1865-66 to 1869-70 inclusive.*

[illegible]



The number of schools in Burma receiving support from the State at the end of the year was 81, and the number of pupils attending them 2,418. Last year 182 schools with 6,347 pupils were reported; a reduction is thus shown of 101 schools and 3,929 pupils. This large reduction in the numbers reported is explained by the withdrawal, as noticed in the previous year's report, of the annual grants-in-aid from the Karen Primary schools, under the several Missionary bodies. These schools are now conducted independently of Government aid, excepting where they may be included in the general system of Primary education.

The usual annual statistics are shown below :—

Districts.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
		Government.	Private.		Total.	Private Schools.			Total.
			Missionary.	Others.		Government Schools.	Missionary.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pegu	Ragoon ...	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	8-5
	Bassein ...	...	3	27	30	...	281	54	285
	Myanong ...	...	4	...	4	...	163	...	103
	Promo ...	1	2	...	3	63	26	...	89
	Thayetmyo ...	...	1	...	1	...	86	...	36
Tenasserim	Moulmein ...	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20
	Shwe-gyen ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...
	Toungo ...	...	1	...	1	...	154	...	154
Arakan	Akyab ...	1	...	2	3	157	...	4	161
	Bamree ...	1	...	1	2	85	...	50	135
	Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7	19	53	81	566	1,558	254	2,418

It will be seen that three Government institutions have been added to the list, and that the number of Missionary and other private schools under Government supervision has decreased from 178 to 71. The assignment from the general revenues of the Province for education, science and art in the year 1870-71 was rupees 1,09,978, or £10,997-16, and the expenditure rupees 72,894, or £7,289-8. The receipts from school fees were rupees 4,026-8, or £402-12-1, and the savings under other heads (principally grants-in-aid and the estimates for the Training school) rupees 33,057-8-0, or £3,305-14, leaving the net public expenditure of the year rupees 72,894-11-4, or £7,289-8,—604 per cent. on the revenue of the Province. The private expenditure to meet this outlay amounted to rupees 78,891-15-4, or £7,889-3, making the total expenditure in-



curred under the supervision of the Department rupees 1,51,786-10-8, or £15,178-13.

The prescribed summary of expenditure was as follows:—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1870-71.								
	Imperial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Direction ... ..	16,351	11	9	...	...	...	16,351	11	9
2. Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	56,542	15	7	78,891	15	4	1,35,434	14	11
	72,894	11	4	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8

The following is an abstract of the expenditure under each head:—

Source of Charges.	From Imperial Funds		Expenditure.									Total Expenditure from Imperial and Local Sources.	Percentage on Total.			
			From Local Funds.													
			Fees and Fines.			Other Local sources.			Total.							
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Direction	16,351	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,351	11	9	10-77		
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Higher class Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government	17,157	8	0	4,026	8	0	...	...	4,026	8	0	21,184	6	0	13-95	
Aided	5,000	0	0	12,442	10	3	797	0	0	13,239	10	3	18,239	10	3	12-01
Middle Class Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government	9,241	15	5	812	15	0	...	...	812	15	0	10,054	14	5	6-62	
Aided	14,353	0	0	30,816	7	9	6,848	1	0	37,664	8	9	52,017	8	9	34-27
Normal Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government	2,297	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	11	11	1-51		
Aided	4,641	10	8	965	7	6	12,927	13	9	13,893	5	3	18,538	15	11	12-21
Female Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided	3,060	0	0	6,656	6	4	1,403	9	9	8,060	0	1	11,120	0	1	7-32
Literary Society	300	0	0	...	...	...	1,195	0	0	1,195	0	0	1,495	0	0	4-98
Prize and Rewards	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	...	...	1-9
Miscellaneous	191	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1	7	...	...	12
Total	72,894	11	4	55,720	6	10	23,171	8	6	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8	

#### INLAND TRADE.

*Imports:—Jaggery and Molasses* are the produce of the Palmyra palm which abounds in Upper Burma. The increase in the trade in these articles during 1870-71 by way of Thayetmyo was small, but there was a considerable comparative decrease through Toungoo. The following are the statistics:—

		Mds.	Rs.
1869-70 ... ..	...	212,891	6,13,407
1870-71 ... ..	...	216,172	6,21,145
Increase ... ..	...	3,281	7,738



In *Lacquered ware* there was a heavy decrease of rupees 99,568, due probably to the markets in British territory having been over-stocked in the previous year ; but the value of the imports of *Metal ware* of all kinds was considerably larger than the value in the previous year. The quantity of Petroleum imported was 174,825 mds. against 161,938 in 1869-70, 140,112 mds. in 1868-69, 156,422 maunds in 1867-68, and 118,235 maunds in 1866-67. The trade in this substance is a monopoly of the King of Burma, who has disposed of the privilege to the Governor of Yankhny young. This official "sells the oil only to persons who contract to take the quantity they may buy to certain places before they sell it. By keeping the sale of the oil at other places higher up the river in the hands of his own men he forces up the prices at such places to a point just short of that which would make it profitable to bring the oil up the river again," thus the price of the oil at Rangoon is about rupees 20 per 100 viss and on the frontier about rupees 30 per 100 viss. The trade in *cotton* piece goods showed a considerable decrease as compared with that of the previous year ; and that in *silk* goods increased both in quantity and value. A great decrease took place in the number of *ponies* brought down, especially by way of Toungoo, the number imported during 1869-70 having been 1,122 and in 1870-71, 729. In the imports of *Jade* there was a small increase in quantity, but a considerable improvement in value ; and in that of *sessamun oil* and *sticklac* there was also a large increase. The chief portion of the latter article is brought into Toungoo by Shans, and sold to Chinamen, among whom during the year there was much competition, and this increased the price from between rupees 25 and rupees 30 the 100 viss to from rupees 70 to rupees 80 for that quantity. The trade in *precious stones* was slightly in excess of that in 1869-70 ; in *dry tea* nearly double ; in *pickled tea* considerably less ; in *Timber* a decrease in quantity but an increase in value ; in *tobacco* a very large comparative increase in both quantity and value ; and in *miscellaneous* an increase of nearly of 9 lacs of rupees.

On the Irrawaddy a great development of steam traffic took place during the year, and although the number of boats slightly decreased, the gross tonnage of those employed was considerably greater than in 1869-70, when the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. made 33 trips up and the same number down the river. In 1870-71, 44 trips were made upwards, and 42 downwards, and during the same year, also, the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Co., made 8 trips up and 7 down. The King of Burma's steamers also made 8 voyages up and 7 down. The following statement gives particulars of the boat traf-

fic on the Irrawaddy, as recorded at Thayetmyo during the last two years, and shows that notwithstanding the great increase in the steamer traffic the boat traffic rather improved than retrograded, the increment in tonnage being 14,813 or 6.15 per cent.

Years.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Boats.	Tonnage.
1869-70 ... ..	12,350	117,244	13,071	123,405	25,421	240,649
1870-71 ... ..	12,641	122,122	11,814	133,340	24,455	255,462
Increase... ..	291	4,978	Dec. 1,267	Inc. 9,935	Dec. 966	Inc. 14,813

The number of persons who died from cholera during the year amongst the inhabitants of the seventeen principal towns, in which registration was carefully conducted, amounted to 250. During 1870 steps were taken to introduce throughout the whole Province the system of registration directed by the Supreme Government of India. No special agency was organized for the purpose, as such a course must have entailed a large expenditure of public money, and would not in the beginning at all events have produced much better results than the employment, in the carrying out of the scheme, of an existing machinery. The Thoogyees and Yua-goungs were made primarily responsible for the correct record from day to day of every birth, death, and marriage which might take place in their circle, and for the transmission on the first of each month, to the Myo-okes of their townships of a list in the vernacular language of these occurrences. The statements contained in this document had then to be tabulated and sent without delay to the District officers, who had to satisfy themselves of its general accuracy, and to prepare a return containing the results of the month's registration for the whole district, for transmission through the Civil Surgeon of the head-quarters station to the Sanitary Commissioner. When the Civil Surgeon received this monthly return it was necessary for him to carefully examine it, taking steps for the correction of any errors or discrepancies which he might find before sending it to the Sanitary Commissioner. Finally, the Sanitary Commissioner was to prepare for publication in the local *Gazette* a monthly return containing for the whole Province, the information furnished by Civil Surgeons of each district. The total number of deaths recorded in the chieftowns, where it was alone possible to obtain accurate knowledge on the subject, amounted for the year to 8,295; and that

of the Births was for the same period 9,222. They were distributed through the various towns as follow:—

	Deaths.	Births.
Akyab ... ..	493	669
Kyauk Phyo ... ..	94	106
Sandoway ... ..	93	111
Rangoon ... ..	2,088	1,445
Bassein ... ..	721	843
Myanong ... ..	123	163
Henzada ... ..	412	871
Kyangheen ... ..	166	303
Zaloon ... ..	110	175
Prome ... ..	1,353	1,403
Shwe-doung ... ..	443	688
Thayetmyo ... ..	299	289
Moulmein ... ..	911	925
Tavoy ... ..	225	285
Mergui ... ..	153	332
Shwe-gyen ... ..	195	195
Toungoo ... ..	351	399

It will be seen that in only two towns—Rangoon and Thayetmyo, did the number of deaths exceed the number of the births, and in only two, Tavoy and Shwe-gyen did they correspond with each other. In the different towns both the death rate and the birth-rate showed a surprising diversity; the former varying from 54.9 per thousand at Prome to 14.6 at Moulmein, and the latter from 65.9 at Shwe-doung to 14.8 at Moulmein. Shwe-gyen had a birth-rate of 28.8, and a death-rate of 27.3; and Shwe-doung had a birth-rate of 65.9 side by side with the terrible mortality of 42.4 per thousand. The following table will make this more evident:—

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio of Births per 1,000.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.
Akyab ... ..	16,138	669	493	176	...	41.4	30.5
Kyauk Phyo ... ..	8,820	106	94	12	...	27.7	24.5
Sandoway ... ..	2,479	111	93	18	...	44.7	33.0
Rangoon ... ..	87,553	1,445	2,088	...	643	16.6	23.8
Bassein ... ..	18,752	843	721	127	...	45.2	38.4
Myanong ... ..	5,533	163	123	40	...	29.1	22.0
Henzada ... ..	15,174	871	412	459	...	57.4	27.1
Kyangheen ... ..	8,346	303	166	137	...	36.3	19.8
Zaloon ... ..	4,675	175	110	65	...	37.3	23.5
Prome ... ..	24,616	1,403	1,353	50	...	57.1	54.9
Shwe-doung ... ..	10,439	688	443	245	...	65.9	42.4
Thayetmyo ... ..	9,053	289	299	...	10	31.9	33.0
Moulmein ... ..	62,237	925	911	14	...	14.8	14.6
Tavoy ... ..	14,254	285	225	...	...	19.9	19.9
Mergui ... ..	9,488	332	153	174	...	34.9	16.6
Shwe-gyen ... ..	7,118	205	195	10	...	28.8	27.3
Toungoo ... ..	9,638	399	351	48	...	41.4	36.4
Total ... ..	309,742	9,222	8,295	1,580	653	29.8	28.8

## BERAR.

Berar, including the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad.

The province of Berar is divided into two divisions—East and West Berar. Hence the origin of the common expression “the Berars,” which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five districts, and one sub-division of a district, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the two divisions. These are again sub-divided into 20 tahseelees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 850 square miles. There are 57 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 2,622 Police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of 1 policeman for about every 851 of the inhabitants. Taking the whole body of civil and police officers in Berar above the ranks of Tahseeldar, and Inspector of Police, as they stood at the close of the past official year, we find them composed as follow:—

Covenanted Civilians ...	...	...	...	2 or 4.8	per cent.
Military Officers...	...	...	...	18 or 43.9	"
Uncovenanted European Officers	...	...	...	10 or 24.4	"
Do. Eurasian do. ...	...	...	...	2 or 4.8	"
Do. Mahomedan do. ...	...	...	...	2 or 4.9	"
Do. Parsee ...	...	...	...	3 or 7.4	"
Do. Hindoo ...	...	...	...	4 or 9.8	"

There are 6,365 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has his head quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomrawatee. The principal towns of the province are—

	Population.				
Oomrawatee	...	...	...	...	23,410
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	9,432
Ellichpore ...	...	...	...	...	27,782
Sheogaon	...	...	...	...	7,450
Akōt	...	...	...	...	14,006
Karinja	...	...	...	...	11,750

The revenue derived from the land tax in 1870-71 was rupees 54,84,333 (£548,433-6s.); and the gross revenue rupees 89,42,300 (£894,230). These figures represent an increase of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively on those of the preceding year. Mahratta is the local vernacular of the whole province; and all young officers who enter the Commission or the Police are subjected to examination in it within a certain period after they have joined the service.



The Gazetteer of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, compiled by the Commissioner of West Berar, Mr. A. C. Lyall, and submitted to the Government of India in the course of last year, forms a repertory of all the information as yet available with respect to the physical geography of the province. Berar may be said to have held a good subordinate place throughout authentic Indian history. It was known as a separate country at the time of the earliest Mahomedan invasion; formed an important government under the Pathan emperors, and under the Bahmanee kings, and at one time even sustained a shortlived dynasty of its own princes. The Moghuls made it a great Soobah, stretching southward beyond the Paenganga, and eastward across the Wurdah into what is now the Nagpore province; while the Bhonslas took from it the title by which they were best known to foreigners in the height of their power—Rajah of Berar. But the territorial limits of the time of Akbar the area of Berar seems to have dwindled with each political vicissitude—notably so during the nineteenth century—and the name now signifies, both politically and geographically, that part of the Nizam's dominions which has been assigned by His Highness to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861. So that at last an ordinary revenue division under British Administration has inherited the ancient name borne successively by a great province under the mediæval kings, by an independent principality, by one of the grand Soobahs which formed the Moghul empire of India, and by one of the most powerful members of the great Mahratta confederation. The districts thus described form the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; and, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Taptee river, are half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpore territory. On the west they extend with the Khandeish Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, along some forty miles of its border. Their extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles, and their breadth averages 144 miles. They lie between longitudes  $76^{\circ}$  to  $79^{\circ} 13'$ , and are traversed by  $19^{\circ} 30'$  to  $21^{\circ} 46'$  parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into culturable and unculturable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; of the culturable land one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation. There is no water communication in the



province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the length of railway communication open at the end of the year was 166 miles.

In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar. There are no large tanks, nor artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally to store drinking water. At Sindhkherand at Basim, however, there are a few handsome stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapore and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Mahomedan governors at Ellichpore, to supply the town with water, as it still does. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee, the Purna, the Wurdah, and the Paenganga, or Pranheeta. In point of climate, the valley of Berar is less congenial to the European constitution than other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar; such, for example, as Buldana and Ellichpore. The hot weather sets in early, the short bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase till the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes very trying; but the fierce hot winds of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool. The average annual rainfall for the whole province is not yet accurately known. It is said to reach twenty-seven inches in the valley, and upwards of thirty inches above the ghats. On the Gawalgarh hills, it is considerably higher. The following table shows the mean temperature at Akolah, the sadr station of West Berar, for the past three years:—

		May.		July.		December.
1868	...	95.2	...	83.6	...	69.2
1869	...	95.3	...	85.3	...	72.4
1870	...	94.2	...	78.8	...	66.7

The mineralogy of Berar is chiefly remarkable for the salt wells of Akolah; now no longer worked, as they had fallen within the cordon of the Salt Custom Department; the soda deposits of the Lunar Lake; some good veins of iron ore; and the coal beds along the Wurdah river in the Woon district.

In the towns of Oomrawatee, Ellichpore, Yeotmahal, Akolah, Khamgaon, and Basim, Municipal bodies have been duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867. The income and expenditure

during 1869-70 and 1870-71 of municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 are given in the following table—

No.	Municipalities at	Receipts.				Payments.			
		1869-70.		1870-71.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Oomrawuttee ...	23,537	0 0	30,371	0 0	18,539	0 0	23,525	0 0
2	Ellichpore ...	13,883	0 0	11,861	0 0	8,957	11 1	7,877	2 9
3	Yeotmalahal ...	736	13 0	654	5 0	736	13 0	654	5 0
4	Akolah ...	6,545	0 0	5,810	0 0	6,400	0 0	5,700	0 0
5	Khamsaon ...	21,687	0 0	21,470	0 0	20,450	0 0	16,700	0 0
6	Basim ...	4,933	0 0	4,500	0 0	4,870	0 0	4,500	0 0
	Total ...	71,321	13 0	75,039	5 0	59,533	8 1	59,326	8 9
		£7,132	3 7½	£7,503	18 7½	£5,953	7 0	£5,932	13 1

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts:—

Districts.		Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
Akolah ...	...	1,305	27	6	3 { Akolah ... Akote ... Ballapore ...	1,344
Mehkur ...	...	915	50	2	.....	967
Oomrawuttee ...	...	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee ... Karanjah ...	911
Ellichpore ...	...	460	44	6	2 { Ellichpore ... Paratwara ...	514
Mallghant ...	...	324	...	.....	{ Mily. Cantmt. ...	324
Woon ...	...	1,584	50	.....	.....	1,634
Total ...	...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,006, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006.

The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 48·3 females to 51·7 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

*Berar.*

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional	Government Servants ...	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country ...	6,293
	The learned professions, &c. ...	1,178
	Total ...	10,127
II. Domestic...	Domestic ...	.....
	Engaged in performing personal offices ...	18,247
	Total ...	19,247
III. Commercial	Persons who buy or sell ...	42,525
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals ...	12,127
	Total ...	55,652
IV. Agricultural	Persons possessing or working the land ...	459,672
	Persons engaged with animals ...	8,601
	Total ...	468,273
V. Industrial	Artizans and Mechanics ...	83,058
	Textile fabrics and dress ...	22,246
	Food and drink ...	2,396
	Dealers in animal substances ...	5,327
	Dealers in animal substances ...	2,838
	Total ...	71,725
VI. Indefinite...	Labourers ...	76,925
	Persons of property ...	807
	Persons supported by the community, &c. ...	48,280
	Total ...	126,108
	Grand Total ...	731,142

The principal divisions of the people as to creed and caste were:—

Christians	...	903
Jews	...	16
Parsees	...	75
Mahomedans	...	154,951
Brahmins	...	49,843
Kshatriya	...	36,831
Vaishya	...	28,018
Sudra	...	1,441,271
Out-castes	...	30,379
Aberigines	...	163,059
Hindoo Sects	...	55,219
Total	...	2,231,599

The whole of Berar has been marked off into small plots of land, with separate assessment. This gives, as has been observed by Mr. Lyall, "free trade in land." Then the cotton and grain harvests, the export trade, the large public works of the province, and the railways create a constant demand for labour

And these two things—free trade in land, and high wages—have attracted into Berar from the Central Provinces and from Northern India a constant stream of immigrants, which is said to have been flowing during the past year higher than ever. "From the Central Provinces," Mr. Lyall says, "come field-labourers and cultivators by thousands; from North India come artizans and the classes which take service in the towns."

During the season ending on the 31st of October 1870, there were seven measuring and two classifying parties at work in Berar. These were employed mainly in the Oomrawatee District and in Basim. The following is a comparative statement of the areas measured and classed during the past two years—

MEASUREMENT.										
YEAR.		Area measured.			Area tested.			Cost per acre.		
								Rs.	As.	P.
1869-70	...	...	1,066,157	...	...	88,222	...	0	2	8
1870-71	...	...	1,227,574	...	...	94,164	...	0	2	7½
CLASSIFICATION.										

YEAR.	Area classed.				Area tested.				Cost per acre.		
									Rs.	As.	P.
1869-70	...	...	588,315	...	...	37,886	...	...	0	0	11
1870-71	...	...	780,816	...	...	46,872	...	...	0	0	10½

The work of measurement progressed in 1869-70 at the rate of 7,869 acres per man employed, and that of classification at the rate of 25,392 acres. Of the twenty talookas in the Assigned Districts, fourteen have been entirely measured, with the exception of a few villages only. The classification of soils has been completed in 12 talookas, and begun in 2 more.

Of the 6,365 villages contained in Berar, there have been—

Measured	...	...	...	...	...	4,561
Classed...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
Settled	...	...	...	...	...	2,792

There remained at the close of the period under report—

To be measured	...	...	...	...	...	1,804
To be classed	...	...	...	...	...	2,743
To be settled	...	...	...	...	...	3,573

Up to the close of the survey year ending on the 31st October 1869, the total number of Government villages to which settlements had been extended was 2,238. During the year under report, 514 Government villages were finally settled by the department; thus raising the total number to 2,752, bearing an assessment of rupees 37,07,435 (£370,743-10s). The villages settled during last survey season comprise an area of 619,109 acres; of which 47,808 acres are considered for the present as unculturable waste. Of the culturable land, 522,689 acres are under cultivation; the small area, only, of 41,483

acres—bearing an assessment of rupees 20,146 (£2,014-12s.)—remaining still unappropriated. The total expenditure under Survey and Settlement amounted to rupees 2,54,336 (£25,433-12s.) against rupees 2,21,934 (£22,193-8s.) in the previous year, or an increase of rupees 32,402 (£3,240-4s.) The average rate of cost per acre for the entire operation of Survey and Settlement was last year rupees 0-3-6 ( $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ ), against rupees 0-3-7 ( $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ ) in the preceding year. Though the decrease in the cost per acre is small, it is still a decrease, and would have been greater had it not been for the heavy expenditure incurred in the erection of boundary marks on Government waste land. This work cost the large sum of rupees 34,237 (£3,423-14s.), in place of rupees 8,246 (£824-12s.) in the preceding year—an increase of rupees 25,991 (£2,599-2s.), or 315 per cent. of the whole expense of the year.

The effect of the past year's settlement operations was an immediate increase to the provincial revenue of rupees 2,09,588 (£20,958-16s.). The total increase of revenue since the introduction of the Survey to Berar, not counting the waste land that may have been taken up in the settled district subsequent to the introduction of settlements, now amounts to rupees 800,093 (£80,009-6s.). One and a half year's additional revenue thus nearly covers the entire cost up to date of the Survey operations from the beginning. "The land revenue," Mr Lyall writes in the Berar Gazetteer, "has increased and multiplied since 1853 with marvellous rapidity, under the combined stimuli of good government, railways, and the Manchester cotton famine. Not only has cultivation spread over the land like a flood-tide, but the new Settlement and Survey have raised and adjusted the rates. Yet I believe that the revenue raised from these districts in the 17th century was not only far above their yield when the districts were made over in 1853, but must have been much larger than that which they pay now under all the favourable circumstances above-mentioned. I have explained why I think that the cultivated area was as great then as now, and that the total assessments, counted in rupees, were not less than under the Settlements now in force. But I conjecture also that the rupee, in its exchange against food grain (to say nothing of cotton,) must have been at least five times more valuable in the 17th century than it has *since* 1853. Up to 1853, I suppose that the value of money had not declined very seriously."

The following table shows the surveyed and assessed area, in acres, of the Assigned Districts—



Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
			Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
5,930	12,306	21,652	12,70,875	1 18	0 14 10	1 1 5
5,930	1,014,522	19,23,897	8,80,664	1 38	1 1 1	1 3 2
280	930	28,57,454	2,74,165	0 10 5	0 3 1	0 2 2
20,683	15,794	16,98,067	18,25,544	1 50	6 to 12 A.	3 A to 1 B
28,955	20,119	17,80,428	9,95,138	0 12 3	4 1 to 7 A.	4 1 to 12 A.
18,056	23,005	11,83,641	4,12,071	0 10 9	.....	.....
79,700	1,84,746	11,417,720	57,58,462	0 15 23	0 9 11	0 11 7

of male births was in the ratio of 52·5 to 47·5 females, in every hundred births. According to the census taken in 1867, the proportion between the two sexes, among the infants of the province, was 53 males to 47 females; so that the results now obtained by means of registration would appear to be pretty accurate. The following table shows the birth-rate per thousand of the population in each district of Berar during 1869 and 1870.

	1869.	1870.
Oomrawatee	21·2	25·2
Akolah	19·	30·7
Ellichpore	16·8	21·1
Buldanah	16·8	21·5
Pasim	16·5	32·4
Woon	7·9	15·2

The District and Municipal Police were employed during the year in registering births, deaths, and marriages in the Assigned Districts. But as the new forms prescribed by the Government of India under this head were not introduced till July 1870, complete statistics extending over the whole year are not available. In all, 52,847 births were registered in 1870. Of these, 20,608 were registered during the first, and 32,239 during the last half of the year. The ratio per *mille* of the population under registration was, for the former 9·8, and for the latter, period 14·7. Statistics showing the sexes of the children born were obtained only during the last six months of the year—the number

In 1870-71 the total number of deaths registered was 53,872, an excess of 12·1 per cent. over the results noted under this head in 1869, and of 1·9 per cent. over the births registered during the same period.

The following is a table showing the deaths occurring in the different months of the year, and the diseases said to have caused them—

Months.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.				Other causes.	Total.
					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild animals.		
January ...	845	30	4	379						
February ...	952	49	4	405						
March ...	878	77	8	291						
April ...	1,011	150	9	420						
May ...	1,302	395	9	596						
June ...	1,080	183	3	487	222	33	502	260	13,622	
July ...	1,307	215	115	1,123						
August ...	2,934	132	133	2,621						
September ...	3,343	140	110	3,190						
October ...	3,191	73	70	2,116						
November ...	2,579	28	35	1,465						
December ...	2,477	32	4	1,205						
Total ...	23,023	1,394	504	14,312	222	33	502	260	13,622	58,872

Between January and March, the rate of mortality from disease was ·59 per thousand of the population under registration. After March it continued to increase, rising in August to 2·66, and in September to 3·33, from which point it gradually fell to 1·69 at the end of the year. August, September, and October are the unhealthy months in Berar. Fever of a severe type is then prevalent.

The whole number of deaths from cholera during the year was 504, equal to 0·22 per thousand of population under registration. In 1869 the percentage was 5·2. The cases were principally confined to the Woon and Basim districts, and are said by the Sanitary Commissioner to have formed the dregs or remains of the epidemic of the two previous years. Contamination of the water supply in the particular localities where the disease principally manifested itself was generally believed to be the immediate cause.

Of the total number of persons who received medical relief at Hospitals during the year, was 26,196—which is equal to about one in every 85 of the population—307 were in-patients, and 25,889 out-patients. Of the former, 93·8 per cent. were males, and 6·2 per cent. females. Surgical operations performed in the dispensaries aggregated 933; of which 14 were major operations, resulting in one death; and 919 were minor operations, of which only 25 were considered by the operators to have proved unsuccessful.

The mortality registered in each district of the province from all causes during the year is shown in the accompanying schedule, in the form lately prescribed by Government—

## BERARS :—MORTALITY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	Districts.	Population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.
			Total. Female. Male.	Total. Female. Male.	Total. Female. Male.	Total. Female. Male.
EAST BERAR.	Omravatee {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	328,978 496,579	2 ... ...	59 9 26	1,229 1,872 1,510	612 1,597 1,394
	Zilchepore {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	265,160 237,739	10 ... ...	33 16 22	703 1,043 747	270 863 734
	Woon {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	313,426 313,426	... 78 126	182 67 77	1,137 1,405 1,209	153 248 179
	Akolah {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	488,362 461,790	5 4 2	474 61 112	2,674 2,166 1,735	1,159 2,044 1,626
WEST BERAR.	Buldannah {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	400,095 383,627	5 5 3	87 11 23	993 1,274 1,035	635 824 613
	Basim {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	276,266 213,239	16 132 98	44 44 47	393 1,062 840	335 468 1,024
	Total {1st 6 months {2nd 6 do.	2,102,287 2,191,160	38 285 181	879 203 307	7,129 8,818 7,076	3,164 6,134 5,014



In every hundred deaths 55·5 were males, and 44·5 females. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand was—

Births.				Deaths.			
1869	...	1870.	.....	1869.	...	1870.	.....
16·2	...	24·1	.....	22·8	...	24·3	.....

The number of deaths registered under the head of fever was 23,023, or 10·5 per thousand. Of these cases, 69 per cent. occurred between July and December.

In all the large towns, and in most of the smaller ones, attention is now systematically bestowed on the preservation of the water supply from pollution, on the sweeping and watering of the streets, the planting of trees, the regulation of fairs and markets, the care of slaughtering places, and on sanitary matters generally.

Mr. Lyall says that most of the settled Mahomedans in Berar must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The *Bhova* is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindoos the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Moharashtra. The *Kshatriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, and Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Raja Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindoos, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few



castes like the *Komtees* from the south, or the *Lars*, who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

## MYSORE.

The Province of Mysore lies between  $11^{\circ}36'$  and  $15^{\circ}0'$  north latitude, and  $74^{\circ}42'$  and  $78^{\circ}37'$  east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area has been variously computed in the absence of any systematic survey of the Province. As the result of a rough topographical survey carried out by Colonel Mackenzie between 1800—1807, the extent has been generally recorded as 27,000 square miles. The operations of the revenue survey which is now in progress, as well as the greater attention devoted to the definition of areas of the several districts, have however resulted in a large excess being found over former computations, and the area of the province may be more accurately entered as 30,000 square miles. In the survey of six talooks in one district alone (Chituldroog), an excess of 136 square miles has been found, and a similar result occurs, more or less, in every talook now accurately surveyed for the first time. In the Chituldroog District, (the only one completely surveyed and settled,) out of 2,124,427 acres which comprise the area of the district, 780,000 acres, or upwards of one-third, were under cultivation during the past year. Of this extent, 9,822 acres were irrigated from private tanks and wells, and 21,322 acres from Government tanks. Of the unculturable area 263,962 acres consist of grazing lands. The unappropriated culturable waste at the disposal of the state is 3,098,111 acres, of which 153,399 acres have been brought under cultivation. These figures, however, are necessarily subject to much qualification, pending the completion of the survey over the whole Province. There are no rivers which are used for navigable purposes. The roads, which are for the most part supported from local funds, aggregate  $2,857\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length. There are 48 miles of railway consisting of the Bangalore Branch of the south-western Railway, which enters the Province from the direction of Madras.

*Climate.*—The means of obtaining accurate meteorological statistics are as yet very imperfect. At Bangalore alone, an Observatory has been established under the supervision of the Government Astronomer at Madras. At the head quarters of districts, observations are also taken, but the arrangements made with respect of them at present are not such as to ensure the necessary degree of accuracy. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall at Bangalore for the year 1870-71, was registered at inches 31, cents 9. Of this 10

inches fell in one month—October, and inches 16, cents 72 during the south-west monsoon months of June, July, August and September. The readings of the thermometer and rain register at the Bangalore observatory for the past official year give the following results. The mean temperature was  $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The maximum was attained during the hot months of April and May when the maximum thermometer read  $93^{\circ}$  and  $94^{\circ}$  respectively, and the minimum  $68^{\circ}$  and  $66^{\circ}$ . From June to September, the maximum ranged from  $81^{\circ}$  to  $82^{\circ}$ , the minimum during the same period being  $64^{\circ}$  and  $65^{\circ}$ . In December, the maximum readings sunk to  $78^{\circ}$  and the minimum to  $56^{\circ}$ . The winds are subject to but little variation, and are regulated by the south-west and north-east monsoons. From November to March, the north-east winds prevail with little or no intermission, and the south-west winds are similarly prevalent from June to August. During the months of April and May, and those of September and October, the winds are variable at the change of the monsoons.

*Political Relations.*—There are no Native States in political relation with this Administration. The education of the young Maharaja, Chamarajendra Wadiyer Bahadur, has made satisfactory progress during the year, under the supervision of Colonel G. B. Malleson.

For administrative purposes, the Province of Mysore is divided into three Divisions, which are again sub-divided into eight districts:—

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Nandidroog Division comprises— | { 1. Bangalore District. |
|                                   | { 2. Kolar do.           |
|                                   | { 3. Toomkoor do.        |
| 2. Ashtagram Division comprises—  | { 1. Mysore District.    |
|                                   | { 2. Hassan do.          |
|                                   | { 1. Shimoga District.   |
| 3. Nagar Division comprises—      | { 2. Kadoor do.          |
|                                   | { 3. Chituldroog do.     |

The average area of each Division may be roughly stated at 10,000 square miles, and that of each District 3,714 square miles. The \*83 talooks (corresponding with Tahsils in North India) have an average area of 358 square miles each. There are 35,218 villages in the Province, of which, however, 11,785 have become depopulated. Of that number 31,941 are sarkar or Government villages, 836 are villages which have been granted free of assessment, and the remaining 2,440 village are those which bear a permanently fixed assessment (known as Kayemgutta,) or have been granted on easy rates of assessment. The principal towns in the Province are :—Bangalore with a popu-

\* Excluding the Jaghair Talook of Yelanduru in the Mysore district.

lation including that of the Cantonment of 130,348, and Mysore with a population including that of the Cantonment, 50,135.

The revenue from land during the past year was Rs. 72,91,498 and the gross revenue Rs. 1,05,66,657 (fractions omitted.)

The population of the Province, as shown from the returns of the experimental census taken on the 8th December 1870, was 4,273,544. This gives an increase of 216,778 over the results obtained in the previous year from the ordinary returns furnished by the village accountants. Of the total population, 617,301, or upwards of one-sixth, are classed as agriculturists.

The following return shows the numbers of the several classes of which the population is composed. The figures cannot, however, be relied upon as accurate.

Christians.	Europeans	...	...	4,147
	East Indians and others of mixed descent	...	...	2,797
	Natives	...	...	7,991
Hindoos	...	...	...	4,088,420
Mussulmans	...	...	...	206,781
Parsees	...	...	...	32
Jains	...	...	...	12,782
Other classes	...	...	...	594
Total ...				4,273,544

The ratio of population to area, computed for the whole Province, is 144 persons to the square mile. The proportion for individual districts is as follows:—

Bangalore District	244 per square mile.
Kolar do.	287
Toomkoor do.	146
Mysore do.	208
Hassan do.	379
Shimoga do.	101
Kadoor do.	37
Chituldroog do.	95

A revenue survey and settlement of all land held under Government, though for many years previously in contemplation, was begun in 1863-64. The system adopted was that which has been pursued with much success in the Bombay Presidency. The several operations of survey, classing and settlement are carried on successively by separate parties under the supervision of one Head—the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The extension of the survey and settlement throughout the Province was estimated to occupy 20 years. The actual area measured from the beginning of survey operations in 1863-64 up to the close of the last season (31st October 1870), was 5,160,192 acres, or about 8,191 square miles, of which 325,376 acres were classified. The cost for both survey and classifying aggregated Rs. 8,67,502. The proportion of work performed in each year as well as the cost per acre, was as follows:—

Years.	Acres measured.	Acres Classed.	Cost per acre of both operations.	
			Rs.	As. P.
1863-64	291,595	200,176	0	3 2-75
1864-65	507,288	248,244	0	2 9-50
1865-66	817,804	454,620	0	2 4-
1866-67	743,041	432,996	0	2 8-75
1867-68	739,780	663,521	0	2 9-30
1868-69	995,428	680,645	0	3 2-61
1869-70	1,015,716	526,567	0	3 9-67
Total ...	5,160,192	3,253,769		

Out of a total of 83 talooks in the Province, 24 only have as yet been taken in hand, and the measurement, classification and assessment of \*8 talooks have been fully completed; of the remaining 16 talooks, 9 have been surveyed, and the measurement of the others is in progress.

The following statement exhibits the progress during the season ending 31st October 1870, as compared with that for the previous season.

	Measurement and Test.				Classification and Test.			
	Measured.		Tested.		Classed.		Tested.	
	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field.	Acres.
1869-69 ...	53,644	995,428	4,360	52,145	40,627	680,643	3,074	23,493
1869-70 ..	69,934	1,015,756	5,105	49,619	49,531	526,568	3,819	18,782
Increase ...	16,290	20,328	745	...	8,904	...	745	...
Decrease ...	...	...	.....	2,526	...	154,077	..	4,711

The total cost of all operations during the last season was Rs. 2,04,069-0-6 as compared with Rs. 1,82,078-11-3 in the previous year; the excess was due to the increased strength of the Survey establishments. The measuring establishments have been employed to a greater extent than previously in tracts abounding in rice and garden cultivation, and where the holdings are smaller in area than in districts where dry crop cultivation chiefly prevails. The difficulty of measuring was thus increased by the greater irregularity in the form of the holdings, each field or garden having to be reduced to numerous "waslas," (the vernacular term for rectangular or trapezoid figures) into

\* Chituldroog District.—1. Harihara. 2. Davanagere. 3. Kanakuppa. 4. Chituldroog. 5. Hosadurga. 6. Hiriyuru. 7. Bualah. Toomkoor District.—8. Siru.

which a field is broken up for purposes of measurement. This drawback combined with natural obstacles explains why, with increasing establishments and a considerably larger number of fields measured, the increase in the area surveyed was comparatively small.

The land tenures in the Province may be broadly divided into Sarkar or Government lands, and Inam lands.

Sarkar lands are held either on kandayem or a fixed assessment, or on batayi\* except in the settled talooks where the term of the settlement is fixed at 30 years. Kandayem lands are held direct from Government on annual leases or pattas. These pattas are in practice renewed every five years or whenever changes occur in holdings. The batayi system, though still greatly prevalent in the Nandidroog Division, is gradually being extinguished, and will disappear with the completion of the survey settlement in each talook. Inam lands have not been granted subsequent to the assumption of the country except to a very small extent, under the rules which entitle the builder of a chatram or other charitable and public institution, to the grant of land of prescribed dimensions, on jodi or light assessment.

The following are the principal of the inam tenures :--

1. Sarvamanyem villages—granted rent free.
2. Ardhmanyem villages—granted at half the ordinary assessment.
3. Jodi villages and lands—granted on a light assessment.
4. Kayemgutta villages—granted on a fixed annual assessment in perpetuity.
5. Kodigior kerebandi lands—granted on a permanent light assessment in consideration of services rendered in the construction or restoration of tanks, or on condition of their being maintained.

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, for it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, and in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises

\* This term signifies the temporary occupation of Government lands, the cultivators of which pay no assessment and share the produce with the Government.



gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is a more marked descent, till it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising on this direction the Neilgherry and Coorg hills, and farther north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found on the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The Tunga and Bhadra rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, from the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Cavary rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantirth and the Kabbani from the south. The Cavary and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable size.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow.—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the

neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Some of the other minerals are Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are:—Paddy, Ragi, (the principal food of the people), Baller, (a kind of small bean), Gram, Wheat, Millet, Oil Seeds, Sugar-cane, Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco, Mulberry, Coffee, Cocoanuts, Betel nuts, and Potatoes for export.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue under all heads, for the past and previous years:—

Items.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Items.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Land Revenue ...	72,69,272 9 0	72,01,497 15 7	Law and Justice ...	91,318 9 5	2,31,171 14 6
Forests ...	3,70,805 7 5	4,41,819 10 8	Police ...	1,698 13 9	1,343 1 3
Abkari ...	9,72,976 7 11	10,08,960 3 5	Public Works ...	64,770 4 8	49,239 11 2
Assessed Taxes ...	3,36,984 5 8	3,24,831 5 3	Mint ...	13,600 0 0	13,761 0 0
Customs ...	7,57,210 15 1	7,50,173 0 4	Miscellaneous ...	1,21,948 10 3	1,02,702 0 0
Salt ...	13,200 2 2	13,388 0 5			
Opium ...	500 0 0	501 0 0			
Stamps ...	4,25,56 13 4	2,93,013 14 8			
Post Office (Local) ...	39,974 11 1	41,250 5 4			
				1,04,79,453 13 9	1,05,66,657 2 7
				Net Increase Rs.	87,206 4 10

## The Survey and Settlement.

## SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles up to 31st March 1871.			Cost per milé.			Surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1871, with cost per milé.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
		By Villages.						

## SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...	3,351 *	7,94,303 12-3	Various.	* The area of Sira Talook is not included as the accounts have not as yet been received.
Settled for 30 years and upwards				
Settled for 10 years and under 30				
Settled for under 10 years				
Settlement in progress				
Total				
Settlement previously made including full records of rights				
Do. without record				
Settlement during the year { Detailed year ... Summary				

## Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.		Total.	Uncultivated.		Total Area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Unculturable Waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Rate per Acre on total Area of Settlement.
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.								
Chituldroog	21,322 do. 28 do.	9,822 do. 28 do.	743,939 do. 15 do.	253,962 do. 33 do.	634,194 do. 2 do.	1,366,310 Acres 28 Gunthas	6,73,602-14-0	0-8-9	0-7-1	Rs. As. P. 0-4-1

Note.—The area and amount of Sira Talook is not included as the accounts have not as yet been received.

## Climate.

Observations taken at Bangalore.	Thermometer.			Rain.		Wind.
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1870 ...	83	68	80½	...	5	N. E. and S. W.
May ...	94	66	80	3	5	S. W.
June ...	82	65	73½	1	87	S. W.
July ...	81	65	73	6	75	S. W.
August ...	82	64	73	6	80	S. W.
September ...	80	64	72	1	39	S. W.
October ...	82	61	71½	10	5	W. and S. W.
November ...	81	62	71½	...	90	W. and S. W. variable.
December ...	78	56	67	...	32	N. E.
January 1871 ...	80	58	69	...	...	N. E.
February ...	86	60	73	...	...	N. E.
March ...	90	63	79	...	...	N. and N. E. and variable.
Returns from Districts.						
Bangalore District ...	84	64½	74½	29	4	N. E. variable.
Kolar ...	...	65	...	...	...	
Toomkoor ...	78	...	69	18	64	
Mysore ...	89	61	78	41	11	
Hassan ...	84½	59	75	25	63	
Shimoga ...	81½	51	72	38	19	
Kadoor ...	...	62	71	42	74	
Chituldroog ...	82½	65½	74	26	73	

The following return shows Births, Marriages and Deaths, among the Population for the year 1870-71, as obtained from District Reports:—

Districts.	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Average Age at time of Death.
Bangalore ...	708,311	220	6,711	10,390	
Kolar ...	542,533	2,614	8,308	8,463	
Toomkoor ...	491,599	Not known.	3,259	5,345	
Mysore ...	766,521		5,891	10,081	
Hassan ...	607,733		3,517	7,596	
Shimoga ...	447,350		3,878	7,050	
Kadoor ...	275,404		1,380	3,260	
Chituldroog ...	433,037	1,600	2,616	3,552	
Total	4,273,544	5,074	35,590	55,987	

*abolished.*

[illegible]

## Population.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					Classification of Population.										Occupation.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.		Prevailing languages.				
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Males.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	European.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Native.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.		Non-Agriculturists.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Parsi.	Kannada.	Malayalam.	English.
						Male.	Female.																			
Bangalore...	1,605	147,663	149,268	275,861	236,984	1,03,437	99,055	709,811	244	3,871	2,378	2,943	650,211	48,806	...	509	594	80,661	638,650	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	56	141,249	141,305	179,172	189,474	78,395	95,542	542,668	287	7	40	449	500,714	41,096	...	277	...	78,247	464,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoot...	11	127,142	127,153	164,691	146,997	85,469	84,442	491,599	146	29	33	300	472,124	18,049	25	1,939	...	77,556	414,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	280	167,971	168,251	244,679	233,387	155,833	132,708	766,527	208	92	173	1,667	735,127	37,355	7	2,076	...	116,088	630,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	95	144,637	144,732	215,321	177,698	113,614	101,100	607,733	379	53	63	1,822	586,704	15,922	...	3,169	...	90,416	517,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	...	100,667	100,667	144,710	134,025	94,076	74,539	447,350	101	33	64	583	421,053	22,039	...	3,578	...	72,324	375,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadoor ...	19	70,837	70,856	86,192	89,042	58,086	48,084	275,404	37	47	16	127	264,060	10,005	...	1,149	...	48,556	226,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldreog	4	109,936	109,040	139,026	125,929	90,832	77,200	438,037	95	15	39	100	418,427	13,450	...	935	...	53,503	379,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,050	1,009,202	1,011,252	1,449,552	1,327,536	789,806	708,650	4,273,544	...	4,147	2,797	7,991	4,038,420	206,781	321	7,732	594	617,301	3,656,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## COORG.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It runs along the Western Ghats of India, and is situated in latitude  $12^{\circ} 26'$  and longitude  $4^{\circ} 30'$ . The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the mountains, which form the western boundary of Coorg, and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. The total area is 2,400 square miles, of which 547 square miles are cultivated, 1,705 are culturable, and 148 are unculturable. In a mountainous district, however, these figures can only be looked upon as estimated approximations. There is no water communication in the province; the rivers are mere torrents in the upper parts, and the beds are more or less rocky in the lower parts. There are 168 miles of roads; but no system of Railway has yet been extended towards Coorg. The proposed extension of a Mysore State Railway will, however, prove beneficial to the interests of the province, and a branch line may possibly hereafter be carried to within its limits. The whole of Coorg is British territory, and there are no native states in political relation with it.

The aspect of Coorg presents an entire forest, except where the axe of the planter has been at work; the long and narrow cultivated valleys serve but to render the vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographical line of demarcation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood, except where the coffee plantations are now visible from the Brahmagiri Hills, till, approaching the Cavery, a portion of this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward, the wood decreases in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and becomes gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghats the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapete the jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnad, (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Brahmagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yelusavirasime an almost perfectly champaign tract. Only a small portion of the summits

of the ghats is free from jungle; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding, however, at some distance from their base. The Western Ghats, running nearly from north to south, divide the territory into two unequal portions, differing in many essential particulars. The general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken; the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the ghats. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range; but all are small in proportion to the one from which they spring. They decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todiandamol, situated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles almost directly west of Virajendrapete, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others. This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanne, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, being only 99 feet lower. The height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brahmagiri range of hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of a tableland, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise.

Of the minor ridges, that supporting the tableland upon which Madakere or Mercara lies, is the most conspicuous. Nurkalnad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is next in point of size.

Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, vary the surface of the country; of these Kote Betta is the most remarkable. This immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara; its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghats, and its base occupies an immense extent of country; the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving tableland; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them. Almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply; close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the

numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.

The Malimbi peak, lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yedavanad, is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Of the mountains below the ghats, the immense ridges connected with, and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the ghats, one unvaried extent of precipitous hills, and impenetrable woods. This range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kaveri hill to Parruthadi Betta, is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance, having numerous minor branches running from it; of the few detached hills, Bantamale Kaniyar Gutta and Balla Nad in South Canara are the most conspicuous, the former is the highest; they are, however, all comparatively low but very steep. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, the aspect of the country is greatly diversified; but its general and almost invariable features are ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous; quitting this Alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which merge in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yelusavirasime is of this nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghats, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract.

On the declivities of the ghats the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size. A large portion of the eastern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of the interminable wood, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindoos make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants

and creepers, not unfrequently form an impervious under-wood. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests—*Halasina*, *Jack*, (*Artocarpus*) country. It grows to a large size, makes excellent planks. *Heb-Halasina* or *Aginni* (*Wild Jack*).—This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, its fruit though eatable is small and very unpalatable. *Mari*.—Sately palms which grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghats. The *Wild Areca* which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; splits with great ease, and is used for laths. *Arregi* or *Arringi*, which produces large timber, and is useful in building; *Mangoe* (*Mangifera*) which grows to an immense size throughout the country, *Tumarind*, which grows on the borders of the more open country. *Pannapuli*.—A beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form; the fruit of it is somewhat bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart, and makes an excellent condiment. *Duppada* (*Varleria Indica*)—the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense. It has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. *Balandi* or *Nandi*.—Attains a great height; its timber is useful in the coarser wood work of buildings. *Chempe* or *Sampangi*.—Common throughout the upper country; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber. *Kulumi*.—Of great size, and useful in building. *Nerale*.—Large and useful; the fruit is of a black colour like the sloe, and is eaten; of the wood, ploughs are sometimes made. *Boga*.—Large, but useless. *Umme*.—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavour; it is excellent firewood. *Basari*.—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its bark; it has a rich foliage; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries, and places of worship.

*Kyulu*.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible, and otherwise better than that manufactured from the former. *Noga*.—A large and beautiful light wood.

*Matti* (*Chukcoa muttia*)—A native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size and affords excellent and durable planks and beams.

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and those of the lower districts into the Indian Ocean.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF  
THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817; and the result is a very interesting memoir of the survey. Colonel Priestley and 1st Assistant Lieutenant Freeth are now engaged in a survey of all the coffee estates, and when this has been completed a detailed topographical survey of the Province is to be begun.

*Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.*

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.			Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communication—Mileage of.			
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
British Possessions ..	547	10,705	145	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Total British ..	547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Native States ..		NIL								
Total Native ..										
Grand Total ..										



## CLIMATE.

Place at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.			Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		Remarks.
	Total			May.	July.			December.			October to December.				
	October to December.				Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	63° East & South-West.	75° West.			
	June to September.														
	January to May.														
Mercara Central School, 1870	6.26	92.84	8.56	59°	71°	81°	55°	67°	62°	75°	63°	N. W. to East.			

## Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.

Name of Individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present Possession.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption of title.	Family follows Princely title or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. The only legitimate son of the late Raja of Coorg is enjoying pension and resides at Benares, where the other members of the family also reside.									
2. The only member in Coorg is Somasekharappa son of the late Chenna Basappa, the husband of Devammaji (now living), the sister-vent of the late Virajendra Wodiar.	His mother draws a pension from Govt.	Lingayat	17	Kanarese.	Unemployed.				

# CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The Superintendent of Coorg is the Chief Authority in the Province, and exercises full Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers, and also the powers described by Act XV. of 1862. He is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and, in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces. As Magistrate, he can award imprisonment in Criminal Cases up to 7 years, and also exercise the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Cases, both in Original and Appeal. The Superintendent discharges the functions of the Commissioner of License Tax, as well as that of Justice of Peace, Registrar of Assurances and Supervising Officer of the Forest operations in Coorg. The Office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834, on our assumption of the Government of the Country and the deposition of the Raja Virajendra Wodiar.

## Civil Divisions.

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Name of Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials, and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
													Gross.	Land.	
Coorg ...	Coorg ...	..	1,600	1,11,820	Wodevavapete 3,568 Virajendrapete 3,604 Somavapete 957 Kasarpate 853 Sanivarsanthe 524 Kodlipeto 715	510	33	22	95 miles.	5 miles.	44*	+ 1,42,624-1-7	5,63,261-9-11	2,78,025-3-7	* Of this, 26 are Pems employed in the Peto and 18 employed at the Barrier gates. + This does not include the cost of the Military Department, the Educational, the Revenue Survey, the Postal, nor the Ecclesiastical Department, as it is presumed the heading does not require it.

## Population.

Emigration or Immigration during the year.		Immigrants 6,683 Emigrants 8,962.		
Prevailing languages.		Coorg, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, Hindoostanee, and English.		
Occupation.	Non-Agriculturists.	46,558		
	Agriculturists.	65,272		
Classification of Population.	Aborigines.	9,741		
	Budhists and Jains.	153		
	Parsees.	11		
	Mahomedans.	5,791		
	Hindoos.	70,338		
	Coorgs.	24,466		
	Christians.	Native.	928	
		East Indian and other mixed classes.	870	
		European.	32	
No. per square mile.		69 $\frac{1,430}{1,600}$		
Total.		111,830		
Children under 12 years.	Female.	20,180		
	Male.	24,377		
Women.		34,254		
Men.		33,049		
Inhabited Houses.	Total.	19,543		
	Do. of all other kinds.	18,902		
	No. of masonry Dwellings.	641		
District.	Coorg ...			

The Survey and Settlement.  
SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Revenue.
		By Villages.	By Fields.				
None.	Sq. Miles. 32	Total area of coffee lands surveyed. 375-67		None.	Rs. 63-5-4 p. Sq. mile.	Rs. 2-2-3 p. Acre.	Coffee land 18,647 acres Cost per acre 1-9-5 Do. per Sq. mile 1,016 10-8
	Acres. 375-67	Sq. miles. Acres. 158 451		None.	Rs. 63-5-4 p. Sq. mile.	Rs. 2-2-3 p. Acre.	Coffee land 18,647 acres Cost per acre 1-9-5 Do. per Sq. mile 1,016 10-8

*Settlement.*

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...				
" for 30 years and upwards ...				
" for 10 years and under 30 ...				
" under 10 years ...				
" in progress ...				
Total ...		No Settlement.		
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...				
Do. without such records ...				
Settlement during the year ... { Detailed ... { Summary ...				

*Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres*

District.	Cultivated.		Total.	Uncultivated.		Total Area Assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Unculturable Waste.		Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Gross Amount.	
										By Private Individuals.
Coorg	1,065	819	17,637-14-16	231,140	259,000	263,123	5,28,218 4 1	2 0 5	1 0 5	1 5 1

The area under cultivation is estimated to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Wet or rice lands ...	66,896
Dry lands ...	1,402
Areca and cocoanut gardens ...	72
	68,370
Land granted for coffee cultivation ...	77,390
Do. for cardamom cultivation ...	30,973
Total Acres.....	176,733

The extent of culturable waste is estimated at 6,983 acres, of which 6,775 acres consist of wet or rice lands. The term is applied in this sense only to lands culturable with the ordinary wet and dry crops, and not to those suitable for coffee and cardamom cultivation. Coffee and cardamom being grown on forest land, if the area under this description of cultivation be deducted from the total extent, the area cultivated with the ordinary

cereals and garden crops of the country, together with the culturable waste, is shown to be somewhat less than 10 per cent. or 1-10th of the whole Province.

The following statement shows the proportion in which coffee lands have been taken up by Europeans and Natives in Coorg, and the extent to which in each case the area taken up has been planted :—

		Acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
European holdings	...	48,895·35	17,631·26	31,264·09
Native	..	28,495·08	15,000·0	13,495·08
		77,390·43	32,631·26	44,759·17

A great part of the native holdings, and in some cases portions of European estates, are reserved for cardamom cultivation though assessed as coffee plantations.

*Cardamom Plantations.*—The lands leased for the cultivation of cardamoms have never been measured, and their extent is only approximately known. They are almost entirely covered with forest, small patches being partially cleared here and there.

*Rain-fall.*—The average rain-fall for the year is recorded at 109 inches and 78 cents; and in the months of June and July 30 inches 21 cents and 32 inches 29 cents respectively were registered. The following statement exhibits the mean temperature for the year in the Province :—

May.	July.	December.
71°	63°	62°

Easterly winds prevailed from December to March and part of April. The south-west monsoon continued till September, and was followed by the north-west monsoon winds during the two succeeding months.

*Population.*—The census returns for 1870-71 show the population of Coorg to be 1,122 less than in the previous year; this decrease is not accounted for, but is probably due to the circumstance that a considerable portion of the population consists of coolies who resort from Mysore annually to work on the coffee estates. Classified according to race the returns show the population to be composed of 24,466 Coorgs; 80,243 Hindoos; 5,791 Mahomedans, and 1,330 Christians; making a total of 111,830, against 112,952 recorded in 1869-70. A preliminary census of the population of one sub-division or nad in each talook was taken on the 28th March 1871. It was not thought advisable to extend it, as rumours had been spread by ill-designing persons that the object of the census was to kidnap persons for the European war.

A land survey was organized in 1863-64, in connection with



the Madras Revenue Survey, for the purpose of measuring and demarcating coffee holdings in Coorg, and is still in operation. During the year under report, 11 European coffee estates measuring 15,215 acres, and 1,415 native coffee holdings aggregating 11,410 acres were surveyed, as well as 273 jamma (service inam) holdings containing 710 acres. The demarcation was limited to 11 European and 313 native estates. The amount of work done by the survey party compares favourably with that of the preceding year, and the cost has been reduced from Rs. 2-14-4 to Rs. 1-9-5, per acre for surveying, and from 1 anna to 7 pies per acre for demarcating. The following statement shows the various tenures under which land is held in Coorg, the extent occupied in each class, and the amount of assessment during the year under review:—

TENURE.					Area assessed.		Assessment.	
					Acres.			
Jamma	...	...	...	...	29,463	51,442	11	0
Sagu	...	...	...	...	23,107	78,221	3	1
Vumbil	...	...	...	...	8,233	6,742	11	9
Jodil	...	...	...	...	2,930	5,928	7	7
Dry land	...	...	...	...	1,317	3,374	0	8
Garden	...	...	...	...	72	479	12	3
Total...					65,123	152,188	14	4

During the year the deaths from various causes were as follow:—

Injuries.	Cholera	...	...	...	25
	Small-Pox	...	...	...	25
	Fevers	...	...	...	2 210
	Bowel Complaints	...	...	...	586
	{ Suicide	...	...	...	9
	{ Wounding	...	...	...	7
	{ Accidents	...	...	...	17
	{ From Snake Bites or wild Beasts	...	...	...	4
	All other causes	...	...	...	346
Total					3,229

or 2·8 per cent. of the population. This exceeds the number of births registered, which was only 1,770 or 1·5 per cent. of the population; but the mortality (as stated in previous administration reports) occurs largely among the immigrant coolies, who leave their families in the low country. It appears from the returns that the death-rate in July and August is heavier than in any other months of the year. Gangs of labourers generally come up the ghats in the end of June, and the beginning of July, and not being acclimatized, they suffer severely from the

rain and cold; but to the inhabitants of the country the climate at that season is not unhealthy. With the exception of Fraserpete, where the death rate last year was 4·3 per cent. to the population, the mortality in the towns appears less than in the country generally. The high rate at Fraserpete this season however is accounted for by cholera having broken out—and spread rapidly through the town and neighbourhood. Precautions were at once taken to establish quarantine and the infection was prevented from communicating itself to other parts of the country.

CHAPTER II.  
INDIA.

THE general result for all India shows a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, assuming the Parliamentary returns for the Feudatories to be correct. The Annals for 1871-72 will contain the results of a census of the whole of India taken in March 1872, the results of which are not at present known. The following shows:—

*The Provinces and the Government.*

The Provinces.	When formed.	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles.	Districts or Counties & States.	Population.	Population per square mile.
	1773 1784 1853 1861	Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council ...	Calcutta ...	Grand Total. 1,577,698	Grand Total. 374	Grand Total. 212,671,621	Grand Total. 135
1 Madras ...	1639	Governor in Council, with a Legislature.	Madras ...	140,726	20	26,533,052	183
2 Bombay and Sind ...	1662	Do.	Bombay ...	131,288	19	13,038,649	99
3 Bengal or Lower Provinces ...	1853	Lieutenant Governor with a Legislature.	Calcutta ...	246,499	56	48,358,134	198
4 North-Western Provinces ...	1853	Lieutenant Governor ...	Allahabad ...	83,637	36	30,056,698	261
5 Punjab ...	1849	Do.	Lahore ...	101,829	32	17,611,498	173
6 Oude ...	1856	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow ...	24,066	12	11,232,363	474
7 Central Provinces ...	1861	Do.	Nagpore ...	111,121	18	9,068,103	79
8 British Burma ...	1862	Do.	Rangoon ...	93,879	13	2,396,488	26
9 Berar ...	1863	Two Commissioners under Resident of Hyderabad.	Oomrawntice and Akolhh. ...	16,909	6	2,220,674	131
10 Mysore ...	1832	Chief Commissioner	Bangalore ...	28,449	8	4,006,340	145
11 Coorg ...	1834	...	Mercara ...	2,400	1	115,357	49
12 Feudatory States		Total Non-Feudatory Total Feudatory	... ...	980,908 596,790	221 152	164,671,621 48,000,000	170 80

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand in the following order:—

	PROVINCE.	Census.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square miles.
1	Bengal ... ..	Estimate.	43,258,134	56	246,499
2	North-Western Provinces ... ..	1865	30,038,098	36	83,687
3	Madras ... ..	1867	26,539,082	20	140,726
4	Punjab ... ..	1868	17,611,408	22	101,829
5	Bombay and Sinde ... ..	Estimate.	13,038,668	19	131,298
6	Oude ... ..	1869	11,232,368	12	24,060
7	Central Provinces ... ..	1866	9,683,103	18	111,121
8	Mysore ... ..	Estimate.	4,008,340	8	28,449
9	British Burma ... ..	1869	2,395,988	13	98,879
10	Berar ... ..	1867	2,220,074	6	16,960
11	Coorg ... ..	1869	113,357	1	2,400
	Non-Feudatory India ... ..	...	164,671,621	221	980,908
	Feudatory India ... ..	Estimate.	48,000,000	153	596,790
	Total ... ..	...	212,671,621	374	1,677,698

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries:—

India.		Europe and America.	
	Per Mile.		Per Mile.
Oude, ... ..	474	Belgium, ... ..	430
N. W. Provinces, ... ..	361	England and Wales, ... ..	347
Bengal, ... ..	198	Netherlands, ... ..	285
Madras, ... ..	188	United Kingdom, ... ..	253
Punjab, ... ..	173	Ireland, ... ..	181
Mysore, ... ..	145	France and Prussia, ... ..	177
Berar, ... ..	131	Scotland, ... ..	101
Bombay and Sinde, ... ..	99	Portugal, ... ..	99
Central Provinces, ... ..	79	Greece, ... ..	66
Coorg, ... ..	49	United States, ... ..	26
British Burma, ... ..	26	Turkey, ... ..	20
ALL INDIA, ... ..	135	Russia, ... ..	10
FEUDATORY INDIA, ... ..	80	Brazil, ... ..	2

The proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural part of the population is shown by the following tables:—

	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of latter.
N. W. Provinces ... ..	17,708,503	12,402,112	41.2
Madras ... ..	18,680,057	7,405,995	28.3
Punjab ... ..	9,403,819	8,190,127	46.5
Oude ... ..	6,542,870	4,655,225	41.6
Central Provinces ... ..	4,879,431	4,225,080	46.4
British Burma ... ..	332,442	1,345,682	80.1
Mysore ... ..	1,610,791	2,395,549	58.6
Berar ... ..	1,869,576	861,989	82.6

		Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per cultivated acre.	Acres per agricultural male adult.	Rate on the cultivated Acre.
N. W. Provinces	...	594	334	1.24	4.04	Rs. 1 10 9
Oude	...	619	451	0.45	3.7	" 2 0 8
Central Provinces	...	1,568	234	0.57	10.0	" 0 6 6
Berar	...	1,917	391	1.45	10.4	" 0 14 5
Punjab	...	...	.....	...	4	.....

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Punjab	45.43	45.52	Russian Caucasus	52.3	47.7
N. W. Provinces	53.6	46.4	Ionian Islands	53.53	46.47
Oude	51.8	48.2	Belgium	50.15	49.85
Berar	51.7	48.3	England	48.54	51.26
Central Provinces	51.2	48.8	Sweden	48.50	51.44

### RACES AND CREEDS.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal :—

		Mahomedans.	Hindoos & Buddhists.	Percentage.	
				M.	H.
Punjab	...	9,337,685	7,292,667	55.02	41.23
N. W. Provinces	...	4,243,207	25,071,819	14	84
Madras	...	1,502,134	24,172,822	5.8	94.1
Oude	...	1,195,817	10,002,731	10.7	88
Central Provinces	...	237,962	6,930,163	2.6	97.4
Mysore	...	182,654	3,793,793	4.5	95.4
Berar	...	154,951	1,856,963	6.9	90
British Burma	...	40,952	1,603,623	2.4	97.4

The proportion of Mahomedans in Sind is large, as it also is in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, a Eurasian class.



	Europeans and Americans.	Mixed.
The Army, officers and men ... ..	58,000	.....
Municipal Calcutta ... ..	12,000	11,036
Suburbs " ... ..	8,000	1,000
Bombay City ... ..	8,415	1,891
Madras ... ..	3,000	14,000.
N. W. Provinces ... ..	22,692	5,069
Punjab ... ..	17,938.	1,032
Oude ... ..	5,446	985
Central Provinces ... ..	5,409	757
British Burma ... ..	1,547	3,500
Mysore ... ..	4,132	2,863
Coorg ... ..	103	656
Berar ... ..	903	.....
Bengal and Bombay ... ..	.....	40,000
Total ... ..	147,585	82,789

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows :—

Madras ... ..	650,000
Central Provinces ... ..	1,995,663
N. W. Provinces ... ..	312,215
Punjab ... ..	872,833
Oude ... ..	90,490
B. Burma ... ..	721,934
Mysore ... ..	745
Berar ... ..	464,438
Coorg ... ..	3,904
Bengal (say) ... ..	5,000,000.
Bombay (say) ... ..	3,000,000.
	<u>12,213,222</u>

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no reliable facts in connection with them, and they have the defect in some provinces of including the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we add one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed :—

Protestants ... ..	285,082
Roman Catholics ... ..	760,623
Syrians in Travancore and Cochin ... ..	116,433
Armenians, estimate ... ..	5,000

Add Europeans ... ..	1,167,183
Mixed ... ..	147,585
	82,789
Total Christians in India ... ..	1,397,562

## Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India, and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies ...	22	31	21
Stations ...	313	371	386
Out-stations ...	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries ...	395	619	641
Native Missionaries ...	48	140	186
Native Catechists ...	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches ...	331	1,190	1,642
Communicants ...	18,410	31,249	40,688
Native Christians ...	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools ...	1,347	1,562	1,811
Scholars ...	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools ...	93	101	108
Christian Boys ...	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	126	185	193
Scholars ...	14,582	23,277	23,963
Girls' Day Schools ...	247	371	373
Girls ...	11,519	15,890	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools ...	102	114	117
Christian Girls ...	2,772	4,093	4,201
Translations of the Bible ...	Ten languages. Five others.	Twelve. Three others.	Fourteen. Five others. Twenty books in seven others.
Separate Books ...	.....	.....	.....
Scriptures circulated in ten years ...	unknown.	.....	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c. ...	unknown.	.....	8,604,033
Mission Presses ...	25	.....	25
Expenditure in ten years ...	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions... ..	£33,500	£43,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years ...	.....	£13,000	About £18,060

## Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apostolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Population.	Schools.	Children attending schools.	Under the Archbishop of Goa.	
						Priests.	Population.
Madras ...	1	19	36,426	46	2,200	16	5,570
Hyderabad ...	...	8	6,615	8	300	2	350
Vizagapatam ...	1	20	8,993	27	1,430	none	none
Pondicherry ...	1	70	116,598	82	2,817	5	2,314
Mysore ...	1	24	22,600	28	1,200	none	none
Mombatore ...	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	none
Madura ...	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon ...	1	26	59,850	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly ...	...	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore ...	1	24	45,000	50	2,000	12	9,000
Bombay ...	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,000
Agra ...	1	31	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna ...	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal ...	1	26	11,000	12	1,500	4	230
Central Bengal ...	...	5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal ...	1	9	6,710	7	250	4	3,380
Ava and Pegu ...	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total ...	14	724	760,622	756	28,680	128	124,344

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the 164½ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma :—

Christians				
Asiatic ...	...	...	1,167,188	
European and mixed ...	...	...	230,374	1,397,562
Jews ...	...	...		10,000
Mussulmans ...	...	...		25,000,000
Parsees ...	...	...		80,000
Non-Aryan aborigines and outcasts ...	...	...		12,250,000
Budhists and Jains ...	...	...		4,502,000
Sikhs ...	...	...		1,250,000
Hindoos ...	...	...		120,000,000

### POPULATION OF ASIA.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia :—

States or Countries.	Square miles.	Population.	Population to square mile.	Capitals.	Population of Capital.
HELD BY EUROPEANS.					
India ...	1,577,698	212,671,621	35	Calcutta ...	1,000,000
Ceylon ...	24,454	2,096,777	198	Columbo ...	45,000
Straits Settlements ...	1,095	282,831	260	Singapore ...	35,000
Lahuan and Sarawak ...	55	10,000	180	abuan ...	3,000
Victoria ...	29	125,504	4,327*	Hong-Kong...	125,504
Mauritius ...	708	322,517	455	Port Louis ...	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia ...	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	Orenburg ...	18,000
Netherlands India ...	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia ...	60,000
Philippines ...	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila ...	15,000
Goa, Timor and Macao ...	.....	1,388,483	.....	Gon ...	10,000
Cochin China ...	25,000	8,000,000	120	Saigon & Cholon	100,000
Reunion ...	1,468	255,000	174	St. Denis ...	10,000
French India ...	191	229,000	1,200*	Pondicherry...	35,000
HELD BY ASIATICS.					
Afghanistan, Seistan and Balkh ...	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul ...	60,000
Belochoistan ...	180,000	500,000	8	Khelat ...	4,000
Burma ...	269,000	6,000,000	23	Mandala ...	90,000
Siam ...	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bangkok ...	400,000
Anam ...	40,000	8,000,000	47	Hue ...	100,000
China ...	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	Peking ...	1,250,000
Japan ...	156,604	35,000,000	229	Jeddo ...	700,000
Persia ...	648,000	4,400,000	6	Miako ...	475,000
Tibet ...	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Tehran ...	85,000
Eastern Turkistan ...	300,000	1,200,000	4	Lhasa ...	25,000
Arabia ...	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Kashgar ...	5,000
Turkey (in Asia) ...	550,000	16,000,000	29	Mecet ...	30,000
				Smyna ...	150,000

\* Chiefly in Town.

England thus rules a population of 212½ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of 2½ millions, Portugal of 1½ millions, and France of 3½ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The following shows the relative position of the Provinces educationally according to the Statistics taken in 1867 and given in a lately published educationally Return :—

Presi- dency or Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.	University.	Colleges.				Government Schools.				Aided Schools.				Total Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.							Proportion of Pupils to Popu- lation, one in	Proportion of Schools and Col- leges to Square Miles, one in so many Square Miles.					
				Gov- ern- ment.	Aided Colleges.	For Special Edu- cation.	For General Edu- cation.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Female.	Special.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.		Lower.	Female.	Special.	Total.	Colleges.	Aided.	Government.			Aided Schools.	Female Schools, Go- vernment.	Female Schools, Aided.	Special Schools, Go- vernment.	Special Schools, Aided.
Dengal ...	217,331	37,789,430	1	8	6	46	127	84	1,32	290	78	957	1,269	297	5	2,596	2,908	1,254	325	19,635	85,414	55	6,108	1,362	972	115,185	747	289		
Bombay..	137,743	15,775,113	1	2	3	...	9	191	1,357	61	8	1,626	6	13	23	12	2	56	1,657	364	...	104,178	4,954	1,955	1,193	278	943	113,845	81-6	139-8
Madras ..	104,438	28,276,256	1	2	4	114	63	14	...	106	16	212	971	75	5	1,279	1,331	185	151	8,042	35,205	...	3,109	1,558	616	48,866	75-07	578-6		
N. W. Pro- vinces...	81,378	30,261,641	...	3	2	...	5	2	3,467	479	8	3,961	4	121	47	68	2	242	4,208	448	...	12,425	16,000	8,931	2,233	423	87	152,533	19-3	198-8
Punjab ...	100,406	15,166,157	...	2	...	1	24	82	1,600	296	7	2,068	21	73	2	651	4	751	2,823	31	10	7,027	6,558	6,198	14,241	279	107	97,698	35-5	155-2
Onda ...	20,243	8,325,647	...	...	...	...	10	24	264	6	2	316	4	16	38	12	...	70	536	...	...	11,033	3,416	81	327	293	...	15,154	52-4	549-5
Central Provinces	104,222	8,659,697	...	...	1	24	658	130	6	819	1	7	249	...	...	...	257	1,076	...	...	33,751	20,621	3,621	...	144	...	58,137	96-8	148-9	
British Burma...	67,292	2,129,501	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	238	4	...	244	248	...	...	446	6,658	...	501	...	7,599	271-8	280-1	
Hydera- bad	17,334	1,586,047	...	...	...	...	2	23	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	6,644	...	...	...	...	...	6,644	117-8	238-7
Mysore ...	27,003	3,900,735	...	...	...	...	7	8	38	...	2	55	4	8	16	8	...	36	91	...	...	2,974	2,929	...	500	63	...	6,523	296-7	597-6
Coorg ...	1,800	118,100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	946	...	...	...	...	...	946	72-	124-8



*Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (11 months.)*

[illegible]

It may be explained generally that the moneys under the head "Local Funds" represent money received and administered by Government officers or Educational Committees, but derived from local sources such as educational cess, school fees, endowments, and subscriptions, &c. The figures given under the head of "private Expenditure" may be said generally to represent the expenditure from private sources on particular objects, under the supervision of Government Officers. The amount shown under this head must be more or less approximate, and considerably below the real amount, for there is, of course, a considerable amount of private expenditure on education, which never comes under the cognisance of Government, as for instance, expenditure on private tuition, and on the maintenance of private schools, which are not inspected by Government, and with the accounts of which the Government has nothing to do. In Bengal at the date of the census, the educational cess, and the expenditure here shown from local funds is composed entirely of money received from school fees, endowments, and subscriptions, &c. This should be borne in mind in comparing Bengal expenditure on local funds with similar expenditure in other provinces.



## Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (12 months.)

Number.	Provinces.	Directors, and Salary per mensem.	Salary per Annum.	Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensem.		Total Salaries per Annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.		Total Subsidiary Charges of Direction and Inspec- tion.	Number of Officers.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Bengal	1 on 2,250 0 0	27,000 0 0	7 Inspectors on ... 69 Deputy Inspectors on ... Total ...	5,359 9 4 6,250 0 0 11,619 9 4	1,394 35 0 0	73,303 0 0	77		2,39,723 0 0
2	Bombay	1 on 2,500 0 0	30,000 0 0	4 Inspectors on ... 23 Deputy and Assistant ditto on ... Total ...	2,850 0 0 2,983 0 0 5,833 0 0	69,396 0 0	59,574 0 0	23		1,59,570 0 0
3	Madras	1 on 2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	5 Inspectors on ... 17 Deputy Inspectors on ... Total ...	3,900 0 0 2,430 0 0 6,330 0 0	75,960 0 0	46,426 0 0	23		1,46,336 0 0
4	N. W. Provinces ..	1 on 2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	5 Inspectors on ... 3 Joint Inspectors on ... 31 Deputy ... 63 Sub-Deputy Inspectors on ... Total ...	2,250 0 0 1,500 0 0 2,940 0 0 2,650 0 0 9,340 0 0	1,12,060 0 0	67,302 0 0	108		2,03,472 0 0
5	Punjab	1 on 1,500 0 0	18,000 0 0	4 Inspectors on ... 4 Deputy Inspectors on ... Total ...	2,550 0 0 380 0 0 2,930 0 0	35,160 0 0	38,385 0 0	9		992,046 0 0

*Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)*

Number	Provinces.	Directors, and salary per mensem.	Salary per annum.	Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensem.	Total.		
					Total Salaries per annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Total Subsidiary Charges of Direction and Inspe- tion.	Cost per an- num. Officers.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6	Oriss	1 on 900 0 0	10,800 0 0	2 Inspectors on ... 7 Deputy Inspectors on ... 9 Total ...	300 0 0 625 0 0 1,525 0 0	18,380 0 0	45,380 0 0
7	Central Provinces	1 on 1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	3 Inspectors on ... 18 Deputy Inspectors on ... 21 Total ...	1,800 0 0 1,710 0 0 3,510 0 0	43,320 0 0	74,296 0 0
8	British Burma	1 on 916 10 8	11,000 0 0	1 Inspector on ...	83 5 4	1,000 0 0	14,000 0 0
9	Hyderabad	1 on 1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1 Assistant to Director on ...	750 0 0	3,000 0 0	26,400 0 0
10	Mysore	...	...	1 Inspector on ... 1 Deputy Inspector on ... 2 Sub-Deputy Inspector ...	500 0 0 500 0 0 60 0 0	10,320 0 0	23,920 0 0
11	Coorg	...	...	4 Total ...	880 0 0		

*Estimated Revenues and the present Educational Grant in each Province, with the increase proposed.*

Provinces.		Aggregate of Estimated Revenue for 1867-68.	Two (2) per cent. on Revenue.	Budget Grant for 1867-68.	Increase to present Grant.
		£	£	£	£
1	Bengal ... ..	15,237,990	304,759	231,289	73,470
2	North-Western Provinces ...	5,916,510	118,330	115,846	2,484
3	Punjab ... ..	3,455,610	69,112	67,665	1,507
4	Bombay ... ..	8,947,070	178,941	95,006	83,935
5	Madras ... ..	7,512,655	150,253	96,083	54,170
6	Central Provinces ... ..	1,107,730	22,154	18,585	3,569
7	Onde ... ..	1,402,690	28,053	19,113	8,910
8	British Burma ... ..	1,176,240	23,524	7,415	16,109
9	Coorg ... ..	41,015	820	69	751
Total		44,797,510	895,946	651,691	244,255

*Estimated Land Revenues, and the present Educational Budget Grant, in each Province, with the Assignment proposed.*

Number.	Provinces.	Land Revenue.	Two (2) per cent. on the Land Revenue.	Budget Grant.	Increase to present Grant.	Decrease from present Grant.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	£	£	
1	Bengal ... ..	3,831,370	76,627	231,289	.....	154,662	Total Amount of Decrease.
2	North-Western Provinces ...	4,049,000	80,980	115,896	.....	35,095	
3	Punjab ... ..	1,915,200	38,304	67,605	.....	29,301	
4	Bombay ... ..	2,508,900	50,178	95,006	.....	24,268	
5	Madras ... ..	4,335,500	86,710	96,083	.....	9,973	
6	Central Provinces ... ..	613,400	12,272	18,585	.....	6,313	
7	Onde ... ..	1,180,810	23,616	19,143	4,473	.....	
8	British Burma ... ..	577,450	11,549	7,415	4,134	.....	
9	Coorg ... ..	23,370	467	69	398	.....	
Total		20,054,200	401,083	651,691	9,005	250,613	£250,008

CHAPTER III.  
LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.

TWENTY-EIGHT Acts were passed during the official year 1870-71 by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

*Act XVIII. of 1870 to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties.*

In order to encourage the use of our ports as *entrepôts* and for other reasons, it was thought convenient that the Government of India should have the power to exempt wholly or in part from export duty goods which had paid import duty. But to authorize such exemptions in the face of the Indian Customs Duties Act, and of the declaration in section 137 of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1863), legislation was necessary. Hence the present Act.

*Act XIX. of 1870 to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.*

The primary object of this Act is to authorise the nine Directors of the Bank of Bengal to Act by a quorum of three. The opportunity was taken to validate Acts which might be deemed invalid by reason of their having been done by less than the whole number of Directors.

*Act XX. of 1870 to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act, 1870.*

The object of this Act is to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act (VII. of 1870). The first of these is in section fifteen, where the words "plaint or memorandum of appeal" were miswritten for 'application,' and the second is in Schedule I, No. 2, where the words 'or memorandum of appeal' were erroneously inserted.

*Act XXI. of 1870 to regulate the Wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay.*

When the Indian Succession Act, 1865, was under the consideration of the Legislature, it was proposed to extend to Natives the testamentary portion of that measure; but it was felt that, in three respects, sufficient information was not before the Council to justify an immediate extension in this direction. Doubts were entertained as to how far it would be politic to interfere with the power to make oral wills which Mahomedans have always possessed, and evidence was wanting as to the propriety of restricting Natives in creating perpetuities and in making bequests to religious and charitable uses. A clause was accordingly introduced, as a temporary provision, excluding the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Buddhists from the operation of any part of the Act.

Some months after the passing of the Act, a circular dated 22nd August 1865, was issued from the Home Department to the several Local Governments respecting the extension to Natives of its testamentary clauses. Attention was called to the fact that, although liberty of testation was established throughout British India, and although the testamentary power of Hindoos was derived from the English law, there were no securities for the due exercise of that power by Natives, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, which were found indispensable in Europe. The circular concluded by pointing out the provisions of the Indian Succession Act on the subjects thus treated of, and by requesting an opinion as to the advisability of extending those provisions to Natives. To this circular replies were received from all the local authorities, accompanied, in almost every instance, by papers written by such European and Native gentlemen as were deemed best capable of advising on the matter. The general result of the opinions thus obtained may, so far as

they relate to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to Oude, and to the Central Provinces, be compendiously expressed as follows :—

- 1st.—The practice of making nuncupative wills should be abolished, and the provision of the Indian Succession Act as to execution of wills and codicils should be adopted in the case not only of Hindoos but Mahomedans.
- 2nd.—Marriage should not, in the case of a Native testator, revoke his will. In other respects the provisions of the Succession Act as to revocation should be followed.
- 3rd.—It is inexpedient to impose, in the case of Natives, any restrictions on the exercise of the testamentary power in favour of religious or charitable uses, or for the creation of perpetuities.
- 4th.—The provisions of the Succession Act as to the interpretation of wills should, with some few exceptions, be adopted.
- 5th.—Probate should be made compulsory, and the provisions of the Succession Act as to administration with will annexed and as to the powers and duties of an executor, should be extended with some slight modifications.

The primary object of the present Act is to preclude the fraud and perjury which were notoriously encouraged by the absence of restriction on the making of nuncupative testaments. Its secondary objects are to prevent the evils arising from the non-requirement of probate of Native wills, and from the prevailing uncertainty as to the character and powers of Native executors. As previous to the passing of this Act a Native's written will did not require probate, it was not, of course, deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration are obvious, and have, it is believed, been often taken advantage of. Moreover, in England the granting of probate is conclusive as to the testamentary character of the instrument as regards all claimants of the personality. The result of this rule is most satisfactory in precluding litigation. But in India, a far more litigious country, even when a Native's will was proved, or when letters of administration were granted *cum testamento annexo*, the probate or grant was binding only as against those who obtain or who oppose it. As against persons who had no means of appearing, or right to dispute the probate or grant, it had no greater effect than the ordinary decree in a civil suit. Then the Native executor took nothing from any grant of the Court. His title was founded solely on the will considered as an instrument of gift. His acts between the testator's death and the grant of probate were not (as in England) rendered valid by the grant. It seemed doubtful whether, as against creditors who have not appeared or been cited, he could retain any part of his own debt. In the interest of the honest executor, therefore, legislation appeared needed in this direction. Moreover, a Native executor had, according to the High Court at Fort William, no greater power over immoveable property than a manager. His powers were therefore, at least in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, limited and qualified, and if he made a mortgage or sale, the lender or purchaser, as the case may be, was bound to enquire into the necessity of the transaction. What the law on the subject is in Madras and Bombay does not appear to have hitherto been decided. It is hard to conceive a state of things more calculated to interfere with that free circulation of property so desirable in a country like India. A Native executor, moreover, could not be compelled, except by a law-suit, to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate. In many cases, therefore, there was no adequate check upon him; and at any distance of time it was difficult to fix him with the possession of property comprised in the will. The Act only applies to Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. Mahomedans have an elaborate system of testamentary law, which, like the rest of their code, they regard as of divine origin. To impose on Mahomedans a body of rules which would have the effect of superseding any part of their existing law, might create alarm and discontent, and would therefore be impolitic. The case of Hindoos is clearly distinguishable.



Hindoo wills being unknown to Hindoo law, being in fact the creature of English Courts, the legislature is entitled to subject them to all expedient restrictions. Similar remarks apply to the wills of Buddhists. The Act, too, is confined in its operation to the Presidency Towns and the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Hereafter it may be desirable to extend its provisions to Hindoos and Buddhists in the Mofussil and Burma. But as yet the practice of testation does not prevail among Natives to any great extent outside those towns and provinces; and for the present, therefore, it seems advisable to limit the incidence of testamentary legislation. The power of alienation *inter vivos* which a Hindoo possesses is everywhere subject to restrictions, and varies from the nearly absolute freedom enjoyed, even as to ancestral property, by a Native of Bengal, to the comparatively limited authority of a Native of Madras or other territory subject to the law of the *Mitakshara*. The High Courts at Calcutta and Madras have held that a Hindoo's testamentary power is only co-extensive with his independent power of alienation during life. The Act adopts this ruling, and provides that nothing therein contained shall authorize a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*. Connected with this provision is a clause expressly negating the power of a Native testator to deprive his relatives of any right of maintenance which they would have possessed if he had died intestate. The rest of the Act extends to the wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists certain sections of the Succession Act.

Of these, section 46 declares the testamentary power, and will be read in connection with the limitation above-mentioned. Sections 49, 46, 50, 51, 53, 57 to 60 relate (*inter alia*) to the execution, revocation and revival of wills and codicils. The present Act expressly provides that marriage shall not operate as a revocation. It is the opinion of competent authorities that in the case of a polygamist, marriage does not create such a change in the testator's condition as to raise a presumption that he would not adhere to a will made previously. The principle, therefore, on which marriage revokes a will in England, does not apply. Part XI. of the Succession Act contains rules as to the construction of wills. Of these the present Act extends sections 61 to 77, and sections 82, 83, 85 and 88 to 98 (both inclusive). It omits sections 80 and 81, which provide rules for the cases of bequests to 'heirs,' 'next-of-kin,' 'nearest relation,' &c. or the 'representatives' of a particular person. These rules have been framed with reference to the English law of succession *ab intestato*, and are therefore inapplicable to Natives. By section 84, a bequest to A and his children gives the whole interest to A. But the intentions of Hindoo testator, to whom the idea of a father and his sons being in a state of natural coparcenary is familiar, would probably be frustrated by the application of such a rule, which, therefore, has been omitted. Section 86 ties down the construction of terms of relationship. Natives are generally so vague and inaccurate in using these terms that the section cannot safely be applied to their wills.

Sections 179 to 264 relate to grants of probate and letters of administration. The present Act extends so much of them as relates to probate and grants *cum testamento annexo*, subject, however, to two modifications. Section 179 declares that all the property of the deceased person vests in the executor as such. This might give rise to a misconception, and the present Act expressly provides that nothing therein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with will annexed any property which the deceased could not have alienated during his life. And the Act modifies sections 195, 198, 230 and 231 of the Succession Act so as to make it clear that the rules laid down in the 201st and the following sections, as to the order in which surviving relatives are entitled to administration in case of intestacy, do not apply to grants to Natives of letters of administration with will annexed. In such cases the practice will continue to be as at present, *viz.*, to let the grant follow the interest. As adoption is practised not only by Hindoos but by Buddhists, it has been necessary to provide that the words 'son,' 'child,' 'children,' when they occur in the sections extended, shall include an adopted son. It may, in conclusion, be remarked that the testamentary clauses of the Succession Act apply to the Parsees; that most of these clauses

were extended to the Oude talookdars by Act I. of 1869, and that the similar provisions contained in the Indian Wills Act (XXVI. of 1838) have for the last twenty years applied to all classes in the Straits Settlement—Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Chinese as well as Englishmen.

*Act XXII. of 1870 to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects.*

The High Court at Bombay recently decided that it had exclusive criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, and that the local legislature has no power to make laws affecting that jurisdiction. Assuming this decision to be correct, it followed that the local Municipal, Police and Prison Act were, so far as regards European British subjects, null and void, and that the only possible mode of punishing these persons for a breach of any such Act was by indictment in the High Court. This being obviously inexpedient, the present Act confirms all such local Acts, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder. It also saves the limits of the Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction, and indemnifies Magistrates for their action heretofore. The Madras High Court (5 Mad., Appendix 25) having raised the question whether Acts of the Governor General in Council, conferring summary jurisdiction over offences, applied to European British subjects when they were not expressly referred to, the present Act decides this question in the affirmative, but confines the jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace. The Act also amends Act XVIII. of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate.*) sections 1, 2 and 4, so as to render it applicable to Acts passed after, as well as those Acts passed before, the 25th July 1859.

*Act XXIII. of 1870 to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

The primary object of this Act was to make provision for cutting light-weight, counterfeit and called-in silver coin. This it does by three sections (16, 17 and 18), modelled to some extent on the Statutes 24 & 25 Vic., c. 95, section 26, and 33 Vic., c. 10, section 7.

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the four Bengal Regulations (II. of 1812, XIV. of 1818 and V. of 1819) and the two Acts (XVII. of 1835 and XIII. of 1862), in which the law relating to the Mint and the coinage of British India was previously contained. The provisions as to the relative value of the old silver coins and as to contracts for payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, which are found in Act XVII. of 1835, have been omitted as obsolete. The Act is divided into nine parts. The first contains some preliminary provisions. The second fixes the names, weight and fineness of gold coins and the 'remedy' (or permissible deviation) to be allowed in making them. The third contains like provisions as to silver coins. The fourth prescribes the names and weight of the copper coins. The 'remedy' for these coins is 1/40 in weight. Part V. relates to the devices on coins. Part VI. contains rules as to legal tender. Part VII. states the circumstances under which silver coins may be cut and broken, and the procedure to be observed in such cases. The power to cut light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coins is confined to such officers as Government appoints in this behalf; and such power will be exercised subject to rules prescribed by the Government of India. Coins so cut, which are counterfeit or have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, will be returned. But genuine coins so cut, which have lost more than two per cent. in weight, or have been called-in, will be received at the rate of one rupee per tola. Part VIII. relates to the coinage of bullion. The Mint Master is required to receive all bullion fit for coinage which may be brought to the Mint in certain quantities, and a charge will be made for melting or cutting of one-fourth per mille on gold, and of one per mille on silver bullion. Where bullion is withdrawn the withdrawal must be within twenty-four hours after receiving the Assay Master's report, and on payment of a fee prescribed by the Government of India. And Part IX. empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the staff and management of the Mint,

and also (by notification in the *Gazette*) to diminish the amount of remedy allowed, to call in coins, to prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin, to establish Mints at any places in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay, to abolish both or either of the Mints at those towns, and to regulate any matters relating to Coinage and the Mint not provided for by the Act.

*Act XXIV. of 1870 to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Talookdars in Oude.*

Many of the Oude talookdars are so deeply in debt and their estates are subject to incumbrances so heavy that they cannot perform their proper functions as landholders, and, in the absence of relief such as the present Act gives, those estates would probably, sooner or later, have become the property of money-lenders. This, for political reasons, was deemed inexpedient, and the Act accordingly empowers the Chief Commissioner, on the application of any embarrassed talookdar, to vest the management of his estate in a Government officer. Suits against the talookdar will thereupon be barred, his person will be freed from arrest, and his immoveable property from attachment, and, during the continuance of the management, his right to encumber or alienate will cease. The manager will receive the rents and profits, and pay thereout the Government revenue, such annual sum as may be necessary to maintain the talookdar and his family, and the costs of necessary repairs and improvements. The residue will be applied in defraying the costs of management, and in settling the talookdar's debts and liabilities. Provision is then made in sections 6—12 for ascertaining those debts and liabilities, and, on their discharge, the talookdar (section eleven) will be restored to the possession of his estate. Sections 13—19 confer the necessary powers on the manager. The Act then authorizes the Chief Commissioner to prescribe supplementary rules for his guidance, and to appoint a new manager, and, lastly, the jurisdiction of the local courts is saved as to certain suits relating to property under the operation of the proposed Act. An Act with a similar object was passed in 1862 by the Bombay Legislature, and has been worked with much success. Of 469 estates which have come under its operation, about one-half have already been restored to the owners free from all encumbrances. It is anticipated that the same measure of success will attend the present Act, which was passed on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, and at the request of the talookdars themselves.

*Act XXV. of 1870 to legalize the levy of certain duties on Timber imported into Moulmein.*

Since 1854, duties have been levied at Kado on the timber brought to Moulmein down the Salween River, which flows through Tenasserim. The authority for levying these duties was supposed to be given by Act XXX. of 1854, section seven, which provides that teak timber floated down any river in the Martaban or Tenasserim Provinces shall be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being, under section six, on teak timber passing a river frontier Custom House, i. e., according to section six, on the Rivers Irawaddy and Sitang. In 1863, however, the duties leviable on the Irawaddy and the Sitang were abolished by a notification issued in the Foreign Department under Act IV. of 1863, which gave effect to a treaty between Lord Elgin and the King of Burma. Thereupon the levy of duties on the Salween became unauthorized; but this change in the law, which of course was unintentional, remained till lately unnoticed either by the public or by the local authorities. The object of the present Act is simply to legalize the levy of the duties on the Salween from the 1st July 1864 to the 2nd August 1865. For the time before the former date, the Limitation Act will provide. The time between the 2nd August 1865 and the present day is covered by Act VII. of 1869.

*Act XXVI. of 1870 to amend the law relating to Prisons.*

The primary object of this Act is to provide rules for the regulation of prison-discipline in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, the Central

Provinces and British Burma. The Bengal regulation II. of 1884, section 7, authorized the Governor General in Council to introduce a system of prison-discipline, but there was no power to prescribe penalties for its infraction, and the Penal Code does not provide for such offences as the abetment, by prison-officers, of violations of prison-rules. Moreover, the power in question clearly did not apply to the Punjab: there was some doubt as to its application to Oude and the Central provinces: and, as regards Burma, it seemed to extend only to the Arakan Division. The present Act, accordingly, declares the law relating to prisons in the provinces above mentioned, and provides for the regulation of such prisons a code of rules which will be generally and permanently applicable. Such Supplementary rules as the peculiar circumstance of the different provinces may from time to time require, will be made by the Local Government under section 54. Most of the provisions of the Act are modelled on the English Prisons Act (28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126), and a few of its clauses have been suggested by the Bengal Acts II. of 1864 and V. of 1865.

*Act XXVII. of 1870 to amend the Indian Penal Code.*

This Act makes certain amendments of the Penal Code which the experience of eleven years has shown it to be either necessary or highly desirable. In section 34, as to liability for a criminal act done by several persons, the words "in furtherance of the common intention of all" been introduced so as to make the object of the section clear. For section forty (which defines 'offence') has been substituted a section founded on Act IV. of 1867, section one. The new section declares that the word "offence" shall, not only in the sections mentioned in Act IV. of 1867, section one, but also in Chapter IV. of the Code, and in sections 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, include a thing punishable under a special or local law. Section 56 enacts that Europeans and Americans shall be sentenced to penal servitude instead of transportation, "according to the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1855." This Act provides (section two) that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding *ten* years, penal servitude not exceeding *six* years shall be inflicted; and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding *ten* years. Now, under the Code, the Courts can award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life, under five sections only, namely, sections 115, 222, 392, 437 and 458. The result was, practically, that, in the case of the vast majority of European and American offenders, the Courts had no option between awarding a sentence of penal servitude for six years and awarding one of penal servitude for life. The present Act removes this defect by declaring that where such an offender would, but for Act XXIV., be liable to transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but not for life, he shall be liable to penal servitude for such term exceeding six years, but not for life, as to the Court seems fit. After section 121 the Act inserts a new section providing for the offence of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, or to wage civil war. Such a conspiracy is now punishable only when it amounts to an abetment as defined by the Code, *i.e.*, when an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy. Sections 121 to 130 of the Code deal with offences against the State. But no mention is made of seditious speaking or writing. In the draft Code originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and published in 1837, appears a section resembling section five of the present Act, and the omission from the Code as ultimately enacted of this section, or of one like it, was, according to Sir Barnes Peacock, due to a mere oversight. Attempts to excite disaffection to the Government by words or writing were, previous to the passing of the present Act, punishable only when they can be proved to amount to abetments of the offence of waging war against the Queen; and as this proof implied the actual existence of war, and must often be a matter of extreme difficulty, it seemed desirable that some such provision should become part of the law of British India.

Section 131 of the Code provides for attempts to seduce 'soldiers' from duty. Looking to the wide application of the present Native Articles of War (Act



V. of 1869), the present Act extends this section to non-combatants attached to and serving with the army. At the end of Chapter XIV. of the Code the Act inserts a section founded on Act V. of 1844 rendering penal the drawing, &c., of lotteries. Section 307 of the Code provides that a person attempting to murder may, if hurt is caused, be transported for life or imprisoned for ten years. But where the offender is already transported for life, the law, by a strange oversight, actually awarded no penalty. The Act declares that in such case the offender shall be punished with death. The Code, as it stood, contained no adequate provision for the punishment of what English lawyers call manslaughter by negligence. This was provided for in the draft Code, section 304, and the present Act supplies the omission. The order of the Local Government is made necessary to prosecutions under sections 121A, 124A and 294A. Lastly, the Act repeals Acts V. of 1844 and IV. of 1867, the provisions of which it embodies. It also repeals the greater part of Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 74 (*for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies*).

*Act XXVIII. of 1870 to authorize the committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William.*

The Andaman Islands being attached to the Tenasserim Commissionership, under the Burma Recorders Courts' Act (XXI. of 1863), section 41, European British subjects charged in those Islands with offences not punishable with death or by a Justice of the Peace, were committed to the Recorder at Moulmein. As there are now no regular means of communication between the Andamans and British Burma, this Act transfers the jurisdiction thus conferred from the Recorder of Moulmein to the High Court at Fort William.

*Act I. of 1871 to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trespasses by Cattle.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass, which had previously been scattered through three Acts,—III. of 1857, V. of 1860, and XXII. of 1861. The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement and the wording of the law. This is now divided into seven chapters, of which the first deals with preliminary matters, the second with pounds and pound-keepers, the third with impounding cattle, the fourth with the delivery or sale of impounded cattle, the fifth with complaints of illegal seizures, the sixth with penalties, and the seventh with suits for compensation for damage caused to crops by trespassing cattle. The Act limits the interference of the police in impounding cattle to cases where a rescue is apprehended. When a fair price is not likely to be obtained for cattle sold by public auction (as in the case of Brahmani bulls), the Magistrate is empowered to dispose of them in any other way. Cattle may be delivered on depositing the amount due on account of fines and expenses, pending the determination of the question of the legality of their seizure. The surplus proceeds of sales made and fines levied under the Act will be applied to any purpose of public utility; damages awarded for illegal seizures may be recovered as if they were fines; and a person who, through neglect, permits a public road to be damaged by allowing his pigs to trespass thereon, is liable to be fined. Lastly, provision is made for punishing pound-keepers neglecting their duties.

*Act II. of 1871. An Act to extend the Prisons' Act, 1870, to Coorg.*

No Jail Code having been laid down for guidance in Coorg, this Act, which was framed at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, extends to that province the recently passed Prisons' Act No. XXVI. of 1870.

*Act III. of 1871 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, which was previously contained in four Acts, XIX. of 1861, I. of 1866, XXX. of 1867, and XV. of 1870. The opportu-



nity has been taken to repeal the obsolete Act XXIV. of 1861, and to improve the arrangement and wording of the existing law. It empowers the Government to issue notes for amounts not less than five rupees. It confines to Magistrates of Police and Full-power Magistrates the jurisdiction to deal with offences against the Act, and it expressly provides for the recovery of fines imposed thereunder.

*Act IV. of 1871 to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Coroners.*

Previous to the passing of this Act, the law relating to Coroners in the Presidency towns was contained in two Statutes and three Acts, one of which, 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 157, provided that the Coroners should exercise the like jurisdictions as by law might be exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England. The present Act omits this provision, which necessitated constant reference to English statutes and text-books, and in lieu thereof codifies such part of the English law of Coroners as seemed adapted to the Presidency towns. The Act accordingly declares the Coroner's jurisdiction to enquire into deaths by accident, homicide or suicide, sudden deaths by means unknown, and deaths of prisoners in prison. It enables him to order a body to be disinterred. It provides for summoning juries, swearing the jurors, viewing the body, summoning witnesses, and *post-mortem* examinations. It declares that the evidence shall be taken on oath, that witnesses unacquainted with English shall be examined through an interpreter, that questions suggested by the jury shall be put, and that the Coroner shall take down the material parts of the evidence. Power is given to adjourn the inquest. When the witnesses have been examined, the Coroner will sum up, and the jury will consider their verdict. When the verdict is delivered, the Coroner will draw up an inquisition setting forth the matters specified in section 24, and in the form given in the second schedule. When the verdict amounts to murder, culpable homicide, or killing by a rash or negligent act (the last-mentioned offence was added to the Penal Code by Act XXVII. of 1870), the Coroner will bind by recognizance any person acquainted with the facts to appear at the next Sessions, and prosecute or give evidence. The Coroner will also certify the recognizances and deliver them immediately after the inquest with the inquisitions and evidence to the Court in which the trial is to be. He may also issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused, and may take bail in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of killing by a rash or negligent act. The Act (section 30) expressly abolishes the Coroner's jurisdiction as to treasure trove, wrecks and fugitives' goods, and declares that he shall not be liable to execute process. It also declares that the goods of *felo de se* shall not be forfeited, and expressly abolishes deodands.

*Act V. of 1871 to consolidate the laws relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.*

The object of this Act is to consolidate the nine Acts which contain the law relating to prisoners confined by the order of a Court. The Act preserves the substance of the existing law; but some improvements have been made in its arrangement and wording. Section 17 has been made to include persons imprisoned otherwise than in execution of a sentence, and the section (19) relating to the imprisonment in British India of persons convicted of certain offences in Native States have been extended so as to comprise cases in which the sentence has been pronounced by a tribunal in which an officer authorized by the Governor General in Council is one of the presiding judges.

*Act VI. of 1871 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.*

Previous to the passing of this Act, the law relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of the District (or zila) Courts in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was spread over the following enactments:—

Regulation III. of 1793 (Bengal Code).	Regulation III. of 1803 (Bengal Code).
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" IV. "	" VIII. "	1805	"
" VII. "	" VIII. "	1833	"
" VIII. "	Act I of 1860.		
" II. "			

The present Act consolidates the remaining fragments of the Regulation-law on this subject, and combines therewith the law (Act XVI. of 1868) regarding the Civil Courts subordinate to the Zila Courts. A further object of the present Act is to supply certain omissions of Act XVI. of 1868 in regard to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. The older Regulations provided that the Zila Courts should, in the determination of cases relating to inheritance, marriage, caste, or religious usage, be guided by the Mahomedan law where the parties to the cause are Mahomedans, and by the Hindoo law where the parties are Hindoos; also, that in cases for which no specific rule exists, the said Courts should act in accordance with equity and good conscience. The application of these rules was, on the subsequent creation of the Courts of Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens (now designated Moonsiffs) and Principal Sudder Ameens (now Subordinate Judges), extended to such Courts; but the extending provisions were, apparently through inadvertence, included in the wholesale repeals which followed the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, and they were not revived when Act XVI. of 1868 was enacted. The present Act limits the application of Hindoo or Mahomedan law to cases in which all the parties to each suit are either Hindoos or Mahomedans; all other cases to which no special law applies will be governed by the so called rule of equity and good conscience. The Act does not apply to the Jhansie Division, the Civil Courts in which are governed by Act XVIII. of 1867. Nor does it apply to Small Cause Courts, except in so far as it prescribes rules for the observance of holidays and provides for conferring, within specified limits, the jurisdiction of such Courts upon certain Judicial Officers. Provision is made, in the even of the death or sudden absence of a Subordinate Judge, for the disposal of the business pending in his Court. To bring the law into conformity with the existing practice, the Act empowers the Local Government to invest certain officers in non-regulation districts with the powers of Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs, and prescribes the extent to which the provisions of the Act shall apply to officers so invested. In order to remedy any possibly existing legal defect in the status of, or jurisdiction heretofore exercised by, the several Judicial Officers to whom the Act applies, it provides that they shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to the offices, the duties of which they have respectively discharged up to the time of the passing of this Act. It empowers the district Judge, where two or more Subordinate Judges are appointed to any district, or two or more Moonsiffs are posted to the same Moonsiff, to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such Subordinate Judge or Moonsiff. It provides that the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall, subject to the rule of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the place of institution and hearing, extend to all suits. It provides for appeals from the decisions and orders of Moonsiffs under certain circumstances being heard and disposed of by Subordinate Judges without the intervention of the District Judge. District Judges may withdraw appeals which have been referred to Subordinate Judges, or proceedings which have been transferred to Subordinate Judges or Moonsiffs, for disposal, where such withdrawal may for any reason appear desirable.

*Act VII. of 1871 to consolidate the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.*

This Act forms part of the scheme for consolidating the Acts and Regulations, the execution of which commenced in 1867, has since been steadily progressing, and is now being actively carried out. It consolidates the five Acts in which the law on the subject of coolie emigration is contained. The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement of that law, which is now divided into fourteen Parts—I. Preliminary, II. Emigration Agents, III. Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Proprietors, IV. Recruiters of Emigrants, V. Contracts with Emigrants, VI. Registration of Emigrants, VII. Conveyance of Emigrants to Depots, VIII. Arrival at Depots and procedure thereon, IX. Emigrant Vessels, X. Embarkation, XI. Supplementary Powers, XII. Special provisions as to French Colonies, XIII. Penalties, and XIV. Miscellaneous.

*Act of VIII. 1871 for the Registration of Documents.*

The Indian Registration Act of 1866 had been in force for nearly five years. It had gradually been extended to the whole of British India, except Oude and Burma, and it has attained its two great objects,—discouraging forgery and false evidence, and creating a trustworthy record of title to immoveable property. In 1868 it was found expedient to exclude from its operation certain instruments executed by, or in favour of, Government, and the Government of Madras has recently applied for similar legislation as regards inam title-deeds. To consolidate and amend the law on the subject was obviously preferable to adding a fourth Act to the three in which that law was contained. The present Act accordingly repeals and re-enacts Acts XX. of 1866 and XXVII. of 1868. The Act enables Sub-Registrars to register wills and authorities to adopt and to receive deposits of such documents. It also enables Sub-Registrars to institute prosecutions without the Registrar's sanction; and it excludes from its operation all documents evidencing grants, &c., of land by Government. Besides these substantial changes, the Act effects various minor amendments suggested by the practical experience gained in working the Act of 1866. These may be shortly stated as follow :—The Local Governments are empowered to exclude from operation of the Act any districts or tracts to which the application of the law may be deemed unsuitable. In section 4, provision has been made for investing such authorities as may be selected by the Local Government for that purpose, with the powers of an Inspector General, in lieu of appointing a special officer for the discharge of the duties of that office. The Local Government is empowered to appoint Inspectors of Registration Offices, whose precise duties are to be fixed by the Local Government, but who are not invested with any powers of registration under the Act. Section 9 provides for the formation of military cantonments into registration districts, instead of sub-districts, where for any reason the former arrangement may be more convenient. To avoid the multiplicity of references entailed by the late system, the Act dispenses with the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the allowance of the establishment of the several registration offices.

With reference to Mr. Justice Norman's decision in *Jahu Namdar v. Beicha Namdar*, 3 Ben. L. R., A. C. J. 394, "moveable property" has been defined so as to include juice in trees. And "addition" has been made to include, in the case of a Native, his father's name. In section 10, provision has been made for cases where there are more District Courts than one. Section 17 has been expressly made applicable to leases from year to year, and to those leases (common in Bengal) which merely reserve a yearly rent. Section 26 has been amended so as to provide for all cases in which the registration office is closed on last day of the period allowed for the presentation of a document. In section 34 provision similar to that of section 24 has been made, to meet cases where delay has unavoidably occurred in the attendance before the registering officer of all the persons whose appearance is necessary to admit of the registration of any document. In section 32 the words 'including a Presidency town' have been omitted so as to render it possible for any Local Government to amalgamate in the Mofussil a Registry and a Sub-Registry Office. The new Act makes it optional with the parties interested to present a will or authority to adopt for registration at the office either of a Registrar or a Sub-Registrar, but restricts the presentation of sealed covers for deposit to Registrars only. As many documents are presented to a registering officer which are either not admitted to registration or are only admitted after more or less delay, the Act substitutes the date of admission to registration, for the date of presentation, as better adapted for the regulation of the order in which documents should be copied into or filed in the appropriate register.

As regards the procedure on the deposit of wills, the new Act provides, with reference to the case of *Nagindas*, 3 Bom. H. C. Rep. 135, decided by the present Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, that nothing in the Registration Act shall affect the power of any Court by order to compel the production

of a will for the purposes of probate. Whenever any such order is made, the Registrar will copy the will in his book No. 4, and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed in pursuance of the order. Section 84, as to the procedure when a Registrar refuses to register or to direct registration, has been made clearer. The Court has been expressly empowered to summon witnesses and compel them to give evidence; and the discretion reposed in it as to directing registration has been limited in accordance with the views of Sir Adam Bittleston (4 Mad. H. C. Rep. 97). Appeals from orders under this section have been expressly precluded (3 Bom. H. C. Rep. A. C. J. 104). Lastly, the sections relating to penalties have been placed in a separate part, and the wording of the Act has been carefully settled with reference to all the reported decisions of the High Courts on Acts XVI. of 1864 and XX. of 1865.

*Act IX. of 1871 for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes.*

Though the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859) had not been in force for eight years, its twenty-four sections have given rise to more than a thousand reported cases, of which many are inconsistent and some directly conflicting. The time, therefore, appeared to have arrived for attempting to redraw and rearrange the Act so as to render the law on so important a subject certain, simple, and easily ascertainable. The present Act is arranged on the following principle. In determining whether a given suit is barred by limitation, three matters, and three only, need, as a rule, be considered. These are, first, the class to which the suit belongs; secondly, the period of limitation prescribed therefore, and, thirdly, the time when that period begins to run. Most of the difficulties which arise in applying the Limitation Act are caused by the third of these considerations. The framers of Act XIV., it is true, had in some cases expressly fixed the time at which the period of limitation shall be taken to commence. But as to suits for wages, hire, the price of goods sold by retail, and damages for several kinds of wrong, and as to the other innumerable suits for which no period is specially provided, they contented themselves with declaring that the period runs "from the time the cause of action arose." To say when a cause of action arises is sometimes difficult, and the great feature of the present measure is its attempt to preclude this difficulty. The bulk of the Act accordingly consists of a schedule of the commonest suits, shewing, in the case of each, (1) the period of limitation applicable thereto, and (2) the time when that period begins to run. Easy access to the contents of this schedule is given by a copious alphabetical index. The Act also repeals and re-enacts the limitation-rules as to suits under Acts in force throughout British India, as well as the provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as to the time within which appeals and certain applications to Courts must be presented and made. The Act provides (Schedule II., No. 121,) for applications for the execution of decrees of Mofussil Courts within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts. This will supply an omission in the law which has lately been pointed out by the High Court of Madras (5 Mad. H. C. Rep. 219). The Act does not apply to suits under the Divorce Act, to suits under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831, relating to hereditary offices, or to suits instituted before the 1st April 1873. In other respects the new Act will come into force on the 1st July 1871.

To the Act are appended two Schedules. The first comprises all the enactments relating to limitation and extending to British India which have not hitherto been expressly repealed. Of these, the first mentioned, 21 Jac., c. 16, was held in *The East India Co. v. Paul* (7 Moo. P. C. C. 85) to extend to India. Act XIV. of 1859 is of course repealed, with the exception of one section (15) whose proper place is in the Code of Civil Procedure. The first division of the second Schedule is divided into ten parts corresponding with the periods of limitation prescribed for the suits to which the Act applies. Part II. provides a period of ninety days for all suits for acts done in pursuance of enactments in force in British India. Part V. provides a period of two years for suits for all wrongs independent of contract. Part VI. fixes a period of three years for suits on contracts not in writing registered. Where the



contract is in writing and registered the period will (under Part VII) be six years. So in the case of all suits for which no period of limitation is specially provided. As before the passing of this Act there was nowhere in British India any special provision limiting public claims by Government, the last clause of part X. fixes, in accordance with Bengal Regulation II. of 1805, section 2, a period of sixty years for suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council. In the case of suits for money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand (No. 58), time will run from the date of the demand. A like provision has been made in the case of suits on bills and notes payable on demand (No. 72). This, though contrary to English law, is in accordance with Austin (*Lectures on Jurisprudence*, 3rd ed. i. 485—6) and a recent judgment of the Bengal High Court (6 Beng. 160.)

*Act X. of 1871 to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Excise Revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.*

Before the passing of this Act, the law relating to the Excise revenue in Northern India was contained in four Acts, XXI. of 1856, XXIII. of 1860, X. of 1864 and XXVIII. of 1864. In British Burma the law was in the form of executive rules to which Act XXIII. of 1868 gave a temporary validity. The primary object of this Act is to substitute one enactment for all these Acts and Rules. The law has been re-arranged, and the wording here and there improved; and the following changes have been made in its substance. Persons taking out licenses for the wholesale vend of spirits will pay such sum as the Chief Revenue Authority from time to time prescribes. In British Burma it seems desirable to continue the present practice of charging a heavy fee for licensing distilleries worked according to the English method. That province therefore, is excluded from the operation of section 21. Section 23 provides for the levy of duties on spirits manufactured in distilleries established by the Collector. Fees for special licenses to sell unfarmmented tari will be fixed from time to time by the Chief Revenue Authority. The Act provides for the issue of special warrants authorising searches of houses, &c., between sunset and sunrise on any particular day. Every such warrant will cease to be in force at sunrise on the following day. Section 66 declares that horse-dealers travelling with strings of horses from beyond the limits of British India may have, for each horse, ten tolas weight of opium. The Act legalised the levy of Excise duties in Oude, and indemnifies all Excise officers. The Act does not extend to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and the power of the local legislature to deal from time to time with the details of the Abkari law will thus remain unimpaired.

*Act XI. of 1871 to abolish the Financial Commissionership of Oude.*

The subject of this Act is to abolish the Financial Commissionership of Oude, and to enable the Government of India to transfer to the Court of the Judicial or any other Commissioner in that Province the appeals now pending in the Court of the Financial Commissioner. The Act is a temporary measure, pending the enactment of an Oude Civil Courts' Act.

*Act XII. of 1871 for imposing duties on Income.*

The Income Tax Act XVI. of 1870 imposed a duty of 3½ per cent. on all incomes of rupees 500 and upwards. The present Act imposes a duty of only 1-1/24 per cent. (or two pies in the rupee) and affects no income less than rupees 750. Besides these two important changes, the Act introduces several minor modifications of the existing law. In Section 6, the word 'plying' has been substituted for 'trading,' so as to preclude a question which has been raised under the present law. The Collector is empowered (section 13), in proper cases, to require officers of companies to attend and produce accounts. The duty on interest on Government Securities will be deducted at the place where the interest is paid (sections 15, 16.) No such deduction will be made when the owner's amount of income annually, including such interest, is less than 750 rupees. Owners of lands and houses occupying them are expressly made chargeable (section 22) in respect of nine-tenths of their annual rack-



rent value. The Collector will be bound to serve the notice requiring returns only where the income is rupees 4,000, or upwards (section 23).

Every person served with such notices will be required to return his income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment on which the assessee's accounts have been usually made up, or on the 31st March preceding the year of assessment, and to state the period during which such income actually accrued. The assessments will be made (section 27) on an average of the income for such three years, and the average will be computed upon the period during which the income actually accrued. Payment may be made henceforward (section 37) in two, instead of four, instalments. All sums due under the Act will be recoverable either as if they were arrears of land revenue (section 39) or in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of a decree of money. Power is given (section 40) to amend the assessment when the person assessed shows that his income has diminished, or gives up business, or dies, or becomes insolvent. The Act expired on 31st March 1872.

*Act XIII. of 1871 to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the nine Acts in which the law relating to the customs duties leviable on goods (including salt and opium) imported or exported by sea is now inconveniently contained. At the same time the following amendments have been made in the substance of the law. A section (3) has been introduced to provide for the case of goods of which a part or ingredient is liable to duty. This provision is taken from 23 & 24 Vic., c. 110. Section 4 declares that no opium shall be exported from British India unless it be covered by a pass. Section 8 provides for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontiers of the foreign European Settlements situate on the coasts of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

*Act XIV. of 1871 for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.*

The object of this Act is to make three amendments in the Consolidated Customs Act, VI. of 1863. Section 23 of that Act authorises the Government of India to prohibit the exportation or importation of any particular class of goods. To prevent a doubt which has been raised as to the extent of the power thus conferred, section 1 of the present Act declares that this power authorises the prohibition of exportation or importation 'by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land.' Section 2 provides that, when goods are warehoused, a warrant shall be delivered to the person lodging the goods, and that such warrant shall be transferable by endorsement. This is now the law as regards the Bengal Bonded Warehouse. The change has been suggested by the Government of Bombay. Section 3 provides that, goods on board a boat in excess of the boat note or pass shall be confiscated.

*Act XV. of 1871 to relieve from incumbrances the Estates of Thakoors in Broach.*

Five out of the six Thakoors of Broach are heavily indebted, and the object of this Act, which has been prepared at the desire of the Bombay Government, is to provide means for relieving them from their liabilities. The Act is in substance the same as the measure passed in 1862 by the Bombay Legislature for the relief of the Ahmedabad Talookdars. In form it closely resembles the Oude Talookdars' Act (XXIV. of 1870). The opportunity has been taken of confirming the Ahmedabad Act so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Bombay.

*Act XVI. of 1871 to provide for the Survey of Steam Vessels plying within British Burma.*

The primary object of this Act, which was framed at the desire of the Chief Commissioner, is to provide for the survey of steamers in Rangoon and other ports in British Burma. The Act substantially agrees with the Bengal Acts V. of 1862 and I. of 1868, under which surveys are made in the Port of Calcutta. Provision is also made for investigating the cause of explosions, for examining engineers, and for giving them certificates.

*Act XVII. of 1871 to provide for the levy of rates on land in  
- Oude.*

The Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 14th December 1870, confers upon Local Governments additional responsibilities for the administration of certain departments of the public service, especially connected with local and provincial requirements. It is proposed largely to reduce the amount which the Imperial Government has hitherto levied from the public by direct taxation and it has become necessary to diminish, to a small extent, the grants hitherto made from the imperial revenues for expenditure on local and provincial purposes. In Oude, many works of local public improvement are urgently required, but the funds already at the disposal of the Government of the Province are insufficient, and, for the reasons just stated, no further assignment from the imperial revenues can, under existing circumstances, be made. To supplement these funds, it is proposed to impose a small additional rate on the land. This rate will be identical in its nature with the cesses for roads, schools and other local purposes which have long been levied, and with which the people have been familiar since the establishment of the British Government in Oude. The Act imposes on all land in Oude which has been assessed to the land-revenue, or assigned to mutadars and others, a rate not exceeding one and a quarter per cent. on the annual value of the land. The rate will be payable by the landholder, but where there are co-sharers, under proprietors, or tenants with rights of occupancy, who intercept a portion of the annual value of the land, he will be entitled to recover from such persons a proportionate share in the rate.

*List of Business before the Council of the Governor General for  
the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st  
April, 1871.*

1. For securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State. Introduced by Sir B. Frere on 29th January 1862, analogous to English Acts passed in cases of Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. The N. W. Provinces desire legislation to secure, against the claims of creditors, grants made in reward of public services.

2. For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India. Introduced on 11th November 1864. Republished on 28th April 1865. To stand over. Secretary of State for India would amend Act VIII. of 1859 as occasion requires, and defer consolidation.

3. To amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India. Introduced on 12th January 1866, and referred to a Select Committee consisting at the above date of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman and Cockerell. Republished on 2nd November 1867.

4. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Merchant Ships, Seamen and Passengers by Sea. Introduced on 14th December 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting (on above date) of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 16th March 1867. To stand over till Parliament has amended the Imperial Statutes relative to Merchant Shipping.

5. To define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership. Introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting (on above date) of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. This accompanies the second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Preliminary Report presented 11th April 1868. Mr. Stephen in charge. Recommitted 24th February 1871.

6. To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques. Introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompanies the third Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in charge.

7. For the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, introduced on 20th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 25th January 1868.

8. To legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion. Introduced on 10th September 1868, and, on 27th November 1868. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Published on 12th September 1868. Referred to Local Governments for opinion. Report presented 27th March 1871. Republished on 1st April 1871.

9. To define and amend the Law of Evidence. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th December 1868. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Published on 31st October 1868. This accompanies the 5th Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in charge. Report presented 31st March 1871.

10. To facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th January 1869. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. Mr. Strachey in charge.

11. For imposing a trans-shipment fee on opium. Introduced on 6th March 1869, and, on 11th March 1869. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Sir R. Temple and Mr. Stephen. Sir R. Temple in charge.

12. To regulate the construction and maintenance of Public

Works for Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage. Introduced on 21st January 1870, and, on 18th February 1870, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Preliminary Report presented 5th April 1870. Bill sent to Local Governments for opinion.

13. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities Introduced on 25th March 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

14. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Moonsiffs in the Madras Presidency. Introduced on 28th June 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Ellis, Cockerell and Robinson, published on 9th July 1870. Mr. Cockerell in charge. The Committee has converted this Bill into a measure dealing with all the Subordinate Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency and sent it to Madras for consideration.

15. For repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code. Introduced on 2nd August 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell and Inglis. Published on 6th August 1870. Mr. Cockerell in charge. Bill sent to Local Governments for consideration.

16. To amend the law relating to insolvency. Introduced on 18th November 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Published 22nd October 1870 under rule 19. Mr. Stephen in charge.

17. To repeal the law relating to the General Funds of the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns. Introduced on 2nd December 1870. Sir R. Temple in charge. Stands over.

18. To provide for the registration of Criminal tribes and eunuchs. Introduced on 2nd December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

19. To authorize the extension of the Chowkeedary Act to places where there is no Jemadar of Police. Introduced on 2nd December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell and Inglis. See Home Department No. 652, dated 21st September 1870. Mr. Chapman in charge.



20. For regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter. Introduced on 9th December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

21. To consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same. Introduced on 30th December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Robinson in charge.

22. To facilitate the construction of Works of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds. Introduced on 6th January 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

23. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtears. Introduced on 13th January 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

24. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pensions. Introduced on 3rd March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Ellis, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

25. To consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land. Introduced on 10th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Strachey in charge.

26. For imposing a duty on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces and Oude. Introduced on 17th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Inglis in charge. Published under Rule 19. Report presented 31st March 1871.

27. For the levy on land of rates to be applied to provincial local purposes in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 17th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Inglis in charge. Published under Rule 19. Report presented 31st March 1871.

28. To amend the Railway Act. Introduced on 31st March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen and Cockerell.

29. To consolidate and amend the law relating to marriage. Leave given, 16th August 1870. Mr. Stephen in charge.



30. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Sea Customs. Leave given, 16th August 1870. In type. Sir R. Temple in charge.

31. To amend the law relating to Courts of Session. Leave given, 3rd March 1871. Mr. Stephen in charge.

32. To repeal Act No. V. of 1841 (*for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State Offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases*). Leave given, 10th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

33. To provide for the levy of local rates in the Punjab. Leave given, 10th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr. Ellis in charge.

34. To bring the Dehra Doon within the operation of the General Regulations and Acts. Leave given, 27th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

35. To make better provision for the administration of Criminal Justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States, 26th September 1864, to be taken up with Nos. 37 and 43.

36. To constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab in British Burma, 25th November 1865; this will be merged in No. 16.

37. To provide for the administration of justice in Territory ceded to Her Majesty for the construction and maintenance of Railways or for other purposes, bill drafted, to be taken up with No. 35.

38. To repeal Regulation IV. of 1803 (for the appointment and administration of the office of Kanungo in the ceded and conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares) Bill drawn; this will be merged in No. 15.

39. To make provision for the enforcement of the right of copyright of authors in India in works of the Fine Arts, and for preventing frauds in the production and sale of such works. Bill drawn.

40. To provide for the registration of Trade-marks. Nothing done.

41. To amend Act No. X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) and Act No. XIV. of 1863. Act X. of 1859 has already been amended by Acts LIII. of 1860 and XIV. of 1863. A Bill endorsed by Sir W. Muir has been printed.

42. To extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns, Bill drafted by Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

43. To provide for the punishment of offences committed by Railway employés and other British subjects in allied States. Nothing done. See No. 35.

44. To authorize the transfer of Europeans and Eurasians under arrest for debt, or pending a criminal charge, from a district in which there is no fitting jail accommodation. Nothing done. Proceedings, Home Department, 25th August 1863.

45. To provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. In type. To stand over.

46. To define and amend the law relating to Treasure Trove. Nothing done, see Regulation V. of 1817 (Bengal), and Regulation XI. of 1832 (Madras). See, too, Act XII. of 1838. As to the Hindoo Law, see *Yājñavalkya* II. 34, 35, *Vyavahāra Mayukha*, Cap. VII., sec. 10, and *Dāyabhaga*, Cap. VI., sec. 1, § 37 note, as to the Mahomedan law, *Hedaya*, Book I., Cap. 5, and Book XI.

47. To provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships. Nothing done. Mr. Steuart Gladstone having reported against the proposed legislation.

48. To amend Act No. VII. of 1865 (to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests). Bill drawn by the Inspector General of Forests.

49. To amend the law relating to Military Cantonments. Bill drawn by Colonel Lumsden and Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

50. To amend the law relating to Friendly, Industrial and Charitable Societies. Nothing done.

51. To provide for the safe custody of criminal lunatics in the Presidency Towns. See Home Department No. 1939, dated 29th October 1870.

52. To consolidate and amend the law relating to alluvion and diluvion. Mr. Cockerell in charge, see Inspector General of Forests, No. 267, dated 1st November 1870.

Mr. FitzJames Stephen, Law Member of the Council, left India finally a few days after the above date, in April, having accomplished legal work perhaps the greatest in amount, and the most complete and compact in kind that ever was done by any one man in the history of India. In a Minute of marvellous power on Indian Law the hon. and learned gentleman said :—" I should say, upon the whole, that the administration of justice in India requires careful and constant supervision, and that the danger to which it is most subject is intricacy and technicality ; but that, on the other hand, it is carefully and systematically constructed and superintended ; that it has improved and is in the course of improvement ; that it is worked

with a degree of vigour, perseverance, and care, which it is difficult to over-praise; that in several important respects, it contrasts, most favourably with the administration of justice in England and that, if its short-comings are remedied in a gradual manner, but on a systematic plan, and with a definite object in view it is almost impossible to over-estimate the moral and general effect which it will ultimately produce upon the people at large, although its advantages must always be greatly diminished by difficulties altogether inseparable from our position in India." Mr. Stephen made a full acknowledgment of his indebtedness to several of his colleagues in the council. The exertions of Mr. Cunningham had been unflagging from first to last of Mr. Stephen's work in India. Mr. Whitley Stokes and Mr. Cockerell assisted materially in the consolidation of the law, and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Robinson assisted in the re-arrangement of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Bullen Smith, also, gave the hon. and learned gentleman material help with the Contract Law. In fact, the hon. and learned gentleman had drawn from all parts of the country the information and assistance he needed. In all Mr. Stephen's speeches there was an evidence of a full and complete grasp of the subject; a grasp not usually obtained without passing over the minute details of the questions involved, and when the discussion arose on his measures it was seen that Mr. Stephen had gone to the bottom of them, that he was able to deal with Indian facts, rendered more abstruse by the use of Indian names, and above all out of any amount of jargon, legal, departmental, social, and otherwise, he always managed to extract the kernel. The Law of India was a complete wilderness when Mr. Stephen's work began. A large number of very earnest and indefatigable law reformers had however preceded him; much indispensable preliminary work had been accomplished; much prejudice and ignorance had been overcome. Mr. Stokes, with the zeal and energy of an enthusiast, had compiled an exhaustive index of the whole statutory law, and Mr. Maine's brilliant and incisive eloquence had disposed of the old-fashioned objection to all legal reform. The foundations, in fact, had been well and securely laid. Mr. Stephen's merit is to have built upon them with courage, energy and success. If he had come to India five years earlier, in all probability he would have been unable to treat the subject as a whole, but if nine out of ten of the ablest lawyers had come when he came they would have been equally unable to treat it on the broad and statesmanlike principles on which it now rests.

Mr. Stephen's work may be treated under three heads. I.—The Consolidation and Re-enactment in a convenient form of Existing Laws, and the abrogation of all obsolete matter. This portion of the work has been completed, and what it means will be easily seen by looking at the following statement of measures passed.

<i>Number and Subject of Act.</i>		<i>Acts and Regulations thereby Repealed.</i>									
23	of 1870	Coinage repeals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
29	"	Prisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	of 1871	Cattle Trespass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	"	Paper Currency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	"	Coroners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	"	Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6	"	Bengal Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
7	"	Emigration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8	"	Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
10	"	Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
13	"	Customs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
23	"	Pensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
26	"	Land Improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
29	"	Repeal of Obsolete Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
32	"	Orde Courts Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
15	Acts replace ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153

Besides these, the repeal of Act XIV. of 1870 abrogates the whole or part of 17 Acts and 188 Regulations. It will be seen that this is not anything like a multiplication of laws, but a wonderful simplification of them—a digest of immense material into very small compass, and a great boon conferred both upon pleaders and the public. Two other Acts, the Punjab Land Revenue Bill, (33 of 1871) and the Punjab Laws Bill have reduced to certainty a mass of regulations, rules, orders and unascertained laws of various kinds which were scattered over many volumes, and are now contained in two Acts of moderate dimensions. Besides these Acts the following Bills have been drawn up and introduced into the Council.

I.—The Land Revenue Bill (North-Western Provinces.) This will consolidate forty-one Acts and Regulations.

II.—The Local Extent Bill. This will consolidate into sixteen sections and one schedule, seventy Acts and Regulations.

III.—The Mortgage Procedure Bill.

IV.—The Privy Councils Appeal Bill.

V.—The Christian Marriage Bill.

When these Bills have been passed, not more than thirty or forty Regulations, which for various reasons it was undesirable to repeal, will remain in force, and all the Statute Law upon each subject which has been legislated upon will be contained in a single Act. The next part of Mr. Stephen's work was:—

II. Codification, as distinguished from consolidation. That is, the reduction to express written rules of principles of law which it had previously been necessary to infer from illustrations



by decided cases; in short the reduction of Text Books to the form of Statutes. Of these the following were passed by Mr. Stephen.

1. The New Limitation Act, Act IX. of 1871 founded on the existing law, but so drawn up as to dispose of perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 judicial decisions.

2. The Evidence Act, Act I. of 1872; of this Mr. Stephen said in his speech when the bill was passed. "I assert that every principle applicable to the circumstances of British India which is contained in the 1598 royal 8vo. pages of Taylor on Evidence is contained in the 167 sections of this bill."

3. The Indian Contract Act, which was originally drawn by the Indian Law Commissioners, but was a good deal remodelled by Mr. Stephen. It contains 267 sections, and Mr. Stephen did not hesitate to say that it is the equivalent of many cumbrous volumes of decided cases.

4. The Code of Criminal Procedure which re-enacts the present Code, but rearranges it in such a manner as to be intelligible, which the present Code is not, and clears up innumerable doubts as to the meaning of the old Code. It also contains several substantial improvements; in particular it puts on a proper footing the European British Subject question, and defines the duty of troops in suppressing riots. It is also a Criminal Courts' Act for the whole of India.

III. The third and last part of Mr. Stephen's work remains:—Besides measures of consolidation and codification, various Laws have been passed in his time of a more or less political nature—and Acts in which he has had to take the principal part. The most important of them are:—

27 of 1870: The Act to amend the Penal Code by providing punishments for political offences.

21 of 1870: The Hindoo Wills Act. There was a great controversy about one clause in this which forbade the creation of perpetuities, but the Bill was passed.

27 of 1871: The Criminal Tribes Act. This disposed after much delay of a question long agitated in Upper India.

3 of 1872: The Native Marriage Act just passed.

The Oaths Act which has also been passed.

There was a great deal of important legislation besides, for which Mr. Stephen has been responsible as a member of the Government. The Income tax Act, the Acts for Local Cesses in the North West Provinces and the Punjab, the Land Acquisition Act, and the Punjab Canal Act,—Acts, however, which originated, with Colonel Strachey.



## MADRAS.

The Council for making Laws and Regulations during the year passed the following Acts:—

*Act I. of 1870, to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency; received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th May 1870.*

*Act I. of 1871, to amend Madras Act VI. of 1866 (An Act for repealing Madras Act V. of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 6th March 1871, and took effect from the 21st March 1871.*

*Act II. of 1871, to declare the meaning of clause 4, Section II. of Madras Act VIII. of 1865, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th March 1871.*

*Act III. of 1871, to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.*

*Act IV. of 1871, to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds; received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.*

*Act V. of 1871, to amend Madras Act IX. of 1867 (the Madras Municipal Act of 1867), received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st April 1871, and took effect on the same date.*

The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council have not yet been assented to by the Governor-General:—

*A Bill to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same, and to provide for its extension to other piers; passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871.*

*A Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper; passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871.*

## BOMBAY.

The following Acts, applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, were passed during the official year 1870-71,—from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871, by the Governor General of India in Council:—

Act X. of 1870 for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.

Act XI. of 1870, to regulate the Weights and Measures of British India.

Act XII. of 1870, for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on Coasting Voyages.

Act XIII. of 1870, to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII. of 1854 to Railways belonging to or worked by Government.

Act XIV. of 1870, for repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

Act XV. of 1870, for the further amendment of Act No. XIX. of 1861.

Act XVI. of 1870.—The Indian Income Tax Act.

Act XVII. of 1870, to amend the Law relating to Customs Duties.

Act XVIII. of 1870, to enable the Government of India to exempt Goods from Customs Duties.

Act XX. of 1870, to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act 1870.

Act XXI. of 1870, to regulate the Wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs, and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the Towns of Madras and Bombay.

Act XXII. of 1870, to confirm certain laws affecting European British Subjects.

Act XXIII. of 1870.—The Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Act XXVII. of 1870, to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Act I. of 1871.—The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Act III. of 1871.—The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

Act IV. of 1871.—The Coroners Act, 1871.

Act V. of 1871.—The Prisoners Act, 1871.

Act VII. of 1871.—The Indian Emigration Act.

Act VIII. of 1871.—The Indian Registration Act, 1871,

Act IX. of 1871.—The Indian Limitation Act.

Act XII. of 1871.—The Indian Income Tax Act.

Act XIII. of 1871.—The Indian Tariff Act, 1871.

Act XIV. of 1871, for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.

Act XV. of 1871, to relieve from encumbrances the Estates of Thakoor in Broach.

#### BENGAL.

The report of proceedings during the session 1869-70 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations, was brought down in last year's report to the conclusion of the official year terminating on 31st March 1870. The Council continued to sit till 11th June 1870, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

*Act III. of 1870, to transfer certain pending suits to the civil courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st May 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 27th idem.*

*Act IV. of 1870, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the court of wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th May 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 17th June 1870.*

*Act V. of 1870, to appoint commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 12th August 1870.*

*Act VI. of 1870, to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkedars —Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 28th September 1870.*

*Act VII. of 1870, for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Dacca.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 15th November 1870.*

The council re-assembled on November 26th, 1870. Up to the end of 1870-71, the following Acts were passed :—

*Act I. of 1871, to amend the Village Chowkedaree Act, 1870.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 7th January 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 16th idem.*

*Act II. of 1871, to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th January 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 16th idem.*

*Act III. of 1871, to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th March 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 18th idem.*

During the session a Bill to provide for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta was introduced; it was referred to a select committee and the bill was passed, but up to the close of the official year the assent of the Governor-General had not been received.

*A Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not made its report at the close of the official year.*

*A Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Hourah and Calcutta, was also introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.*

*A Bill better to provide for embankments and drainage was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.*

*A Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal was introduced in December 1870, and was passed on 18th March 1871, with its operation restricted to the Hooghly and Burdwan districts;*

*but the assent of the Governor-General had not been received up to the close of the official year.*

*A Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863 (B. C.), as regards the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, was introduced on 25th February and was passed on 25th March 1871. The assent of the Governor-General had not been received at the close of the official year.*

*A Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines was introduced in January, and, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the select committee's report, was withdrawn on 25th March 1871. Leave had been obtained to bring in a Census Bill and a Local Rating Bill, but the Bill had not yet been introduced.*



CHAPTER IV.  
REGISTRATION.  
MADRAS.

ACT XX. of 1866, which had been in force for five years, was superseded during the year by Act VIII. of 1871.

The following table compares the different classes of instruments registered in Books I. and VI. during the last four years; the requisite data is not available for the year 1866-67:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
<b>BOOK I.</b>				
Instruments of gift ... ..	972	952	961	419
Instruments of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards...	26,627	28,779	81,165	32,654
Instruments of sale under Rupees 100 ... ..	10,334	10,781	10,803	12,075
Mortgages ... ..	44,704	48,686	53,267	59,705
Receipts and acquittances ... ..	542	492	592	581
Perpetual leases ... ..	454	529	902	1,171
Leases exceeding one year ... ..	4,184	7,078	11,606	17,424
Leases not exceeding one year ... ..	736	985	1,414	2,322
Puttahs and muchilkahs ... ..	295	275	2-6	200
Awards of arbitrations ... ..	5	5	5	2
Other instruments ... ..	8,219	9,188	11,024	9,203
Total ...	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
<b>BOOK VI.</b>				
Bonds ... ..	8,741	8,429	8,306	9,599
Other documents ... ..	3,018	3,132	3,702	3,577
Total ...	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176

There was a great decrease this year in the number of deeds of gift. Under the former Stamp Act a deed of gift was stamped as a conveyance, and in many cases a small stamp sufficed. The present Act prescribes a uniform stamp of rupees 16, and the Registrar of the Kistna District thinks that, with a view to evade this heavy duty, deeds of gifts are for a nominal consideration sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale. The steady decrease in the registration of puttahs and muchilkahs is probably owing to its being better understood that the registration of such documents is optional. There was a very large increase in the number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of less than rupees 100 in value, and a fair increase in deeds of sale of a higher value. A large proportion of these sales takes place in Tanjore and Tinnevely, but there are also a good number of them in Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and the Godavery. There was, as usual, a considerable increase in the number of mortgages, under which head there are more transactions in this Presidency than in any other. Of the 59,705 mortgages registered, no fewer than 11,380 belong to Tinnevely, but there were also large transactions of this class in Tanjore, Malabar, and Madura. Perpetual leases are in this Presidency chiefly confined to the



Western Coast. Of the 1,171 registered this year, 713 were in South Canara and 280 in Calicut. The number of perpetual leases is, however, beginning to increase in the Tamil Districts, Tanjore showing fifty-four against twenty-five last year, and Coimbatore twenty against five. There is no class of instruments in which the increase of registration has been more rapid and steady than that of leases, both for periods exceeding one year and for shorter periods. This year is no exception, the increase under the latter head being unprecedentedly large. Even, however, of these leases no fewer than 14,796 out of 19,744, or about three-fourths, belong to Malabar. After Malabar come Tanjore and Kurnool. The registration of leases in the other districts is still comparatively insignificant, especially in the Telugu Districts. In Ganjam, for instance, only one lease was registered. In Book VI. the only feature which calls for remark is a considerable increase in the registration of bonds, which had been previously declining.

The following table shows the average value of the different classes of instruments registered. :—

—	Number.	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.	Average Value in Bengal.
<b>Book I.</b>				
Deeds of gift ...	419	277,301	662	670
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards ...	32,654	15,648,863	479	1,051
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100 ...	12,075	673,550	56	51
Total deeds of sale ...	44,729	16,322,413	365	484
Perpetual leases ...	1,171	92,412	79	57
Leases exceeding one year ...	17,422	5,086,064	292	230
Leases not exceeding one year ...	2,322	197,373	83	354
Total leases ...	20,815	5,376,340	257	149
Puttahs and muchlikahs ..	200	177,048	885	.....
Mortgages ...	59,705	22,604,123	379	1,000
Other instruments ...	9,786	6,929,625	708	?
<b>Book VI.</b>				
Deeds of sale ...	914	418,428	458	746
Bonds ...	9,599	4,897,840	510	451
Miscellaneous ...	2,653	2,956,060	1,114	?

In last year's report the average cost of each registration was stated to be rupees 2-8-0. This amount was arrived at by dividing all the collections by the number of registrations; but, as the amounts included sums received in connexion with Memoranda of decrees, searches, copies and extracts, attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and extra fees for special registration and other purposes, the average cost was made to appear much higher than it was in the other Presidencies. On the principle of dividing the ordinary fees by the registrations, the average cost of each registration was this year rupees 1-5-6.

The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations, and the per-centage of optional to total registration during the last five years :—

Registrations.				1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
In Book I.	...	...	...	89,229	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
Of which {	Compulsory	...	...	69,497	78,129	87,371	99,806	108,524
	Optional	...	...	19,732	19,043	20,369	22,149	27,230
In Book VI.	...	...	...	11,198	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,178
Total optional				30,928	30,802	31,930	34,157	40,406
Rate per cent. of do.				36	28	27	25	27

It will be seen that compulsory registration has been steadily advancing, the number for the last year showing an increase of 56 per cent. over the first year. Optional registration has also been progressive, except in the year 1867-68, but the increase is only 30 per cent. over the first year. The ratio of optional to total registration has consequently been a decreasing one till the present year, in which there was an unusual increase in the number of instruments optionally registered.

#### BOMBAY.

The amount realised in the Bombay Presidency during the past year by the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees was Rs. 19,264-12-0. The average fee for each description of registration was Rs. 2-12-2½; and the average value of the property affected was Rs. 617. The system in this Presidency of charging a fixed minimum fee of Rs. 2-8-0, and so much in addition according to the number of folios contrasts unfavourably with the *ad valorem* system in force in other parts of India. The total value of the property affected by Registration is stated to have been five crores and seventy-two lacs, or an increase of fifty-eight lacs over that given in the preceding year. It is interesting to notice the extent to which the Registration of Wills has increased. Five were deposited and a hundred and twenty-two registered during the year under report as compared with three deposited and ninety registered in the preceding year. Under the present law Sub-Registrars are empowered to accept open wills for registration, and this alteration will no doubt lead to a still further increase. Only nine registered documents were declared invalid or forged by the Civil Courts under Section 41 of the late Act as compared with 40 documents of this character in the preceding year. Out of 179 Sub-Registrars' Offices 116 were inspected by the Collectors and 123 by their Assistants and Deputies, leaving only 14 uninspected. In Sind 42 out of 50 Sub-Offices were inspected by the Registrars.

In the number of Registrations there was a decrease to the extent of about 5 per cent. ; the diminution is attributed to the generally depressed state of trade. The most remarkable diminution was under the head of Special Registration. This is accounted for in a great measure by the alteration in the law made by the Court Fees Act, by which petitions to the Court are now stamped according to the full value of the property instead of, as formerly, to the extent of only one-fourth of such value. A recent decision of the Calcutta High Court by which it was ruled that a Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction to pass a decree in a case of special registration has also had the effect of preventing persons to a great extent availing themselves of this mode of Registration.

There was a falling off to the extent of nearly Rs. 5,000 in the total receipts of the Department as compared with those of the preceding year. The subjoined table shows the collections under the various headings contrasted with those for 1869-70.

Nature of Item.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Compulsory ... ..	2,30,877	7	0	2,26,585	15	0	.....			4,291	8	0
Optional ... ..	10,970	10	0	10,717	11	0	.....			252	15	0
Miscellaneous ... ..	7,738	13	0	8,474	14	0	736	1	0	.....		
Special ... ..	14,892	8	0	12,182	8	0	.....			2,710	0	0
Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt ...	15	8	0	27	0	0	11	8	0	.....		
Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt ...	181	0	0	189	4	0	8	4	0	.....		
Memorandum under Sec. 41 Do Section 42 ..	344	0	0	388	8	0	44	8	0	.....		
Penalties ... ..	18,004	12	0	18,264	12	0	270	0	0	.....		
Withdrawal of sealed Covers Powers of Attorney—General Do, Special ...	6,126	14	0	5,763	15	0	.....			359	11	0
Commissions. Sections 33, 35 and 39 ... ..	30	0	0	10	0	0	.....			20	0	0
Visits. Sections 33, 35 and 39	874	0	0	735	0	0	.....			149	0	0
Searches and Inspections ...	405	0	0	577	0	0	172	0	0	.....		
Translations filed ...	105	0	0	170	0	0	65	0	0	.....		
Extra Fee for Registration by Registrar General, Branch Registrar General, or District Registrar ...	5,690	0	0	6,040	0	0	350	0	0	.....		
Copying Fee credited to Government ... ..	1,232	0	0	1,504	8	0	272	8	0	.....		
Other miscellaneous Receipts	210	0	0	212	0	0	2	0	0	.....		
Total ... ..	1,940	7	0	2,062	12	0	122	5	0	.....		
Deduct Increase ... ..	4,288	4	0	5,264	3	0	1,025	15	0	.....		
Net Decrease ... ..	669	11	8	378	9	9	.....			291	1	11
Total ... ..	3,05,535	10	8	3,00,541	7	9	3,080	1	0	8,074	3	11
Deduct Increase ... ..	.....			.....			.....			8,080	1	0
Net Decrease ... ..	.....			.....			.....			4,894	2	11

## BENGAL.

The following is a statement of deeds registered in the Registration offices of the Province of Lower Bengal during the year 1870-71 :—

## Registration affecting

Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Compulsory.							Ordinary fees paid for the same.
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. (section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (section 17, clause 5.)	Total of compulsory registrations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
								Rs. As. P.	
General Registry Office	1	2	230	..	13	87	257	2 339	0 0
Calcutta ...	1	22	1,535	..	1	500	2,050	4 698	8 0
Presidency circle	19	62	5,181	20	10,599	6,877	22 8-2a	16,215	8 0
Burdwan circle	16	105	8,666	39	5 183	5,431	19,487a	17,173	8 0
Rajshaye ...	3	10	187	..	145	890	1,172	1,197	0 0
Moorsheadabad	5	15	903	20	836	243	2,22	2,213	8 0
Pubna ...	4	9	373	..	1,295	1,047	2,729	1,903	0 0
Dinapore	2	12	184	..	32	111	330	456	8 0
Maldah ...	2	4	488	1	379	119	905a	386	0 0
Rograh ...	2	..	115	..	53	219	387	386	0 0
Rungpore ...	3	21	756	..	118	750	1,647a	1,685	8 0
Bhangulpore	5	4	823	..	55	3,514	4,398a	3,025	0 0
Monghar ...	4	16	1,292	..	61	2,237	3,617a	4,209	8 0
Purneah ...	4	5	607	..	230	1,673	2,515	2,446	0 0
Sonthal Pergunnas	7	5	166	..	56	1,496	1,723	877	0 0
Behar circle	23	95	10,950	94	553	21,763	33,484a	32,699	8 0
Dacca ...	4	43	2,037	5	392	1,006	4,077	4,050	8 0
Furiedpore	2	3	467	1	2,888	599	3,859a	2,379	0 0
Backerungo	5	19	1,703	..	6,115	2,493	10,331	6,778	8 0
Mymensingh	5	33	1,165	3	254	3,511	4,966	3,903	8 0
Sylhet ...	2	19	1,596	2	21	104	1,742	1,959	8 0
Cachar ...	3	..	391	..	..	151	542	447	8 0
Chittagong	4	5	1,446	3	11,176	492	13,122	7,468	8 0
Tipperah ...	3	13	856	..	1,019	4,765	6,653	5,172	0 0
Nonkhally	2	5	1,053	..	4,957	1,023	7,033	4,160	8 0
Cuttack ...	5	15	850	37	50	372	1,324	1,539	8 0
Balsore ...	3	..	424	..	33	205	862	694	8 0
Pooree ...	3	..	753	..	14	130	902	826	0 0
Nowgong ...	2	6	19	..	..	8	25	44	8 0
Kamroop ...	3	3	105	1	11	..	128	208	8 0
Durrung ...	3	..	11	..	1	..	12	15	0 0
Luckimpore	3	..	8	..	7	..	15	24	0 0
Seekamoor	3	..	13	5	24	..	48	190	8 0
Khasi Hills	2	..	13	..	..	24	37	41	8 0
Hazareebaugh	2	..	340	15	186	674	1,216	1,212	0 0
Singbhoom	2	1	13	..	13	160	187	122	8 0
Mamthoom	3	2	214	..	254	511	981	806	8 0
Deharidanga	3	2	44	25	151	415	1,037	1,046	8 0
Darjeeling	3	2	81	..	..	26	110a	155	8 0
Gowalpara	3	2	79	..	1	261	339a	247	8 0
Jalpigoree	3	5	363	..	74	316	758	612	0 0
Total	180	566	46,901	272	47,360	64,708	1,59,963a	1,37,064	8 0

NOTE.—The figures marked a in columns 8 and 15 include certain documents



immovable property.

Optional.						Total value of immovable property transferred.
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (section 13, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 13, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (section 13, clause 3.)	Awards (section 13, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations under section 13, clause 7.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs. As. P.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 0 0
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3	873 8 0
8,310	..... 3	..... 16	..... 4	..... 253	8,728a	4,869 8 0
14,853	..... 5	..... 262	.....	..... 139	14,047a	7,877 0 0
129	.....	..... 22	.....	..... 239	174a	192 8 0
913	..... 1	..... 1	..... 2	..... 43	1,008	667 0 0
361	.....	..... 4	.....	..... 53	302a	220 8 0
332	.....	..... 20	.....	..... 10	333	216 8 0
616	.....	..... 1	.....	..... 5	696	304 0 0
49	.....	..... 24	.....	..... 26	49	24 8 0
676	.....	.....	.....	..... 49	713a	301 8 0
202	.....	..... 16	.....	..... 10	291a	461 8 0
279	.....	..... 14	.....	..... 71	414a	551 8 0
760	.....	..... 20	..... 2	..... 98	815	511 0 0
232	.....	..... 5	.....	..... 50	271	147 8 0
2,896	..... 23	..... 7	..... 5	..... 12	3,723a	3,895 8 0
975	.....	..... 118	..... 1	..... 673	1,254	976 8 0
827	..... 2	..... 65	.....	..... 213	811	426 8 0
2,837	.....	..... 12	.....	.....	4,311a	2,952 8 0
614	.....	..... 18	.....	..... 1,442	739a	435 8 0
567	.....	..... 41	.....	..... 53	631	338 0 0
539	.....	..... 39	.....	..... 25	541	271 8 0
1,605	.....	.....	..... 3	..... 2	1,728a	1,047 8 0
673	.....	..... 2	..... 2	..... 110	811	510 0 0
1,460	.....	..... 85	.....	..... 51	1,518	821 0 0
1,313	.....	..... 17	.....	..... 41	1,372a	715 0 0
744	..... 1	..... 1	.....	..... 25	772a	339 0 0
1,241	.....	..... 22	.....	..... 4	1,259	671 0 0
33	.....	..... 11	.....	..... 7	31a	17 0 0
79	.....	.....	.....	..... 8	87	54 0 0
5	.....	.....	.....	..... 5	4	3 8 0
3	.....	.....	.....	..... 1	9	4 8 0
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 0 0
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	119 0 0
91	..... 58	..... 46	.....	..... 21	15	7 8 0
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	32a	169 8 0
207	.....	..... 17	.....	..... 6	431	205 8 0
237	..... 26	..... 96	.....	..... 22	26	20 8 0
15	.....	..... 3	..... 1	..... 7	69a	35 0 0
56	.....	..... 12	.....	.....	301	107 8 0
275	.....	..... 8	..... 4	..... 14		
44,842	124	1,035	24	3,476	49,862a	31,735 8 0
						7,96,74,828

of which registration was refused after admission, and which cannot now be classified,



District.	Registrations affecting Movable Property— Book VI.					Number of sealed covers deposited—Book III.	Number of wills, &c., registered—Book IV.	Number of memoranda received under section 41.
	Conveyances, &c., of movable property, and receipts for the same.	Obligations for the payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					Rs. As. P.			
General Registry Office	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
alcutta ...	60	431	293	784	1,700 0 0	8	54	...
Presidency Circle ...	343	8,577	1,242	10,162	7,741 0 0	5	56	59
burdwan circle ...	191	2,722	495	3,408	3,713 0 0	3	113	106
Rajshahye... ..	45	285	126	456	608 8 0	3	24	1
Moorsheadabad ...	38	181	197	416	767 0 0	4	59	5
Pubna ...	60	524	233	817	757 8 0	1	12	4
Dinagopore ...	6	59	109	174	440 0 0	1	18	1
Malda ...	13	102	70	185	206 0 0	...	12	1
Bograh ...	13	70	12	95	142 0 0	...	14	2
Rungpore ...	15	111	151	277	333 8 0	...	19	7
Bhaugulpore ...	208	287	163	653	734 8 0	...	3	19
Monghyr ...	49	359	73	481	757 0 0	...	...	60
Purneah ...	48	192	125	365	589 8 0	...	3	11
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	32	722	59	873	641 0 0	...	...	...
Behar circle ...	617	2,424	936	3,977	4,975 8 0	...	16	133
Dacca ...	118	397	620	1,135	1,440 8 0	2	70	5
Farrsedpore ...	53	273	27	353	310 0 0	...	19	21
Backergunge ...	105	893	362	1,360	1,480 0 0	1	25	2
Mymensingh ...	43	196	122	361	563 8 0	2	35	10
Sylhet ...	10	26	49	85	88 0 0	...	16	16
Chachar ...	14	23	13	55	74 8 0	...	2	6
Ohittagong ...	23	250	158	431	553 8 0	...	1	19
Tipperah ...	63	187	294	544	594 8 0	1	13	13
Noakhully ...	40	180	466	686	776 8 0	...	5	4
Cuttack ...	19	195	175	389	437 0 0	1	9	45
Balasore ...	17	137	73	227	260 0 0	1	3	44
Pooree ...	11	137	103	251	340 0 0	...	18	41
Nowgong ...	30	55	15	100	76 8 0	1	1	1
Kamroop ...	12	195	26	233	256 0 0	...	15	1
Durrung ...	2	3	53	58	97 0 0	...	...	...
Luckimpore ...	...	16	114	130	199 8 0	...	...	...
Seebasagor ...	3	186	53	242	469 8 0	...	3	...
Khasi Hills ...	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	1	1
Hazareebaugh ...	17	325	58	400	480 8 0	...	...	...
Singhoom ...	1	16	8	25	21 8 0	...	...	2
Maunbhoom ...	18	146	53	222	284 8 0	...	1	3
Loharduggah ...	4	324	28	356	438 0 0	...	...	7
Darjeeling ...	2	118	4	124	115 0 0	2	...	1
Gowalpara ...	4	18	70	92	101 8 0	1	1	1
Julpigoree ...	5	175	104	284	335 8 0	...	7	2
Total ...	2,355	21,528	7,337	31,220	33,885 0 0	38	668	758

m.nt.—(Concluded.)

Number of memoranda received under section 43.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of special registrations under section 52.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total expenditure.
						Total ordinary fees.	Total extraordinary fees and penalties.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	1	4	1	3	56	2,400 0 0	3,861 1 0	56,226 11 7
255	24	171	11	916	525	7,488 0 0	8,737 3 0	11,784 13 8
3,128	18	6,062	611	1,029	1,123	29,049 8 0	30,285 0 6	45,905 6 0
5,602	18	1,974	325	957	1,055	29,220 8 0	26,957 6 6	40,950 3 10
96	2	190	6	173	107	2,064 0 0	2,570 10 0	3,041 13 0
438	2	120	46	339	136	3,883 8 0	5,094 9 0	4,599 9 10
136	3	339	20	181	146	2,929 0 0	3,047 0 6	4,093 1 11
165	2	14	12	78	95	1,185 0 0	1,827 0 0	1,496 15 0
304	2	49	52	66	114	1,537 0 0	1,522 1 0	1,842 5 3
37	1	14	...	37	40	609 0 0	626 14 0	1,034 13 10
254	3	9	28	169	87	2,486 8 0	2,328 1 0	3,157 9 3
114	6	32	40	164	240	4,243 0 0	3,473 8 0	5,162 5 3
592	45	150	73	157	303	5,498 0 0	3,961 13 6	4,651 4 11
428	4	111	43	141	174	3,558 8 0	4,003 1 0	4,518 11 8
6	4	127	61	50	48	1,765 8 0	690 4 9	3,566 2 3
1,608	4	1,199	226	1,696	3,228	41,564 8 0	32,246 0 0	46,548 6 6
658	19	125	96	593	377	6,747 8 0	7,061 9 0	6,956 14 2
411	7	40	33	107	119	3,191 8 0	3,125 14 0	4,456 8 10
995	12	108	116	355	518	11,311 0 0	12,119 0 0	9,664 5 8
473	9	25	54	310	173	5,187 8 0	5,529 0 0	6,455 4 5
1,012	12	13	48	166	22	2,449 8 0	3,411 10 6	2,591 1 11
217	3	3	13	39	43	801 8 0	485 14 0	1,006 3 0
2,889	21	94	276	122	254	9,145 8 0	4,084 2 9	9,735 2 3
564	8	94	79	261	201	6,328 8 0	4,487 15 9	6,677 14 4
1,207	9	46	186	71	123	6,087 0 0	3,128 5 0	5,566 4 6
403	6	145	18	99	93	2,727 8 0	1,702 7 0	3,346 8 10
271	1	134	15	23	96	1,355 8 0	941 0 3	2,340 1 4
261	1	85	10	59	84	1,909 8 0	957 2 0	2,282 11 9
71	...	26	1	21	11	142 0 0	181 2 9	409 12 8
131	3	120	2	38	24	578 8 0	514 1 0	1,007 11 7
46	1	1	4	...	...	114 8 0	62 9 0	124 2 0
16	...	1	3	61	15	239 0 0	111 0 0	465 7 0
17	...	2	5	43	12	672 8 0	139 4 0	760 10 0
...	...	...	...	18	3	47 8 0	55 12 0	101 5 0
48	...	19	12	48	24	1,811 8 0	630 10 0	2,255 10 2
13	...	2	23	4	4	151 8 0	45 12 0	427 3 9
180	...	42	9	22	35	1,264 8 0	402 12 6	1,548 2 11
82	...	121	11	37	77	1,790 0 0	943 8 0	2,344 15 9
4	11	106	2	20	22	291 0 0	273 7 0	894 0 3
18	...	6	10	33	6	888 0 0	269 12 0	956 4 3
56	10	83	25	47	30	1,143 0 0	823 14 0	1,860 9 1
23,186	173	12,016	2,603	8,748	10,080	2,05,357 0 0	1,83,319 1 9	3,11,825 5 2

**CIVIL JUSTICE.****MADRAS.**

The year 1870 opened with the full complement of Judges in the High Court. On the 2nd April Mr. Justice Bittleston resigned, and on the 2nd June his successor, Mr. Justice Ker-  
nan, Q.C., took his place. On the 30th April Mr. Justice Collett left Madras on fifteen months' leave of absence, and Mr. Justice Kindersley acted as Judge of the High Court from that date till the 15th August. He was re-appointed on 2nd December, when the Chief Justice was compelled to leave Madras on account of ill health. During the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Holloway was appointed Acting Chief Justice. The removal of the Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts from Salem and Tanjore to Mangalore and Tinnevely took effect from 1st January. There were no other changes in the subordinate Courts. During the year three Advocates, seven Vakils, and one Attorney were enrolled in the High Court.

In Madras there are 699 judicial divisions exclusive of the small village communities, and these divisions are distributed among 760 Judges. This gives an average of one Judicial officer for every 138 square miles, and for every 35,000 inhabitants. Except in the Small Cause Courts and Police Courts in the Presidency Town, a single Judge constitutes a Court. The number of Native to European and East Indian Judges in the mofussil is in the proportion of rather more than three to one. The salaries are as nearly as possible the actual salaries paid to the various classes of officers during the year, and not the budgeted salaries attached to the offices. The whole cost of the judicial establishments (inclusive of the salaries of Judges) is roughly stated at rupees 26,85,000. This represents the actual cost of the High Court and of the purely Judicial subordinate Courts in the Mofussil, and one-fifth of the whole cost of the Collectors and Magistrates' Courts, in accordance with the principle adopted in the preparation of the Budget-estimates. If to this be added the sum of rupees 2,15,000 for contingencies (including official postage), the cost at which Law and Justice is administered in this Presidency may be estimated at 29 lacs of rupees. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties (exclusive of process service fees), during the year 1871-72 will probably amount to 22 lacs of rupees. The cost to Government of the administration of Law and Justice in the Presidency may thus be stated in round numbers at 7 lacs of rupees as against 22 lacs of rupees, the cost to litigants. 182,486 original suits were instituted in the subordinate Courts during the year, of which 84,719, or 46·43 per cent., appear as Small

Causes. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Village Munsiffs ...	40,385	41.32	.....	.....	40,385	19.55
Revenue Courts ...	2,699	2.76	.....	.....	2,699	1.31
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents ...	52,940	54.15	71,213	65.46	124,153	60.10
Principal Sudder Amins ...	834	0.85	1,334	1.22	2,168	1.00
Judges of Small { Madras Cause Courts { Mofussil ...	273	0.27	24,071	22.13	24,071	11.75
Civil Courts ...	636	0.65	12,073	11.10	12,346	5.98
			99	0.9	735	0.31
Total ...	97,767	100.00	108,790	100.00	206,557	100.00

As compared with 1869 there was an increase of 11,111 suits in the number instituted, but no account was taken of the Revenue suits in the former year.

Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim we find—

					Number.	Per cent.
On contract	{	On written promise	...	...	87,635	42.43
		On unwritten promise	...	...	40,938	19.34
		Other suits	...	...	32,615	15.79
			...	...	7,735	3.74
For rent	...	...	...	...	6,067	2.94
For recovery of personal property	...	...	...	...	20,415	9.88
Relating to real property	...	...	...	...	2,700	1.31
Revenue suits	...	...	...	...	8,404	4.07
Other suits	...	...	...	...		
Total					206,557	100.00

In the High Court, Original side, 806 suits were instituted as against 635 last year. Of this number, about 62½ per cent. were suits for money due on contract, and about 24½ were suits relating to real property. The value of the suits disposed of in the subordinate Courts is calculated according to the provisions of the Court Fees' Act.

The following table shows the result of the valuation :—

				Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Below 100 rupees	...	...	...	150,732	83.12	22,651	93.33
Between 100 and 500 rupees	...	...	...	25,277	13.93	1,457	6.01
Above 500 rupees	...	...	...	4,484	2.49	150	0.61
Not capable of valuation	...	...	...	849	.46	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	181,342	100.00	24,258	100.00

Fourteen suits were valued above 100,000, rupees. The total value of the suits disposed of in the Mofussil Courts was rupees 267,23,430, and in the Madras Small Cause Court, rupees 15,05,547. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits disposed of nearly 75 per cent. were valued under rupees 5,000, and 13.47 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value; there were no suits exceeding in value one lac. The number of suits that were on the files of the subordinate Courts for disposal was 241,985, and in the case of the Madras Small Cause Court 24,071. The difference between the number of suits pending and the returns of last year was owing to the exclusion of 502 cases, and to the inclusion for the first time of 685 Revenue Court suits. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were disposed of, compared with the suits that were on the files for disposal:—

1	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of disposed to total of filed.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary	Small Causes.	Col. 4 to 2.	Col. 5 to 3.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Village Munsiffs ...	52,192	.....	41,521	.....	27.70	.....
Revenue Courts ...	3,472	.....	2,400	.....	1.61	.....
District Munsiffs and assistant Agents ...	90,510	77,244	51,061	70,989	34.07	61.1
Principal Sudder Amins ...	1,886	2,053	1,015	1,045	0.70	1.33
Judges of Small { Madras ...	.....	24,071	.....	24,253	.....	20.89
Cause Courts { Mofussil ...	477	12,704	293	11,703	.....	10.07
Civil Courts, &c. ...	1,326	121	604	107	0.40	.09
Total ...	149,863	116,193	96,938	108,692	64.88	93.43

The mode in which the suits were disposed of is shown below:—

		Number.	Percentage.
Uncontested	.....	137,957	67.10
Contested	{ Judgment for plaintiff	49,374	73.88
	{ Judgment for defendant	17,669	26.12
Total	...	205,000	100.00

The number of suits pending in all the Courts at the close of 1870 was 60,685. The average duration of a contested suit on the file of a District Munsiff or Principal Sudder Amin's Court was about 14 months and a half, and on the file of the Civil Court fewer than 12 months. The average duration of a contested Small Cause suit in the mofussil was 38 days. This information is not



given for the Madras Small Cause Court. In the High Court, Original Side, 1,094 suits, as against 843 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number 631, or about 58 per cent. were disposed of during the year. Of the contested suits, 383, or nearly 8 per cent., resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 15,744; and the total number of appeals disposed of (excluding those transferred) was 6,458. The following table shows the Courts in which the appeals were disposed of:—

	Number.	Per cent.
Principal Sudder Amins ... ..	3,575	55.35
Civil Courts ... ..	2,883	44.64
Total ... ..	6,458	100.00

The mode in which the appeals were disposed of is shown below:—

	Number.	Per cent.
Uncontested ... ..	729	11.30
Remanded ... ..	374	5.79
Decided on merits ... ..	5,355	82.91
Total ... ..	6,458	100.00

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows:—

	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed ... ..	3,562	66.51
Modified ... ..	687	12.46
Reversed ... ..	1,126	21.03
Total ... ..	5,355	100.00

In the High Court, Appellate Side, there were 237 regular and 958 special appeals on the files for disposal. Of these, 131 regular and 557 special appeals were disposed of during the year.

The following table may prove of interest. The figures are, of course, those of the year under review (1870) *only*, and they can scarcely be considered as affording sufficient data for arriving at general conclusions. It seems scarcely doubtful, however, that the proportion of appeals to appealable suits stands highest in the zillahs on the Western Coast,—Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore:—

Comparative table showing the proportion of appealed to original (appealable) suits in the several Zillahs.

Districts;	Number of Appeals preferred during the year.	Percentage of Appeals to Original (appealable) Suits instituted during the year.	Number of Special Appeals.	Percentage of Special Appeals to Appeals.	Number of Regular Appeals to High Court.	Percentage of Regular and Special Appeals (columns 4 and 6) to Original (appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bellary ...	242	6.63	6	2.47	8	0.38
Berhampore ...	162	8.61	...	...	2	0.11
Calicut ...	748	15.42	51	8.87	5	1.16
Chingleput ...	120	4.54	22	8.23	12	1.28
Chittoor ...	134	5.43	34	12.92	9	1.29
Coimbatore ...	221	2.73	20	9.04	12	0.39
Cuddalore ...	179	5.33	9	5.02	...	0.27
Cuddapah ...	158	4.42	18	11.39	...	0.53
Guntur ...	274	6.16	30	10.95	4	0.98
Madura ...	343	4.94	32	9.35	6	0.54
Mangalore ...	612	15.14	37	6.04	...	0.92
Nellore ...	167	6.13	15	5.98	...	0.64
Nundial ...	55	1.87	4	7.27	5	0.23
Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	1	0.27
Rajahmundry ...	467	9.23	48	10.27	13	0.22
Salem ...	229	4.20	37	16.16	2	0.71
Tanjore ...	332	3.75	26	7.83	3	0.33
Tellicherry ...	383	21.43	60	15.74	1	3.41
Tinnevely ...	371	4.03	38	10.24	10	0.53
Tranquebar ...	414	7.72	64	15.46	4	1.27
Trichinopoly ...	251	8.96	21	8.36	21	0.66
Vizagapatam ...	255	7.07	4	1.57	4	0.22
Total ...	6,157	...	578	...	129	.....
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	6.29	...	9.35	...	0.72

Particulars as to the disposal of appeals by the High Court are given below :—

	Regular.	Special.
Uncontested ...	6	122
Remanded ...	7	18
Decided on the merits ...	118	417
Total ...	131	557

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed ...	72	61.01	370	88.73
Modified ...	25	21.19	21	5.03
Reversed ...	21	17.80	26	6.24
Total ...	118	100.00	417	100.00

126,713 applications for execution came before the subordinate Courts, and of these—

70,880, or 55·54 per cent. were completely executed ;  
40,959, or 32·32 per cent. were partially executed ; and  
15,374, or 12·14 per cent. were pending at the close of the year.

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126,713    100·00

Of the suits pending in the subordinate Courts, 5,749 original suits and 1,107 appeals had been on the files for more than one year, and 1,237 original suits and 231 appeals for more than two years. About 85 per cent. of the original suits and 76 per cent. of the appeals pending were filed in 1870.

#### BOMBAY.

The Judicial establishment for the year in the Regulation Provinces consisted of eleven District Judges, one Joint Judge, two Senior Assistant Judges, and seven Assistant Judges. The number of permanent Subordinate Courts, inclusive of the Joint Subordinate Judge at Surat, is 85. There are five Small Cause Court Judges. In Sind the Judicial Establishment was composed of a Judicial Commissioner, four District Judges, one Small Cause Court Judge, and eighteen Subordinate Judges. In Bombay the Judicial tribunals were presided over by seven High Court Judges, and four Small Cause Court Judges. The total number of Judges therefore in the whole Presidency (excluding Aden, which, however, is merely in name a portion of the Bombay presidency) was 145,—seven High Court Judges, one Judicial Commissioner, fifteen District Judges, one Joint Judge, nine Assistant Judges, ten Small Cause Court Judges, and 162 Subordinate Judges.

In addition to the Courts presided over by these Judges, there are seven Courts in the Deccan, belonging to Inamdars and Sirdars. From the decisions of six of these Courts an appeal lies to the District Judge in some instances, and to the Agent for the Sirdars in others. The decisions passed in the remaining Court, that of the Chief of Vinchoor, are final.

In the High Court original side there were remaining from 1869, 1,313 suits and other cases, and 2,105 were filed in 1870. Of these 1,042 suits, &c., were disposed of on their merits ; 586 before one Barrister Judge, 12 before two Barrister Judges, and 444 before one Civilian Judge. In the High Court appellate side 98 regular and 679 special appeals were admitted during the year, and 48 regular and 249 special were pending on 1st January 1870. Of these 52 regular and 514 special were disposed of as follow :—

Dismissed on default ... Adjusted or withdrawn ... Confirmed ...	Hogdhar.	Special.	Total.	percentage.	Amended Reversed...	Regular.	Special.	Total.	Percentage.
...	2	8	10	1.75	6	...	35	41	6.18
...	1	5	6	1.06	20	...	54	74	13.07
...	18	226	344	6.77	5	...	86	91	10.07

The average duration of a suit in the High Court (appellate side) was 4 months and 6 days. The income and expenditure of the High Court, appellate side, for the year 1870, was—

Expenditure.

2,70,020 14 7

Income.

59,561 5 6

*Statement of Business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Original Side, from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1870.*

Court.	Suits, &c.		Before.			Otherwise disposed of.	Motions in Court.	Orders in Chambers.	Days of Sittings.	Remarks.
	Filed in 1870.	Remaining from 1869	One Judge.	Two Judges.	Civilian Barrister					
1. Original suits, including Vice Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases, and cases under Registration Act ...	a 1,014	1,102	483	3	...	352	922	} 2,965	6 988	(a) Includes 14 suits restored to the Board. (b) The Chief Justice and one Barrister Judge sat for two days hearing a special case, and for one day an important motion; and the Chief Justice and one Civilian Judge sat together for four days disposing of two motions. (c) Includes references from Small Cause Court. (d) These with few exceptions are disposed of by the Ecclesiastical Registrar
2. Insolvent Petitions ...	c 15	292	103	...	...	108	1,028		31	
3. Appeals from Division Court ...	3	7	...	...	5	c 4	19		15	
4. Parsee Chief Marital Court ...	d 178	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	12	
5. Applications for Probate and Letters of Administration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,105	1,313	586	12	441	461	1,977	2,973	446	
Results in 1869 ...	1,628	1,195	626	15	255	458	1,255	1,592	448	

## High Court Appellate Side.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	17	410	22	272	28	251	33	251	48	249
Admitted during the year	32	680	55	766	34	652	46	504	98	679
Total ...	49	1,040	77	1,038	62	903	79	845	146	928
Dismissed on default ...	1	13	2	10	...	10	3	12	2	8
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	2	...	3	5	2	1	1	2	1	5
Confirmed ...	11	461	20	465	13	340	14	248	18	226
Amended ...	1	46	5	30	3	38	2	43	6	35
Reversed ...	11	91	13	70	7	52	7	55	20	54
Remanded ...	1	157	6	207	4	213	4	136	5	86
Total ...	27	768	49	787	20	652	31	596	52	514
Depending 31st December	22	272	28	251	33	251	48	249	94	414

The total number of suits for disposal was 174,150 against 170,809 in the previous year. Of this number 139,692 were disposed of against 135,337 in 1869; the total number of new suits instituted was 139,926, showing an increase of 7,962 over the number in 1869. The increase of litigation in Tanna during the past year is remarkable, 25,679 suits having been instituted as compared with 17,468 in 1869, and the litigation in Khandeish shows a slight decrease. The number of applications for the execution of decrees disposed of was 185,133 against 181,037 in 1869. In the district of Ahmednuggur the largest number of applications remained undisposed of at the close of the year, amounting to 13,259 against 7,043 in the same district in 1869. The average duration of suits in the District Courts is set down at 122 days against 111 in the previous year (1869.)

The subjoined table shows the average duration of each suit in the District and Subordinate Courts. It should be noticed, however, that the average here given, applies to decided cases only.

Name of District.		Average duration of each suit in District Courts.			Average duration of each suit in Subordinate Courts.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ahmedabad	...	0	4	19	0	1	23
Surat	...	0	9	11	0	3	4
Tanna	...	0	2	27	0	2	27
Ratnagherry	...	0	3	25	0	2	25
Khandeish	...	0	4	12	0	3	0
Ahmednuggur	...	0	2	8	0	1	27
Poona	...	0	4	5	0	2	27
Sholapore	...	0	2	13	0	2	5
Sattara	...	0	4	7	0	5	1
Belgaum	...	0	2	15	0	1	22
Dharwar	...	0	5	8	0	4	0
Canara	...	0	2	21	0	2	27
Results in 1869		0	4	2	0	2	25
		0	3	21	0	2	



The total value of suits instituted was rupees 1,37,34,594 against rupees 1,16,39,091 in 1869. Out of 135,083 suits disposed of in the District Courts, 88,624 were decided *ex-parte*, and of the suits contested 13,162 were decided for the plaintiff, and 3,542 for the defendant.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, the number of suits instituted in 1870 was 28,811, showing an increase of 640 over the number instituted in 1869-70. This increase was accompanied by an increase of Rs. 13,474 in the value of property under litigation, which in the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,44,619 against Rs. 28,31,145 in 1869. The number of suits instituted for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 10 rose from Rs. 2,699 in 1869-70 to 2,844 in 1870, showing an increase of 145. The returns also show a slight falling off in the average amount litigated, which fell from Rs. 100-7-11 in 1869 to Rs. 98-11-9 in 1870. It is satisfactory to note that whilst the net amount of fees credited to Government has increased from Rs. 2,34,892 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,40,330 in 1870, the expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,81,737 to Rs. 1,77,101. There is accordingly an increase of Rs. 5,438 in receipts accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 4,636 in expenditure. The excess of net receipts over the expenditure of the Court was Rs. 63,229 against Rs. 53,555 in 1869. A still larger excess of receipts over expenditure may be anticipated for the current year in consequence of the reduction from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,100 of the monthly rent paid for the premises occupied by the Court. The number of cases remaining undecided on December 31st, 1870, was 3,102. Of this number 1,070 were undecided for want of service, and 1,530 were not returnable till after the 31st December. In 393 suits only had the adjudication been delayed for want of time, and owing to the pressure of work. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 28,768. Of these 6,801 were compromised and 3,416 were struck off. In 16,234 cases judgment was given for the plaintiff; in 1,668 cases the plaintiff was non-suited, and in 649 cases the decision was for the defendant. Of the 28,811 suits instituted in 1871, 16,785 were for amounts of less than Rs. 50; and 2,844 for sums less than Rs. 10.

During 1870 the Government of Bombay recommended the permanent continuance of the Subordinate Civil Courts at Meerpore, Buttora, and Kotree, and the establishment of a Subordinate Civil Court in the Frontier District of Upper Sind. The former Courts were formed experimentally in 1867, and the period of their retention has been extended from time to

time. The new Court at Jacobabad was sanctioned by the Government of India experimentally for two years, and was placed under the jurisdiction of the District Court of Shikarpore. There was a marked increase of business in the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, about 1,374 more suits having been filed during the past year than in 1869. In the other Civil Courts in Sind, the number of suits filed during the year exceeded that of 1869 by 2,569; and the total value litigated fell off by Rs. 1,22,530.

## BENGAL.

The number of cases under trial before the superior courts of *original* jurisdiction in Bengal during the year 1870, the number disposed of during that period, and the number pending at its close, are shown in the following statement :—

	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Superior courts of general jurisdiction ...	350	657	1,007	595	412
Superior courts of special jurisdiction—					
Admiralty ...	13	4	17	4	13
Matrimonial ...	2	5	7	4	3
Insolvent ...	117	94	211	59	152
Total ...	482	760	1,242	662	580

The totals of the civil suits instituted in the courts of several grades in the interior during the year are as follow :—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Suits under the rent law.	Other Suits.	Total number of suits.
Small cause courts ...	42,914	.....	.....	42,914
Moonsiffs' courts ...	108,590	43,116	23,125	179,831
Subordinate judges' courts ...	1,914	3,269	1,548	6,731
District judges' courts ...	48	.....	9	57
Revenue courts ...	.....	36,202	.....	36,202
Total ...	153,466	82,587	20,682	256,735

The following gives the total number of cases under trial before these courts, with the number disposed of during the year :—

	Total number of suits for disposal.	Total number dis- posed of.
Small cause courts ... ..	45,355	42,281
Moonsiffs' courts ... ..	214,659	181,025
Subordinate judges' courts ... ..	5,984	4,330
District judges' courts ... ..	442	165
Revenue courts ... ..	61,340	46,270
Total ...	327,780	274,071

Business of the civil and revenue appellate courts during the year :—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals decided.
Subordinate judges' courts ... ..	10,331	8,351
Collectors' appeal courts ... ..	4,390	4,241
District judges' courts—		
Civil appeals ... ..	16,699	5,164
Revenue appeals ... ..	4,593	3,255
High Court—		
Regular appeals from Judge on bench in original jurisdiction ... ..	63	43
Regular appeals from district courts ... ..	519	314
Special appeals ... ..	4,055	2,609
Total ..	40,655	23,982

Result of the appeals decided in the High Court :—

	In regular appeals.	In special appeals.
Orders confirmed ... ..	210	1,995
Reversed ... ..	92	237
Modified ... ..	19	32
Cases remanded ... ..	26	305
Dismissed on default ... ..	15	40
Total ...	362	2,609

The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 3,17,13,218. The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during 1870-71 was 33,493, comprising 32,339 cases instituted during the year, and 1,154 cases pending from the previous year. Of this number, 14,196 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 7,499 having been decided after trial, and 6,697 *ex parte*; 1,354 were decided in favour of defendants, and 3,178 were non-suited. Of the rest, 10,112 were compromised, 3,084 were

struck off in default of plaintiffs, and 1,569 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of suits instituted during the year shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 2,001 cases as compared with the number (34,340) instituted during 1869-70, or an average decrease on the whole of 166 $\frac{1}{2}$  cases a month, equivalent to 5·8 per cent. The average number of institutions for each day was 130·3, the court having been open during the year for 218 days.

The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,07,311-8-7, against Rs. 16,49,525-15-5 for the year 1869-70, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,214-6-10 in the value of property in litigation.

The classes of cases which had increased or decreased during

Class of cases.	For 1869-70.	For 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under Rs. 10	14,436	13,286	.....	1,150
Do. " 20	7,044	6,741	.....	303
Do. " 50	6,619	6,239	.....	380
Do. " 100	2,762	2,659	.....	103
Do. " 200	1,617	1,560	.....	57
Do. " 300	657	662	5	.....
Do. " 400	334	362	28	.....
Do. " 500	240	232	.....	18
Do. " 600	190	153	.....	37
Do. " 700	127	124	.....	3
Do. " 800	110	95	.....	15
Do. " 900	65	89	24	.....
Do. " 1,000	89	94	5	.....
Above " 1,000	40	43	3	.....

the year, as compared with the previous year, will be seen from the table in the margin. There was a slight increase in suits for sums varying from Rs. 200 to 400, and in suits above Rs. 800.

In all other classes of cases there was a decrease, and the greatest decrease appears in respect of suits of the lowest amount. The decrease was probably due to the general depression of trade in Calcutta.

The receipts from fees, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,301-13-9, or Rs. 18,719-4-3 less than the receipts (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) shown by the returns of the previous year. (1869-70); and the charges on account of judges' salaries, establishment, house-rent, contingencies, and bailiffs' commission, increased by Rs. 6,852-1-4; that is, had risen from Rs. 1,69,108-1-10 to Rs. 1,75,960-3-2, leaving a reduced balance of Rs. 37,341-10-7 to the credit of the court, or Rs. 25,571-5-7 below the surplus (Rs. 62,913-0-2) of the previous year. The judges, however, explain that the apparent receipts of 1869-70 (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) comprised a sum of Rs. 7,533-0-9 which had been actually received in March 1869, but was credited in the accounts in April following, in accordance with the practice which obtained before the introduction of the system of payments by stamps, under which all sums received on ac-



count of suits, &c., were held in deposit during the pendency of the suits, and were not transferred to the credit of Government till their termination. The *real* decrease in the receipts of the year was therefore Rs. 11,186-8-6, instead of Rs. 18,719-4-3.

### PUNJAB.

The number of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Punjab in 1870 (exclusive of suits for land instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers) was 205,606, an increase of 41,011, or 24·9 per cent. over the number of suits instituted in 1869. This remarkable increase is mainly attributable to the return of agricultural prosperity after the severe distress of the preceding two years, and to the operation of the Court Fees' Act in reducing the duty on plaints.

The following table shows the number of institutions in the various Civil Courts of the Punjab during the past five years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ordinary Civil Courts. ...	134,243	114,502	124,866	130,712	168,032
District Small Cause Courts	24,751	22,662	27,162	26,115	30,628
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	6,526	7,464	7,522	7,768	6,946
Total ...	165,520	144,628	159,550	164,595	205,606

Of the suits disposed of in 1870, 26,688 were for land and interests in land, including rent, and 176,432 were for other rights, of which all but about 15,000 were founded on contract, expressed or implied. Of these, 144,958 were for "money due," or 19 per cent. more than in the previous year. The principal heads included in this class were registered bonds, which numbered 9,999 cases, or 18 per cent. more than in 1869; unregistered bonds, which numbered 51,527 cases, an increase of 23 per cent. over 1869; parole debts, which numbered 34,186 cases; account stated, which numbered 37,000 cases. The suits of all kinds under the Punjab Tenancy Act were 4,659, of which 1,279 were by tenants for occupancy status, 1,398 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy by tenants, 102 by landlords for enhancement of rent, 185 by tenants for abatement of rent, 205 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy, and 812 for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy. The remaining suits under the Tenancy Act were under minor headings. The total number of suits was in the



proportion of one to 86 persons. The bulk of the cases was, as usual, of very small monetary value; only 1,736 cases involved sums of more than rupees 500; and 25,330 were for sums of rupees 5 and under; 82,495 were for sums exceeding rupees 5 but not exceeding rupees 20; 77,224 for sums exceeding rupees 20 but not exceeding rupees 100; and 16,047 for sums exceeding rupees 100, but not exceeding rupees 500. The average value of each suit was rupees 52-12-8, as compared with rupees 59 in the previous year. The total value of original suits disposed of was rupees 10,708,541, or an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year. The number of suits for disposal during the year (including those pending from the previous year) was 213,314, against 177,615 in 1869. The number pending at the end of 1870 was 9,600. The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of final order was 19 days, the same as in 1869. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration was 10 days. The following table shows the agency by which the original Civil suits were disposed of, and the average number of suits decided by the officers of each grade:—

Number.	Officers.	Original cases decided.		Average number of cases decided by the officers of each class.
		Number.	Percentage.	
32	Deputy Commissioners ... ..	905	0·4	28
53	Assistant Commissioners, ... ..	12,169	5·9	209
22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European	6,650	3·2	302
56	Extra Assistant Commissioners Native ...	33,266	16·3	594
121	Tahsildars ... ..	61,909	31·8	530
90	Naib Tahsildars ... ..	38,722	19·0	430
38	Honorary Civil Judges ... ..	9,961	4·8	262
8	Judges of Small Cause Courts ..	30,199	14·8	3,775
8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	3·3	865

The percentage of cases disposed of by Native Judges was nearly 5 per cent. higher than in 1869, and 8 per cent. higher than in 1868.

Of cases decided, 32·5 per cent. were decided on the merits, 25·5 per cent. on confession of judgment, 7·7 per cent. were compromised, 5·8 per cent. were decided *ex-parte*, 2·4 per cent. by arbitration, 13·1 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiffs, and 10·1 per cent. were adjusted by the parties and the claim withdrawn. The proportion of cases decided on their merits was 5 per cent. higher than in 1869; dismissals on default and *ex-parte* decisions were the same in number; and there was a decrease of 7 per cent. in the number of cases settled by arbitration.

*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab during the year 1910.*

I.	Class of Courts.	Number of cases on the file.										Decree Passed.										17	18	19	20	21	22	23																												
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Without contest.												With contest.																											
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
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		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
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		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
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		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
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		Disposed of without decree.										Decree Passed.										Without contest.					With contest.					Total disposed of.					Pending.					Over two months.					Over four months.					Average duration of suits.				
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Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners were instituted during the year, as compared with 6,349 instituted in 1869. The total number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 7,486, of which 6,788, or 90 per cent., were disposed of at an average duration of 27 days from the date of institution of appeal to date of decision. In 61 per cent. of the cases appealed the original decision was confirmed, in 6·4 per cent. modified, in 13·6 per cent. reversed, and in 12 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry. In the remaining cases disposed of the appeals were withdrawn or struck off on default. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 45-14-6, or three annas higher than in 1869, and the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 5-11-3, or 12 annas, 6 pies less than in the previous year. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 12-6-9, as compared with Rs. 14-2-0 in 1869.

The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,442, or 12 per cent. more than in 1869. The increase was entirely in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 770 to 1,091, or 41 per cent., and regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners fell from 511 to 351, or 31 per cent. The number of appeals for disposal during the year was 1,778,—493 “regular” and 1,295 “special,” of which all but 182 (90 regular and 92 special,) were disposed of, at an average duration of 52 days, against 56 days in the previous year. In 32·9 of the cases appealed the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1·4 per cent. it was modified, in 9·2 per cent. reversed, and in 4·4 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·4 per cent. the appeals were withdrawn, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 192-13-5 in those for land, and Rs. 791-6-8 in those other than for land.

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Civil Courts in these Provinces are of two classes—those subordinate, and those not subordinate, to the High Court. Those of the former class are in the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansie Division; the Courts in the non-regulation districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai are under the direct control of Government. Civil litigation is almost unknown in the non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces—the hill pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur and the part of the Mirzapore District south of the Kymore range. The regular staff of the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court consists of three grades, District Judges, Subordi-

nate Judges, and Moonsiffs. The Courts of the Moonsiffs and Subordinate Judges are those of original jurisdiction, and that of the District Judge is primarily a Court of appeal; but the latter Court has the power of withdrawing suits from the Courts subordinate to it and trying them itself. It also has the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs for trial to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. Besides these regular Courts, there are also Courts of summary jurisdiction in various places in the N. W. Provinces, called Courts of Small Causes; the limit of jurisdiction in these Courts is Rs. 500, and their decision is final and not open to appeal. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts during the year 1870 was 91,525 or 9,199 in excess of the number instituted in 1869, and 16,917 in excess of those instituted in 1868. This is the largest number shown in any year since 1861, when an impulse was given to litigation by the imminence of the limitation law, and the number of institutions reached the extraordinarily high figure of 123,204.

The following figures show the number of original suits and appeals, and their total value for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of suits and appeals, ... ..	70,736	82,330	91,525
Value, ... ..	Rs. 2,35,33,889	Rs. 1,80,49,514	Rs. 1,80,16,920
Average per suit, ... ..	Rs. 336-15-0	Rs. 219-3-8	Rs. 194-10-8

There is, therefore, concurrently with the increase in the number of suits, a decrease of no less than Rs. 32,594 in the value litigated in 1870 as compared with 1869, and a decrease in the average value per suit of Rs. 14-9-0. This can only be due to the greater number of suits for small sums, which it may be presumed were mainly lent to meet the pressure of the prevailing scarcity.

The following statement shows the number of original suits which fell under the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For immovable property, ... ..	9,311	7,044	11,904
Bond or ordinary debts, ... ..	46,737	50,505	62,312
Other suits, ... ..	6,815	14,264	8,114



The proportion of suits for immovable property shows a considerable increase, or 15 per cent. of the whole litigation. The proportion was highest in the district of Jounpore, Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azingurh, where it ranged from 32 to 34 per cent. of the whole number. In Allahabad the ratio was 8 per cent., and in Lullutpore it was as low as 2 per cent. The increase is attributed partly to the lighter stamps duties payable on such suits under the Court-fees Act. The proportion of suits for debt to the total litigation was 78 per cent. It was largest in Lullutpore, and lowest in Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azingurh.

The Courts finally disposed of 90,523 suits, or 8,292 more than in the preceding year. Of these 36,150 were determined after contest in Court, and 45,856 without contest, against 34,109 and 41,101 respectively in the previous year. Thus the percentage of contested cases to the whole number tried was 39 in 1870, against 41 in 1869. At the close of the year 6,910 suits remained pending, against 5,710 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits in the Judges' Courts was 97 days; in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 69 days; of the Moonsiff, 41 days; and of the Judges of Small Cause Courts, 9 days. The figures showing the average number of adjournments in the course of the hearing of civil suits are acknowledged by the High Court to be inaccurate, although the returns for 1870 appear to be more reliable than those for previous years. According to the statements furnished, the average number of adjournments in all the Civil Courts was one in each case. The highest average was in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ghazeepore, where it was 5. Several Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs are entered as not having adjourned a single case—a statement which, the Court thinks, is "open to doubt."

The Court, however, records in the following terms its approval of the general procedure. "The Court has no reason to be dissatisfied with the disposal of business generally. The progress of a suit from the Moonsiff's Court to its decision by the High Court in special appeal is more rapid than anything known elsewhere. Frequently a period of nine months suffices for the whole. It is in the stage after decree that delay too often occurs." 72,371 decrees were passed by the Civil Courts, including the Small Cause Courts, during the year. The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal was 107,234. Of these 10,986 remained pending at the close of the year. The number



of decrees in which execution was ordered was therefore 96,248. These were disposed of as shown below :—

	1870.	1869.	Percentage.	
			1870.	1869.
Applications for execution of order, ...	107,334	102,591	...	...
Pending at close of year, ..	16,886	10,008	10.2	9.7
Disposed of—				
Fully executed, ...	24,487	26,200	25.4	28.3
Partially, ...	20,427	20,041	21.3	21.6
No execution, ...	51,334	46,342	53.3	50.1
Total, ...	96,248	92,583	100.0	100.0

The proportion of applications pending at the end of the year was thus slightly greater in 1870 than in 1869, but the number of applications for disposal was considerably in excess of the number in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Civil Courts in 1869 and 1870 :—

	1870.	1869.
Instituted, ...	20,833	19,333
Decided, ...	20,492	19,320
Pending, ...	2,080	1,873

The largest pending file was in the Saharanpore District.

The High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction had before it six cases, three of which were pending from the previous year. Of these three were disposed of on the merits, one without contest, one was tried by one Barrister Judge, one by a Barrister and a Civilian, and one by a Full Bench. Four days were occupied in their decision. The following statement exhibits the Appellate work before the Court in the years 1870 and 1869 :—

	Regular appeals.	Special appeals.	References from Small Cause Courts.	Miscellaneous cases.
1869, ...	173	1,541	11	2,039
1870, ...	205	1,473	14	2,091

Including the arrears of the previous year, the Court disposed of the following work :—

Regular appeals, ...	166
Special " ...	1,318
References from Small Cause Courts, ...	13
Miscellaneous cases, ...	2,043

At the close of the year, 87 regular and 474 special appeals were pending, and of these 8 regular and 170 special appeals were ready for hearing; and 3 references from Small Cause Courts and 69 miscellaneous applications were pending at the end of the year. The Court sat in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction 246 days. The average duration of cases before it was 27 days, against 28 in 1869 and 46 in 1868.

The cases instituted in the Revenue Courts, original and appellate, during 1870 aggregated 56,672, against 56,126 in 1869. 58,260 suits and appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving 3,652 pending at its close, or 972 more than were pending at the end of the previous year. The following statement shows the number of suits appealable to the Judge and Collector respectively, the number appealed, and the number in which the appeal was successful :—

	1870.		1869.	
	To Judge.	To Collector.	To Judge.	To Collector.
Number appealable ..	7,825	10,751	7,373	13,076
Number appealed ...	3,477	1,430	3,873	1,710
Percentage ...	44.4	13.2	52.5	13.1
Number of appeals disposed of				
in favour of appellant ...	1,083	468	1,034	568
Per cent. ...	38	35	26	33

Thus, while the number of suits appealable to the Judge and actually appealed decreased by 8.1 per cent., the percentage of reversals or modifications of the Collector's orders in those tried increased by 12 per cent. The percentage of appealable cases that came before the Collectors, and of reversals in the appeals tried, was a little higher this year than in 1869. The average duration of contested suits was 36 days in the Courts of Collectors, 38 in those of Deputy and Assistant Collectors, and 32 in those of Tehseeldars. The figures for last year were 34, 37, and 27 respectively. The total value of suits in the Revenue Courts during 1870 was Rs. 16,69,234, against Rs. 18,52,612 in 1869. The numbers of suits in respect to values were as follow :—

					1870.	1869.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	...	...	10,600	11,261
"	20	...	...	...	22,020	22,237
"	100	...	...	...	17,831	17,931
"	500	...	...	...	2,446	3,858
"	5,000	...	...	...	141	254
"	1,00,000	...	...	...	18	2

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1870.

Description of claim.	Number of cases in different Courts.				Total.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Wards or other sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.		
Suits for money due, and contract.	On written obligation for sum certain (bond-debt) ...	4,711	39,035	1,442	45,188	
	On unwritten ditto (simple debt) ...	1,106	3,483	57	4,741	
	On account stated, ditto ditto ...	1,677	4,296	378	6,351	
	Money paid or reld. ditto ditto ...	700	89	166	1,744	
	Goods sold ditto ditto ...	1,356	1,225	42	2,623	
	For breaches of contract not included in above ...	677	1,743	65	2,485	
Suits for rent	For movable property, or value thereof, ...	227	206	10	443	
	For injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages ...	570	2,506	101	3,177	
Suits for damages.	For injuries to property ...	50	103	13	166	
	For defamation ...	81	405	11	497	
	For other injuries not included in above ...	...	89	22	111	
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	442	49	491	
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	44	8	52	
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	65	16	81	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	62	...	62	
" connected with religion and caste	...	...	29	8	37	
" relating to administration of trusts and religious endowment	...	...	6	9	15	
" relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	...	3	2	5	
" to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	124	10	134	
" regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	15	1	16	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	108	39	147	
Suits for immovable property on conveyance by sale	...	...	1,440	113	1,553	
Ditto ditto ditto by gift	...	...	167	14	181	
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue	...	...	2	5	7	
" to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decrees	...	...	314	27	341	
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	31	4	35	
Claim to inheritance.	Under Hindoo law ...	...	386	121	507	
	Under Mahomedan law ...	...	253	54	307	
	Under any other law ...	...	6	5	11	
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	...	...	25	5	30	
Suits relating to the revenue	...	...	97	37	134	
Ditto to mortgage of immovable property	...	...	1,594	106	1,700	
Claims and right of pre-emption	...	...	789	119	908	
Suits to recover or assess rent-free lands	...	...	33	...	33	
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits	...	...	351	41	392	
Suits for partition of immovable property	...	...	27	12	39	
" regarding boundaries	...	...	153	13	166	
" for or relative to immovable property, not included in above	...	...	4,871	291	5,162	
Total	11,245	65,441	3,495	80,184		

## OUDE.

In the Civil Courts of Oude during 1870, 49,943 suits and miscellaneous cases were disposed of. Classifying suits by value the numbers were:—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Not exceeding ...	5 rupees,	2,666	2,875	4,071
" " ...	20 "	10,762	11,811	11,738
" " ...	100 "	8,473	9,593	10,655
" " ...	500 "	2,140	2,179	2,437
" " ...	5,000 "	360	422	430
" " ...	1,00,000 "	49	56	37
Exceeding, ...	1,00,000 "	2	2	4

The average value of suits was:—

		1869.			1870.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Small Cause Courts, ...	...	67	11	0	30	10	9
Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners, ...	...	46	3	9	27	8	2
Civil Judges and District Courts, ...	...	3,020	11	0	1,987	1	3

The average value of the 29,428 cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 99-12-8.

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in Court the numbers were:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	increase on 1869 in 1870.
<i>Ex parte</i> and in default, Sections 111, and 114 ...	1,300	1,634	2,564	930
By confession, Sec. 144.	5,247	5,803	6,773	970
By compromise and consent, decreed under Sec. 98.	2,940	1,009	1,103	94
By arbitration, Cap. VI. of Civil Code ...	669	857	966	109
Total,	10,156	9,308	11,411	2,103

This shows a large increase under every head.

Of contested cases tried and decided in Court, the returns show:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
In favour of Plaintiff. { In whole	4,170	4,055	4,188
" " { In part	2,806	2,831	2,941
" " of Defendants, objectors or insolvents	2,312	2,602	2,841
Total,	9,288	9,488	9,970

The percentage was in:—

1867	"	52 per cent.	1869	35 per cent.
1868	"	38	1870	34

This steady falling off in the number of cases fairly tried out is not, at first sight, satisfactory. But there is no reason to fear that it is due to the inaction of the Courts, or to a distrust of law Administration on the part of the people at large.



The number of cases pending at the year's end were :—

1868.	1869.	1870.
575	1007	906.

The average duration of cases, in days, was :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Contested,	19	22	23
Uncontested,	15	17	17

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases on the file, ...	1,594	1,485	1,727
Struck off without trial, ...	244	273	244
Decided on trial, in { In whole, ...	238	252	340
{ In part, ...	81	86	123
In favour of appellant, ...	758	709	861
In favour of respondent, ...	163	68	85
Remanded, ...			
Total, ...	1,240	1,115	1,409
Pending at year's end, ...	110	97	71

The average duration of appeals was, in :—

1868.	...	...	...	26 days.
1869,	...	...	...	17 "
1870,	...	...	...	16 "

This class of appeals decreased from 1,138 in 1867, to 1,014 in 1868, and 822 in 1869. In 1870, they rose to 956. As in 1869, six per cent. were struck off without trial, against four per cent. in 1868.

Of appeals decided on their merits, the percentage given in favour of respondents was :—

In 1868,	...	...	...	71.0
1869,	...	...	...	69.0
1870,	...	...	...	66.0

Remands for further investigation, which in 1868 had been 130, were in 1869, and again in 1870, only 56.

The Commissioners of Divisions disposed of 449 appeals, or 126 more than in 1869. Of these, only five were struck off without trial, under Section 346 of Act VIII. of 1859, on account of non-appearance of appellants. Out of 449 appeals disposed of, 410, or 91 per cent., were contested, against 87 per cent. in 1869 ; and 139 appeals were decided, either wholly or in part, in favour of appellants. The average duration of these contested appeals was 46 days, against 49 in 1869. The Commissioner of Roy Bareilly shows the highest average,—65 days. There were only 23 cases pending at the close of the year, against 41 in 1869. The number of appeals preferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was :—

In 1868,	...	...	...	202
1869,	...	...	...	213
1870,	...	...	...	221

The percentage of reversals in the number disposed of was :—

In 1869,	...	...	...	14.0
1870,	...	...	...	12.0



The average duration of the contested appeals was:—

In 1868, ...	1868, ...	There were pending at the close of—
1869, ...	1869, ...	22
1870, ...	1870, ...	11
1871, ...	1871, ...	16

Besides these cases on the civil side, 489 revenue appeals transferred under Section I, of Act XXXVII. of 1867, were disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and 12 cases were submitted by the Lucknow City and Cantonment Small Cause Courts for a ruling under section 22 of Act XL of 1895. The number and value of Civil decrees passed were:—

	Number.	Rs.	Value.
1868, ...	14,437	12,20,820	
1869, ...	14,836	13,64,507	
1870, ...	16,573	16,64,821	

*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Oude in the year 1870.*

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.										Total.	Total value of suits.	Total Cost of suits.	Percentage of cost to value.								
	Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.		Civil Judges and District Courts.		Total.															
	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.												
															Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Not exceeding Rs. ...	5	874	3	5	0	2,001	3	8	1,196	3	8	10	4,071	3	6	10	13,945	Rs.	As. P.			
" ...	20	1,881	12	6	2	6,522	11	14	3,555	12	7	1	11,783	11	13	8	1,38,114	19,990	14	5	11	
" ...	100	1,200	41	15	5	5,646	44	7	3,809	50	3	9	10,655	45	2	9	4,81,326	54,060	11	3	8	
" ...	500	366	178	4	7	217	217	8	1,934	196	3	7	2,487	195	14	7	4,87,233	53,742	11	7	1	
" ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	1,259	10	0	498	1,259	10	0	5,48,96	53,165	10	9	6	
" ...	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	10,839	11	8	37	10,839	11	8	4,01,970	51,969	7	15	6	
Exceeding " ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,16,195	0	0	4	2,16,195	0	0	8,64,780	11,046	1	5	7	
Total	...	4,271	30	10	9	14,186	27	8	2	10,971	1,987	1	3	29,428	99	12	8	29,36,661	295,613	3	0	4



## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Civil Courts in the Central Provinces are :—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or final Court of Appeal; 4 Courts of Commissioners, Courts of primary appeal; 19 Courts of Deputy Commissioners, Courts of appeal from the decisions of Judges who have power to decide causes up to Rs. 500, £50, in value only; also Courts of first instance in suits of the greatest value; 28 Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Courts of first instance in causes varying in value for Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, £50 to £500; 37 Courts of Tahsildars, Courts of first instance in suits of value not exceeding Rs. 300, £30; 7 Courts of Naib-Tahsildars, Courts of first instance in suits not exceeding Rs. 50, £5 in value; 4 Courts of Small Causes in Military cantonments and, 2 Courts of Small Causes in towns. The Judicial officers are at the same time Executive officers, but a system has been introduced into the Central Provinces which sets apart certain officers exclusively for Judicial work, and enables them to devote all their time to it. The number of suits instituted in 1870 was 72,183, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more than in the preceding year. The value of causes determined was Rs. 50,32,873 or £503,287, 26 per cent. larger than in 1870. The average value of each suit was Rs. 70 or £7,—a higher average than in any preceding year.

The Judicial work was performed by the various classes of Courts in the following proportion :—

By Courts of Small Causes. ...	12,036	suits, or 17 per cent. of the whole.		
„ Courts of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars ...	30,186	„ 42 „ „		
„ Courts of Assistant Commissioners ...	29,835	„ 41 „ „		
„ Deputy Commissioners ...	334	„ „ „		
Of the suits there were withdrawn or struck off without trial or decree ...	12,105	„ 17 „ „		
Uncontested Cases—				
Decided <i>ex-parte</i> ...	12,848	„ 13 „ „		
By confession ...	19,760	„ 27 „ „		
By compromise and consent ...	10,636	„ 15 „ „		
By arbitration ...	542	„ 7 „ „		
Contested—				
Decreed for plaintiff in whole ...	7,086	„ 10 „ „		
„ „ in part... ..	4,757	„ 7 „ „		
„ defendant ...	4,657	„ 6 „ „		

There remained pending at the close of the year 1,717 suits, of which 1,509 had been instituted during the month of December. The duration of suits when contested was 19 days, when uncontested 13 days.

*Number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1870.*

Description of Claim.		Number of Cases in different Courts.		District Courts.		Total.
		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner.	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner.	
1	On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt) ...	5,515	16,249	16,269	110	38,143
2	On unwritten obligation for sum certain (simple debt) ...	913	4,782	3,368	15	9,078
3	Suits for money due on contract. On account stated ...	1,075	1,370	2,612	44	5,701
4	Money paid or received ...	191	344	559	5	1,099
5	Goods sold ...	2,656	1,255	1,340	50	5,301
6	For breaches of contract not included in above ...	996	644	618	24	2,282
7	Suits for rent ...	247	187	370	6	810
8	Suits for personal property or value thereof... For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage ...	198	2,150	1,907	23	4,278
9	Suits for damages. For injuries to property ...	100	41	29	...	79
10	For defamation ...	...	401	252	1	4
11	For other injuries not included in above ...	...	24	30	2	6
12	Suits to compel specific performance of contract ...	26	216	170	2	4
13	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident ...	1	32	90	...	123
14	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction ...	...	8	22	1	31
15	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...	...	15	11	...	26
16	Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ...	...	59	118	6	188
17	Suits connected with religion and caste ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments ...	...	12	7	...	19
19	Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce ...	...	4	9	...	13
20	Suits to establish or dispute adoption ...	129	153	...	1	283
21	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics ...	...	9	7	2	18
22	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	...	5	4	...	9
23	Suits to establish or contest wills ...	...	80	190	...	271
24	Claims to inheritance Under Hindoo Law ...	...	...	2	...	2
25	Under Mahomedan Law ...	...	6	48	9	63
26	Under any other law ...	...	...	8	...	8
27	Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows ...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Suits relating to the revenue ...	...	...	2	2	4
29	Suits relating to the mortgage of immoveable property ...	...	33	15	12	60
30	Claims in right of pre-emption ...	...	33	87	11	131
31	Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands ...	...	3	8	1	12
32	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) ...	...	...	2	...	2
33	Suits for partition of immoveable property ...	...	26	18	...	44
34	Suits regarding boundaries ...	...	62	209	1	272
35	Suits relating to real property not included in above ...	...	4	31	...	35
36		...	508	661	10	1,179
Total ... {1870...		11,918	29,291	29,227	339	70,775
Total ... {1869...		11,377	28,863	21,691	177	62,107



Revenue Court Cases.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.		District Courts.		Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	Courts of the District Com- missioner.	Courts of the Deputy Com- missioner.	
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent ...	...	4,271	360	5	4,636
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent...	...	69	42	4	115
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand ...	...	63	25	14	102
4. Suits relating to ejectment ...	...	735	149	5	889
5. Suits relating to occupancy ...	...	291	48	5	344
6. Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 ...	...	52	11	...	63
7. Partitions ...	...	...	156	89	245
8. Suits regarding accounts by or against Agent, &c. ...	...	10	3	2	15
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent ...	...	1	...	...	1
10. Suits for Kibooliyuts ...	...	36	7	1	44
11. Miscellaneous suits not included in above ...	...	1,682	53	19	1,754
12. Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts ...	...	...	...	27	27
Total ... {1870 ...	...	7,210	854	171	8,235
... {1869 ...	...	6,464	639	152	7,255

*Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1870.*

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different courts.					Total value of Suits.	Total costs in Suits.	Proportion of costs to value.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.					
			Courts of the District Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner.			
In Civil Courts.								
Not exceeding Rupees.	5	2,128	3,120	2,736	46	Rs. 28,055	Rs. 9,819	25
Ditto	50	7,887	20,290	17,922	114	9,72,622	1,56,244	16
Ditto	100	1,001	3,989	3,862	22	6,17,104	78,181	12
Ditto	500	859	2,015	3,991	44	13,14,356	1,50,220	11
Ditto	5,000	45	...	831	44	11,42,271	1,23,996	10
Ditto	10,000	...	...	...	29	2,55,871	20,990	8
Exceeding	10,000	...	...	...	36	7,02,585	28,170	4
Total.	{ 1870 1869	11,930 11,377	29,414 28,863	23,312 21,609	326 177	50,32,873 39,85,396	5,67,620 5,25,039	11
In Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding Rupees	5	...	900	140	5	3,696	1,611	43
Ditto	50	...	4,105	380	23	81,465	12,471	15
Ditto	100	...	571	87	1	40,992	4,535	11
Ditto	500	...	23	86	3	60,614	6,121	10
Ditto	5,000	...	8	14	...	14,609	1,483	10
Ditto	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settlement suits in which no value is stated	...	...	9	3	5	...	17	...
Total	{ 1870 1869	...	5,822 5,841	710 731	37 24	2,00,770 2,05,696	26,298 31,863	13



## BRITISH BURMA.

Exclusive of the Courts of the two Recorders and three Courts of Small Causes, which had jurisdiction only in the seaport towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, there were during the year under review 126 Courts of Civil original jurisdiction in the Province and 17 Courts of Appellate jurisdiction. The 13 Deputy Commissioners, however, took up very few original cases; so the original litigation of the country may be said to have been conducted before 113 Courts, 88 of which were presided over by Native Judges.

The number of regular suits instituted, as compared with the number instituted during the previous year, is shown in the following:—

Name of Court.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Recorders' Courts	919	889	...	80
Small Cause Courts	4,587	6,791	2,144	.....

The increase in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Small Causes is large, and appears to be the result of the institution of a separate Small Cause Court at Rangoon.

Name of District.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	2,750	2,441	...	309
Bamree	624	692	68	...
Sandoway	393	336	...	57
Northern Arakan	15	27	12	...
Total Arakan	3,782	3,496	...	286
Rangoon	2,285	2,494	149	...
Bassein	2,136	3,147	11	...
Myanung...	2,366	2,606	...	240
Prome	3,333	2,347	...	986
Thayetmo...	...	801	801	...
Total Pegu	11,620	11,335	...	285
Amherst	917	959	38	...
Shwe gyen	996	956	...	40
Tavoy	807	599	...	7
Mergui	654	777	123	...
Toungoo	1,195	1,184	49	...
Total Tenasserim	4,209	4,367	158	...
Total British Burma	19,611	19,198	...	413

There is thus shown to be a decrease of 413 in the number of suits instituted throughout the district and subordinate Courts of the Province. Excepting Akyab, the bulk of the litigation of the Province arises in the districts of the Pegu division. The difference in the figures showing the number of suits for the districts of this division, as compared with the other districts, is remarkable. The amount of litigation generally is small, and in the district of Northern Arakan litigation may be said scarcely to exist. The Superintendent reports that "stamps are not required." The

Court Fees' Act is, however, in force throughout British India; and the Chief Commissioner is not aware of any legal authority for the exemption of the district of Northern Arakan from its operation. During the past year the litigation consisted principally in suits to recover money debts. There were about 1,500 suits relating only to immoveable property, 1,178 for dissolution of marriage, and 182 for restitution of conjugal rights. The number of suits for divorce has not materially altered for the whole Province from the number shown for 1869; but the Deputy Commissioner of Myanong notices a yearly and considerable decrease in the number of suits of this nature in his district, not that divorces have become less frequent, but that they are "ratified by the village elders" without the intervention of our Courts. The bulk of the litigation consisted of suits valued at between 20 and 100 Rupees. In round numbers, out of 19,000 suits instituted in the district and subordinate Courts, 14,000 were suits of the above amounts; 2,300 were valued at Rupees 5 or less, and the same number at over Rupees 100. Only 180 suits exceeded Rupees 500 in value, and only 70 exceeded Rupees 1,000. Almost the whole of the litigation therefore comes within the jurisdiction of the lowest Courts which have power to hear suits where the value does not exceed Rs. 500; and the original Civil work of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts is almost nominal. The Deputy Commissioner will under the new Act have power to direct the business in the subordinate Courts to be distributed as he thinks fit, as well as to call up to his own file any particular suit. Every suit must be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. But it will be open to the Deputy Commissioner to make use of these provisions of the laws as to ensure the hearing of difficult and important suits by the more educated Courts. The annexed table shows the manner in which suits were disposed of, and the number left pending before the district and subordinate courts:—

District.	No. of suits for disposal.	Decided on merits after contest in courts.	Otherwise disposed of.	No. left pending.
Akyab ... ..	2,475	1,128	1,339	8
Ramree ... ..	692	331	361	...
Sandoway ... ..	338	171	164	3
Northern Arakan ... ..	27	16	11	...
Rangoon ... ..	2,496	1,266	1,167	63
Bassein ... ..	3,174	1,430	1,739	5
Myanong ... ..	2,606	1,310	1,246	1
Prome ... ..	2,415	1,033	1,340	42
Thayetmyo ... ..	815	331	449	33
Amherst ... ..	1,018	707	259	52
Shwe-gyen ... ..	957	396	514	47
Tavoy ... ..	604	34	107	13
Mergui ... ..	779	218	538	3
Toungoo ... ..	1,192	746	437	14

The district reports show that in some courts a large number of cases were dismissed for default. In the courts of the Rangoon district out of 2,433 cases disposed of, no fewer than 744 or 30 per cent. were dismissed for default. It is possible that the procedure was regular and that, the cases so dismissed having been settled out of court, the plaintiff purposely kept away. But still where the proportion is so large, a doubt is suggested whether the courts have regularly assigned dates for the hearing of cases, and have punctually observed them, so that the plaintiff may know exactly the time for his appearance. The average duration of suits in the ordinary courts appears satisfactory. In the subordinate courts of the Akyab division, it only amounted to 11 days, and in those of the Pegu division, the highest average is that of the Prome courts which in contested cases amounted to 17 days. The decision of cases in some of the Deputy Commissioners' courts was not so prompt, but the delay is generally explained by the issue of commissions to other courts. The average duration in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon is reported at 28 days. This is commented on at some length by the Judge, and appears to be due to the practice of allowing cases to lie on a "dormant file."

Out of 5,128 applications for execution of decree in the district and subordinate courts, 3,240, or a proportion of 63 per cent. were completely carried out; 1,708 were partially executed, and 179 applications were left pending. The proportion of decrees completely carried out is exceptionally good, and it would appear from the return, that no cases were struck off the file without some kind of execution, that no applications were allowed to drop owing to the insolvency of the judgment debtors, or adjustment out of court, or default of the applicant for execution. Sales of immovable property in execution of decree diminished in number from 842 in 1869, to 514 in 1870.

The work of the district appellate courts is shown in the annexed table:—

District.	No. of appeals for disposal.	No. pending at close of the year.	Average duration.
Akyab ... ..	143	8	33
Ramree ... ..	43	2	35
Sandoway ... ..	42	.....	20
Northern Arakan ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon ... ..	82	11	43
Bassein ... ..	190	6	29
Myanong ... ..	146	.....	11
Prome ... ..	222	3	30
Thayetmyo ... ..	81	3	38
Amberst ... ..	116	5	5
Shwe-gyen ... ..	101	2	13
Tavoy ... ..	129	4	18
Mergul ... ..	71	.....	18
Toungoo ... ..	106	.....	9

The proportion of appeals, compared with the number of original suits decided, is by no means large. In Rangoon the number is very small, only 82 appeals to 2,420 original suits disposed of by the subordinate courts, or a proportion of 3 per cent. In Prome on the other hand the number of appeals was 222, or a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. The highest proportion of cases appealed to original suits decided is in Tavoy, where the original suits decided by the subordinate courts amounted only to 484, and the number of appeals was 129. But nowhere can the appellate work be said to be heavy. The files of the district appellate courts were generally left in a satisfactory state at the close of the year; and the average duration is in no case excessive. The average duration of appeals before the district court of Myanounge was 102 days in 1869.

The proportion of cases in which the decisions of the lower court were upheld is shown in the following table :—

Akyab	...	...	...	58 per cent.
Ramree	...	...	...	75 "
Sandoway	...	...	...	42 "
Rangoon	...	...	...	39 "
Bassein	...	...	...	66 "
Myanounge	...	...	...	67 "
Prome	...	...	...	59 "
Thayetemo	...	...	...	56 "
Amherst	...	...	...	52 "
Shwe-gyen	...	...	...	50 "
Tavoy	...	...	...	72 "
Mergui	...	...	...	66 "
Touargoe	...	...	...	50 "

The proportion is generally favourable, or 60 per cent for the whole Province, which is a considerable improvement upon the returns for 1869, when the general proportion was 44 per cent. The returns for Rangoon are the least satisfactory: in the case of one officer only 3 decisions out of 13 cases appealed were confirmed. The work of the divisional appellate courts is shown below :—

Division.	No. of Regular appeals.	No. of second appeals.	Left pending	Average duration.
Arakan ...	3	13	.....	Days. 32
Pegu ...	6	46	14	68 Regular.
Tenasserim, ...	.....	35	3	157 Second. 28



## BERAR.

In the absence of statistics prepared in accordance with the new Forms, which were only recently adopted in Berar, the following table will sufficiently show the nature of the suits disposed of in the Courts of the province during 1870—

Nature of Suits.			Number.
1. Marriage or betrothal	...	...	12
2. Inheritance	...	...	68
3. Suits connected with religion, caste, or custom	...	...	19
4. Mortgage	...	...	85
5. Claims to real property not included in foregoing	...	...	407
6. „ on written obligations, i. e., bond debts	{	Registered	677
		Unregistered	9,206
7. „ on unwritten obligations, (simple debt)	...	...	1,283
8. For money had and received (on account stated)	...	...	2,952
9. Goods sold	...	...	885
10. Contracts for delivery of produce	...	...	791
11. Breaches of contract not included in the above	...	...	563
12. Suits of rent	...	...	163
13. „ for specific personal property or value the reof	...	...	210
14. „ for injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	...	...	2
15. „ for injury to property	...	...	100
16. „ for defamation	...	...	1
17. „ for other injuries not included in the above	...	...	27
18. Suits to compel specific performance of contract	...	...	39
19. Bankruptcy	...	...	14
20. Claims not included in above	...	...	36
Total			17,540

The tendency towards increase which has recently characterized litigation in Berar received no check during the year. In 1869 the number of suits filed was 15,798; and in 1870 17,942—an increase of 13·5 per cent. The increase appears to have been generally distributed over the province; with the exception of the District of Woon, where there was a slight falling off in the number of institutions. The following statements are made by the revenue authorities on the causes of the increase.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, writing of his own Division—East Berar—and quoting from a report that he had received on the subject from Major Menzies, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawatee, says—“Towards the close of 1869, a crisis in the cotton market had so fully occupied the Oomrawatee traders that they had left their petty debtors alone. This year, they have been more active in collecting their debts. There has also been a ruin of insolvency among the petty dealers in the Oomrawatee city, who have gambled in cotton, and sustained



loss. Their creditors have endeavoured to secure their debts by getting decrees, hence a portion of the increase in litigation." The above remarks agree with the views expressed on the same topic by Mr. Lyall, in the following passage of his Divisional Report—"One thing," he thus writes, "is more firmly established by the observation and experience of every year, that certain classes of the people will use our Courts in proportion to the facility of resort to them. As we make a suit cheap and rapid, so will the values or grievances for which a suit is worth filing become smaller and more numerous; while this natural tendency is powerfully accelerated by the institution of vakeels. Then the natives of India are just now in the social stage which is most likely to encourage litigation; for they are deterred neither by public opinion, nor by private scruples, from taking all they can get by the extreme rigour of the law; while they have so little understanding of our judicial system that the upshot of an action—that is, what they will get—must always be to them involved in the most tempting uncertainty." Major Allardyce the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, gives two instances showing how litigation depends, even in agricultural districts, on the neighbourhood of a Court and a pleader; and further that, in his District, the uncontested cases were more than half the whole number filed. "It is probable" he says that "a number of these cases should never have been filed at all; while in estimating the amount of litigation actually existing, it is perhaps hardly correct to take all these cases into account. Filing the suit no doubt makes the debtor pay up, when he would otherwise have been dilatory in doing so; and it may often save a creditor trouble to put his case into the hands of a vakeel, rather than go dunning for the money; as it certainly suits the vakeels to induce creditors to adopt this course with their doubtful creditors. I would have the Courts go more into the matter of what application for payment was made to the debtor, before casting him in costs. I am afraid in many cases the Courts give costs as a matter of course; and do not attempt to get the parties to settle their differences out of Court. The presiding officer likes to show a large number of cases filed and disposed of, trusting to the numbers to show that he has got through a heavy amount of work."

Analysing the litigation of the year, it is seen that, of the whole number of suits instituted, 56·3 per cent. were for enforcement of written obligations; 7·2 per cent. for simple debts, for which no bond had passed; 17·2 per cent. for recovery of balance of account; 4·5 per cent. on agreements about the delivery of produce; 5 per cent. for goods sold; 2·8 per cent. for

land or other real property; and the remaining 7 per cent. included suits on account of marriage or betrothal, inheritance, religion, breaches of contract, rent, personal property, injuries, damages, &c., as also suits for defamation, for specific performance of contract, bankruptcy, &c. More than 80 per cent. were suits for debt. Nearly one-tenth of the pleas of the province had their origin in cotton speculation. The number of suits involving real property was small. Claims based on registered instruments increased from 294 in 1869, to 677 in 1870.

Of the original suits on the files of the Courts—aggregating, with suits pending from last year 18,107—all but 567, or 3 per cent., were disposed of in the course of the year, at an average duration of 26 days from date of institution to date of final order. Of the cases decided, 43·6 per cent. were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, (6 in number including the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim), and their Assistants, European and Native, (19 in number), for the most part at the Sudder stations of Districts; 27·9 per cent. were heard in Tahseelee Courts, (16 in number), and 28·5 per cent. in the three Small Cause Courts. Of the decisions, 24·4 per cent. were on the merits of the cases; 39·7 per cent. on confession of judgment; 21·1 per cent. on amicable adjustment out of Court; 3·5 per cent. were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiff; 10·6 per cent. were decided *ex parte*—many such doubtless involving virtually a confession of judgment;—and only 8 per cent. by arbitration. Thus of the whole litigation of the year, only about one-fourth of the cases were decided on their merits. There was a slight increase in the number disposed of by means of arbitration.

The percentage of costs to value was rupees 13-4-5 (£1 6s. 7d.), and the average cost of each suit rupees 14-8-8 (£1 9s. 1d.) The introduction during the year of the Court Fees' Act, which reduces the institution fee, caused a general decrease of 13 per cent. in the costs of suits as compared with the previous year.

Nearly one-half of the whole number of defendants in 1870 consisted of *Kunbees*, the name by which the cultivator is known in Berar. Of the remainder, 3 per cent. were Europeans. The trading classes naturally mustered strong among the plaintiffs, and so also did the *Kunbees*.

In West Berar, the total number of *Kunbee* plaintiffs during the year was 1,674, or 15 per cent. of the whole body of suitors. The average detention of witnesses in 1870 was 1·08 days, against 1·04 of the previous year. There were 438 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners—a decrease of 13·4 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 7 were disposed of within the year, at an aver-

age duration of 26 days from date when appeal was lodged to that of decision. In 56 per cent. of the cases, the original order was not interfered with; in 28 per cent., it was modified or reversed; and in 16 per cent., remanded for further enquiry.

In the Suddur Court of the Resident, 3 special appeals, and 46 applications for revision of the proceedings of the Lower Courts were made in 1870; against 12 of the former, and 33 of the latter in 1869. Of the above cases, aggregating, in all, 58, including a few pending at the close of 1869, 172 per cent. were successful in whole or part, and 88.2 per cent. unsuccessful; and one case stood over at the end of the year.

#### MYSORE.

The aggregate number of civil suits instituted in all the Courts of the Province during the past year amounted to 20,534, or 3,699 in excess of the number filed during the previous year.

The number of suits instituted in each district of the Province and the percentage of increase, is shown in the following comparative table:—

	1869.	1870.	Difference.	Percentage of Increase.
Bengalore District ... ..	2,092	2,788	696	33.27
Small Cause Court ... ..	5,761	7,189	1,428	24.79
Rolar District ... ..	1,717	2,383	666	38.83
Tonankoor do. ... ..	1,001	1,119	118	11.78
Mysore do. ... ..	2,585	2,609	24	0.93
Channarayana do. ... ..	771	852	81	10.51
Shimoga do. ... ..	1,407	1,607	200	14.22
Kadur do. ... ..	900	1,140	240	26.67
Chitaldroog do. ... ..	673	830	157	23.33

Including 1,074 cases pending from the previous year, and 372 cases received by transfer and demand, the total number of suits for disposal during the year was 21,980, or 3,952 in excess of the number of the previous year. Of these, 20,543, including the transferred cases, were disposed of, leaving 1,437 pending at the close of the year. The number disposed of in 1869 was 16,954, or less by 3,589 than the number disposed of in 1870. The number of suits begun disposed of, and pending at the close of the year in the various classes of Courts, is shown below, as well as the average number of suits decided by the officers of each class of Court.

	Suits commenced.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average No. of cases decided by the Officers of each class.
Small Cause Court Judge ... ..	7,143	7,165	278	3.52
Amildars ... ..	7,511	7,440	71	89
Judicial Assistants ... ..	6,946	5,875	1,071	662
Deputy Superintendents ... ..	63	52	11	6
Superintendents ... ..	17	11	6	4
Total ... ..	21,980	20,543	1,437	Including 312 suits transferred.

Of the 1,437 cases pending at the close of the year, 381 had been before the courts over two months, and 95 over four months. The date of the oldest suit pending was the 19th July 1870. The aggregate and average value of the suits disposed of is shown in the following statement :—

Amounts.			Number of Original Suits disposed of.	Aggregate Value of Suits.	Average Value of Suits.
Not exceeding Rupees	5	...	2,520	6,934	82
Do.	20	...	5,708	62,053	11
Do.	100	...	8,124	3,04,292	48
Do.	500	...	3,253	6,97,833	214
Do.	1,000	...	359	2,43,444	694
Do.	5,000	...	219	4,39,416	1,980
Do.	10,000	...	13	91,526	7,040
Do.	1,00,000	...	5	1,04,485	22,897
Exceeding Rupees	1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	20,201	20,98,986	103

Notwithstanding the great increase of litigation, suits of a value exceeding Rs. 500 decreased from 641 to 596. Of those disposed of during the year, 12·47 per cent. were valued at sums below Rs. 5; 28·26 per cent. at sums below Rs. 20; 40·22 per cent. at sums below Rs. 100, and only 19·05 per cent. at sums above Rs. 100.

The following comparative statement shows the percentage of cases disposed of under the several heads indicated :—

	1869.	1870.
Decided on merits ... .. { For Plaintiffs ... ..	21·7	19·3
... .. { For Defendants ... ..	3·5	4·3
Plaints rejected or returned ... ..	30·7	3·7
Dismissed for default ... ..	9·5	9·5
Withdrawn with leave ... ..	4·2	8·2
Compromised ... ..	20·3	19·8
Decreed on confession ... ..	19·4	18·9
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	...	20·5
Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> ... ..	...	0·5

It is noticed by the Judicial Commissioner that, notwithstanding the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, there was a very large increase in the percentage of cases compromised; and that the large reduction in the percentage of cases dismissed for default and rejected, indicates that the more stringent procedure now in force, based on the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, has not been harshly enforced so as to cause hardship and injustice to the suitors. The following comparative table shows the percentage of original suits decided by the several classes of Courts, and the average duration of contested and uncontested suits in each class of Courts.



No.	Officers.	1869.		1870.		Average duration of Suits in days in 1870.	
		Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1	Peshkar ...	80	0.49	...	...	...	...
84	Amildars ...	6,537	40.67	7,487	36.82	50.45	25.31
1	Sar-Khazri of Mysore ...	126	0.78	...	...	...	...
...	Assistant Superintendents	143	0.89	...	...	...	...
9	Judicial Assistants ...	3,457	21.51	5,536	27.40	53.50	28.50
8	Deputy Superintendents ..	62	0.39	52	0.26	129.35	44.0
3	Superintendents ...	8	0.2	11	0.08	315.0	86.0
2	Judges, Bangalore Small Cause Court ...	5,665	35.25	7,165	35.47	14.0	13.0
	Total ...	16,073	100	20,201	100	43.97	24.0

The following table shows the number of appeals preferred to the appellate Courts from each class of subordinate Courts, the ratio of appeals to decisions, the number of decisions affirmed, and ratio of affirmed to decided cases.

Appeals from the original decisions of—	No. of appeals preferred.	Ratio of appeals to decisions.	No. of decisions affirmed.	Ratio of affirmed to decided.
Amildars to Deputy Superintendents ...	260	8.4	146	49.2
Judicial Assistants to Superintendents ...	226	4.1	159	66.4
Deputy Superintendents to Judicial Commr. ...	9	17.3	4	44.4
Superintendents to Judicial Commissioner ...	7	63.2	4	66.6
Special appeals from the decision of Deputy Superintendents and superintendents ... to Judicial Commissioner.	147	28.1	90	62.0

The aggregate value of decrees completely executed was Rs. 4,09,401-12-11, and those partially executed Rs. 2,80,884-0-6. Of the total amount realized by execution, Rs. 1,32,829-8-1 were recovered by sale of movable property, and Rs. 156,965-4-11 by sale of immovable, and Rs. 59,073-14-4 by imprisonment of debtors.

### COORG.

The Courts in Coorg, having civil jurisdiction, number 17, and the work during 1870 was distributed as follows:—

No of Courts.	Denomination of Presiding Officers.				Jurisdiction up to	No of Original Suits disposed of.
6	Parpattegars ...	...	...	...	Rs. 50	163
2	Town Subedars ...	...	...	...	300	1,063
6	Talook do ...	...	...	...	1,000	95
1	2nd Assistant Superintendent ...	...	...	...	3,000	16
1	1st do do ...	...	...	...	Unlimited.	2
6	Superintendent ...	...	...	...		1,369



The number of original suits pending from 1869 amounted to 6, and 1,346 cases were instituted or received by transfer and remand, as against 1,098 cases in the previous year. Of the 1,352 cases for disposal, 1,339 were disposed of, 8 were transferred, and 5 remained pending at the close of the year. The increased litigation is attributed to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, and also to the revival of trade from the depression of previous years.

The number, description and value of original suits under each class, as instituted during the past and previous year, are shown in the following comparative table:—

	1869.				1870.			
	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Suits for money due								
On written obligation ...	542	91,582	1	5	707	1,08,755	0	4
Do unwritten do ...	164	8,333	0	1	156	8,045	14	9
Do account stated ...	109	19,817	11	5	114	9,417	0	9
Money paid or received ...	26	649	4	0	33	1,784	9	3
For goods sold ...	69	4,469	3	2	84	2,175	11	0
For breaches of contract not included above ...	52	2,782	11	9	82	4,810	13	5
Suits for rent								
Do do movable property or value thereof ...	8	237	3	1	12	364	2	8
Do do damages ...	59	1,568	7	6	83	4,677	4	2
Do do specific performance of contract ...	11	1,999	3	9	4	280	0	0
Do to settle partnership and other accounts ...	1	4	8	0	3	379	9	0
Do to declare and establish personal rights ...	8	5,027	1	10	...	...	...	...
Do relating to religion and caste ...	15	1,610	0	6	20	1,954	11	5
Claims to inheritance under Hindoo Law ...	2	25	0	0	1	...	...	...
...	2	657	4	4	7	2,063	8	0
Total ...	1,008	1,35,668	7	10	1,312	1,43,213	4	8

The following table shows how contested suits were decided:—

	1870.		1869.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
In favour of Plaintiff ...	360	82.80	285	83.53
In favour of Defendant ...	75	17.20	56	16.42

The total cost of original suits was Rs. 16,077-12-6 or Rs. 640-14-1 in excess of the previous year. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 12-0-1. The average duration of uncontested suits was 29 days, the same number as in 1869, but the average duration of contested suits was reduced to 43 days, as

against 53 days in the previous year. In 1869 the longest time occupied in the disposal of any suit was 328 days, but in the year under report, this period was reduced to 198 days. The total number of appeals disposed of was 96, leaving a balance of 10 pending on the 31st December 1870, making a total of 106 appeals received during the year, as against 65 in 1869. The appeals were disposed of as follow :—

Total cases for disposal	...	...	...	No. 106
Dismissed for default	...	...	...	18
Confirmed	...	...	...	36
Modified	...	...	...	16
Reversed	...	...	...	22
Remanded	...	...	...	4
		Total disposed of	...	96
		Pending on 31st December 1870	...	10

Of the 10 appeals which remained undecided at the close of the year, 7 were pending before the local Courts, and 3 before the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of orders appealed against, but confirmed in whole or in part, amounted to 54·16, as against 70·96 in 1869. The average duration of appeals in Coorg was 44 days, against 37 days in the previous year, and 42 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as against 62 days in 1869. The cost of appeals was Rs. 1,986-7-11. In the previous year it was only Rs. 988-10-0. The average cost of each appeal was Rs. 15-12-6 in the local Courts, and Rs. 83-1-8 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.



CHAPTER V.  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
MADRAS.

THERE are seven classes of criminal tribunals in the Madras Presidency:—The High Court, the Sessions Courts, the District Magistrates' Courts, the Divisional full power Magistrates' Courts, the Madras City Police Magistrates' Courts, the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts, and the Courts of Heads of Villages. Magistrates of Districts are, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, also the Chief Revenue Officers of the Districts over which they rule.

8,563 appeals were filed, and 8,174, or about 95½ per cent. disposed of, during the year. The following table shows the manner of disposal:—

		Number.	Per cent.
On perusal of records.	Rejected ... ..	1,529	18.71
	Confirmed ... ..	2,912	47.88
	Modified ... ..	659	8.73
	Reversed ... ..	2,183	26.70
		8,174	100.00

The following table shows the zillahs to which the appellants in the appeals preferred during the year belonged, together with the proportion of appeals before the Courts of Session in the several zillahs:—

Districts.	No. of Regular Appeals.	No. of Trials.	Percentage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary ... ..	31	100	31.00
Berhampore (including Agent at Ganjam) ...	6	69	8.70
Calicut ... ..	3	89	3.41
Chingleput ... ..	8	57	14.03
Chittoor ... ..	14	150	9.33
Coimbatore ... ..	14	79	17.72
Cuddalore ... ..	24	21	88.80
Cuddapah ... ..	7	61	11.41
Guntoor ... ..	18	65	27.70
Madura ... ..	11	69	15.94
Mangalore ... ..	34	78	43.58
Nellore ... ..	1	49	2.04
Nundial ... ..	3	29	10.31
Ootacamund ... ..	7	7	100.00
Rajahmundry ... ..	20	70	42.86
Salem ... ..	5	102	4.85
Tanjore ... ..	47	99	47.47
Tellicherry ... ..	5	37	13.51
Tinnevely ... ..	12	118	10.17
Traquebar ... ..	8	46	17.39
Trichinopoly ... ..	24	43	55.81
Vizagapatam (Sessions Judge and Agent) ...	3	90	3.33
Total ... ..	293	1,676	17.48
Average for all Zillahs ... ..	...	...	18.60



At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court, 60 persons were brought up for trial, and in 34 cases convictions were secured. 143,906 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 138,354 in 1869. The increase is chiefly under the heads of "petty assault," and "causing hurt." Offences against property have decreased in number. 64.7 per cent. of all offences committed were brought to trial; 261,473 persons were arrested and summoned; 157,759 were produced before the Courts, and 121,389 (46.4 per cent.) were convicted. Of persons actually tried 64.7 per cent. were convicted. 32,322 cases, in which 74,222 persons were concerned, went by default. Of all persons convicted 112,486 were males, 8,047 females, and 856 juveniles, including 133 females. The value of property lost amounted to rupees 11,45,663, of which 15.4 per cent. was recovered. 85,584 offences under the Penal Code were reported in 1870, against 80,134 in 1869. The increase has been continuous during the past four years. Grave crime has decreased, but petty charges increased. 52.1 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial; 33.6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 27.8 per cent. went by default. 32 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished; 36.7 per cent. were concerned in cases that went by default, and 50.5 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. The amount of property lost was slightly larger, and out of rupees 11,41,760 lost, only rupees 2,08,408 (18.3 per cent.) were recovered. 53,651 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 52,437 in the previous year; 50,721 were males, 2,417 females, and 513 juveniles, including 36 females. There were 32,618 offences against the person, as compared with 28,886 in 1870. 219 murders were reported, and convictions were obtained in 83 cases—only 37.9 per cent. Of 455 persons said to be concerned in murders, 382 were arrested, and 111 finally convicted and sentenced. 97 of these were males, and 14 females. 72 were executed, and 37 transported for life, but the sentence of one was commuted by the Local Government to one year's imprisonment. There were 210 cases of "attempt to commit suicide," and conviction followed in 113 cases. Under the heads of "causing miscarriage," "exposure of children," and "concealment of birth," there were 143 cases reported in the whole Presidency, but only 38 resulted in conviction; forty-four persons, of whom 41 were females, were punished. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 427 in 1869 to 365 in 1870. There were 23 cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession against 35 cases in the previous year. Only 6 cases were established,



and 20 persons punished. There were 98 cases of kidnapping against 122 cases in the previous year. Two charges of slave-dealing were preferred, and 4 persons were punished in one case. Seven cases of prostitution of minors were brought forward but not established. Ninety-five charges of rape were preferred, only 19 of which were established, and 22 persons were convicted and punished. There were 19 cases of unnatural offence; 8 persons, of whom one was a juvenile, were punished in 6 cases. Cases under the head of petty offences against the person continued to increase. From 19,666 charges of this nature preferred in 1867, the number has steadily increased year by year, and now reaches the high figure of 30,645. There was, however, a slight decrease in cases of wrongful restraint. 7,431 offences against property with violence were reported against 7,978 cases in 1869. There were also 300 cases of dacoity against 400 in 1869. Eighty-eight cases (29·3 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 373 persons were sentenced. 124 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. Twelve persons were convicted in 4 cases of habitual dacoity, and 8 persons were convicted in 1 case of assembling for dacoity. One dacoit was sentenced to death under Section 396, Penal Code; twenty-eight were transported for life, and 8 were transported for a term of ten years. The remainder were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. 534 cases of robbery, including 33 attempts at murder, occurred in 1870 against 602 cases in 1869. 38·8 per cent. of all the cases were prosecuted to conviction; 60·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 66 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. Ninety-five cases of robbery on the highway were reported. Conviction followed in 41 cases, and 74 persons were punished. There were 14 cases of robbery by drugging; 10 persons were convicted in 5 cases.

There were 6,250 cases of house-breaking, as compared with 6,643 in the preceding year. 28·5 per cent. of the cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 63 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. The value of property lost by house-breaking amounted to rupees 4,66,762, but rupees 61,649 (13·2 per cent.) were recovered. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. Cases of fraud relating to weights and measures extortion, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating showed a considerable increase. 5,455 cases of malicious offences against property were reported as compared with 4,586 cases in 1868. The increase, however, was chiefly under the head of "ordinary mischief," the loss generally being very trifling. The number of offences against

public justice increased. 2,828 cases (72·6 per cent. of the number charged) were brought before the Courts, and 4,585 persons (72·7 per cent. of the number arrested and summoned) were convicted. There were 332 cases of false evidence, and 165 persons were convicted in 158 cases. 248 persons were charged in 191 cases of preferring a false charge, and 115 persons were prosecuted in 81 cases of giving false information. Seventy-one persons were punished in 49 cases of giving false information, and 84 persons were punished in 71 cases of preferring false charge. Only 14 cases were charged of harbouring offenders—an offence of common occurrence; 8 persons were punished in 7 cases. Four of these cases occurred in the Madura District, where some of the escaped convicts from Trichinopoly Central Jail received food and shelter. There were 2,441 cases of contempt of legal process or orders; 3,519 persons were punished in 2,002 cases. 128 cases of contempt of Court occurred, and 138 persons were punished in 126 cases. Forty-nine of these cases belonged to the Civil Courts.

There was a considerable increase in miscellaneous offences. There were 173 cases of unlawful assembly, for which 820 persons were punished in 82 cases; and 645 charges of rioting, for which 2,903 persons were convicted in 340 cases. More than half the miscellaneous cases reported came under the head of criminal trespass. Only 2,803 persons were punished in 1,323 cases out of 20,604 persons charged in 7,977 cases, and the usually false nature of these charges is clearly shown by the fact that 4,268 cases (53·5 per cent. of the whole), in which 11,708 persons were charged, were dismissed without trial, or allowed to go by default, &c. Eight cases of bigamy were charged, but there was no conviction; and out of 143 charges of adultery, only 23 cases were established.

There were 16 cases of trespass by European subjects, and 15 persons were punished. 2,233 charges were preferred under the Cattle Trespass and Pound Acts, but only 626 cases were established, and 1,410 persons punished. 117 cases were charged under the Contagious Diseases Act XIV. of 1868. Convictions followed in 75 cases; 44 females were imprisoned, and 31 punished by fines. Offences against Revenue Laws again increased; 625 offences against the Salt Laws were reported, and offences against the Abkary Act rose from 1,728 in 1869 to 2,123 in 1870. 91,680 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and heads of villages. 184,701 persons were produced, of whom 119,703, or 64·8 per cent. were convicted against 66·9 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a decrease of cases and persons under Special Laws, and the increase under the

Penal Code came chiefly under the heads of criminal trespass, petty hurt, and assault. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,086 cases against 2,355 in 1869. 1,449, or 69.5 per cent. of cases inquired into, were committed to the Higher Courts. 4,777 persons were produced for preliminary inquiry, and 3,081 (64.5 per cent.) were committed for trial. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 24.1 per cent. of these cases—a far larger porportion than in any previous year. 24.2 per cent. of “committable” cases were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, against 20.6 per cent. in the previous year. The remainder, or 51.8 per cent. of committable cases, were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to death for murder, and 1 for dacoity with murder. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life; of these 37 for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 1 for culpable homicide, 28 for dacoity, 1 for house breaking by day (an old offender sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code), and one for house-breaking by night. Eight dacoits were transported for 10 years, making a total of 36 persons transported for dacoity. One person was transported for 7 years for culpable homicide. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 in the previous year. Of these, 38,695 (83.1 per cent. of the whole) were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month. 5,441 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, against 4,855 in 1869. 2,008 persons were punished by whipping against 2,185 in the previous year. 284 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped, 1,621 were thieves and house breakers. Eleven persons were whipped for robbery, and 1 for dacoity, 17 persons for receiving stolen property, 2 persons for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence.

The following table shows the number and character of offences tried by the Higher Courts.

*High and Session Courts.*

Class of Offences.	In Princel. Sudder Ameens' Courts.	In Ses- sions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
<i>Under the Penal Code</i>				
1st.—Offences against the person ...	5	438	11	454
2nd.—Do. property with violence ...	16	288	1	305
3rd.—Do. do. without violence ...	16	69	23	108
4th.—Malicious offences ...	5	40	.....	45
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency ...	.....	114	9	123
6th.—Offences against justice ...	6	295	3	304
7th.—Miscellaneous offences ...	5	72	6	83
Total ...	53	1,316	53	1,422
Under Special Laws ...	.....	13	2	15
Grand Total	53	1,329	55	1,437

The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings against persons from 1867 to 1870:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	189,478	185,351	175,253	173,485
N. F.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in ...	130	123	141	142
<i>Discharged and Acquitted.</i>				
Under Penal Code ...	54,408	49,947	48,194	39,920
Do. Special Laws ...	13,081	13,241	13,263	16,762
Total discharged, &c. ...	68,089	63,188	61,457	56,682
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against ...	35.9	34.1	35.1	32.6
<i>Convicted and Sentenced.</i>				
To death ...	73	78	98	96
" transportation ...	81	105	180	186
" imprisonment ...	46,564	49,309	47,939	49,403
" whipping .. ...	1,721	1,900	2,132	2,932
" fine ...	72,489	70,443	62,836	63,823
" other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.) ...	620	655	853	363
Deduct imprisoned in default	162	332	242	...
Total convicted ...	121,389	122,163	113,796	116,803
Per centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	64.1	65.9	64.9	67.3

Of the 111 murderers convicted under the Penal Code 1 was a Brahmin, and 68 Hindoos of various other castes; 9 were Pariahs, 12 were Mussulmans and Moplahs, 3 belonged to Hill Tribes, and 18 to various criminal castes. Out of 11 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 2 were Brahmins, 8 Hindoos of other castes, and 1 a Pariah. Out of 50 kidnappers, 12 were Pariahs, and 12 Mussulmans. Three Nairs and Bhunts and 1 Christian were convicted of slave-dealing. Out of 8 persons convicted of unnatural offence, 2 were Mussulmans and 2 Moplahs. Out of 352 persons convicted of robbery, 3 were Brahmins, 143 Hindoos of other castes, 58 Pariahs, 14 Mussulmans, 8 Moplahs, 6 belonged to Hill Tribes, 22 were Moravers and Kullers, 5 were Yenadies, and 45 belonged to other local criminal castes. Forty-eight robbers belonged to the wandering criminal castes. Of 393 convicted dacoits, 5 were Brahmins, 126 Hindoos of other castes, 38 Pariahs, and 2 Christians. There were only 5 Mussulman dacoits and 9 Moplahs. Eight dacoits belonged to hill tribes, 122 were Moravers, Kullers, and members of other local criminal castes, 73 were Lumbadies, Koravers, and members of other wandering castes. One Pariah and 11 Yenadies were convicted of habitual dacoity. Altogether 50.9 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes or local crimi-



nal classes. Out of 12,822 thieves, 2,772 were Pariahs, 188 Brahmins, and 6,336 belonged to other Hindoo castes. 162 thieves were Christians, 565 Mussulmans, 187 Moplahs and 47 Lubbays. 251 thieves belonged to hill tribes, and the remainder (2,304) to local and wandering criminal classes. Moravers and Kullers contributed 639 to the list of convicted thieves. Of 476 persons convicted of receiving stolen property, 3 were Brahmins, and 240 Hindoos of other castes. Pariahs, Mussulmans, Moravers, Kullers, Yerkalas, and Kuravers are conspicuous under this head. Of 101 persons convicted of forgery, 1 was a European, 2 East Indians, 21 Brahmins, and 49 belonged to other Hindoo castes. Of 165 persons convicted of giving false evidence, 18 were Brahmins and 116 Hindoos of other castes. Of 3,723 persons convicted of unlawful assembly and rioting there were 163 Brahmins, 136 Mussulmans, 87 Lubbays, and 538 Pariahs. Of a total of 53,651 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 30 were Europeans, 17 of whom were convicted of assault and causing petty hurt. One European was found guilty of culpable homicide, and 6 had committed theft. One had committed criminal breach of trust, and 1 committed forgery. Two were convicted of defamation, 1 of insult, and 1 of drunken misconduct. Of 74 East Indians convicted, 40 were punished for petty assault and hurt, 17 for petty miscellaneous offences and two for contempt and obstruction. 2,399 Brahmins, 2,747 Mussulmans, 1,135 Moplahs, 345 Lubbays, and 693 Christians were convicted of various offences. 14 per cent. of all persons convicted under the Penal Code were Pariahs. 5,321 persons, or 9.9 per cent. of the whole belonged to local criminal castes, and 2,874 persons (only 5.4 per cent. of the whole) belonged to wandering criminal tribes. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 50,721 were males, 2,417 females, and 313 juveniles, of whom 36 were females. The females were convicted chiefly under the heads of petty hurt and assault, and offences against property without violence. The chief offences of juveniles were house-breaking and theft. Of 67,738 persons convicted under Special Laws, 61,765 were males, 5,630 women, and 343 juveniles, including 97 females. The chief offences of women were breaches of the peace (under Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages, and offences against Municipal Laws and Police Act (XXIV. of 1859). The chief offences of juveniles were petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages.



**CRIMINAL.**  
*Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.*

Under.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished.				Went by default, &c.				Property.		
			Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1870.																	
Penal Code ...	85,584	167,542	68-5	106,340	52-1	44,623	28,762	33-6	53,651	32	27-8	61,446	36-7	22,810	1,141,760	208,408	182
Special Laws ...	68,322	93,931	86-7	81,419	83-1	48,494	42,710	73-2	67,738	72-1	14-6	13,776	18-6	8,512	3,903	2,309	74-5
Total ...	143,906	261,473	64-7	187,759	71-8	93,117	71,462	49-7	121,389	46-4	22-5	74,222	28-4	32,322	1,145,663	211,317	184
Compare 1869.																	
Penal Code ...	80,131	152,450	65-7	100,261	52-2	41,819	27,729	34-6	53,437	34-4	24-9	50,859	33-3	19,987	1,081,648	246,882	22-8
Special Laws ...	58,220	86,389	87	82,966	88-5	48,632	43,387	74-5	69,726	73-1	14-6	12,656	13-2	8,501	2,989	2,308	80
Total ...	138,354	247,909	65-4	183,227	73-9	90,451	71,116	51-4	122,163	49-3	20-6	63,414	25-6	28,488	1,084,647	249,281	23
Compare 1868.																	
Penal Code ...	78,798	147,156	66-1	97,241	53-1	41,069	27,499	34-9	51,243	34-9	25	48,835	32-2	19,707	1,083,132	230,922	22-3
Special Laws ...	52,582	86,975	84-1	75,718	87-1	38,798	38,798	73-8	62,453	71-8	14-2	11,593	13-1	7,465	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	131,380	234,131	64-9	172,951	73-9	85,261	66,297	50-4	113,796	48-6	20-7	60,258	25-7	27,172	1,086,987	233,888	22-5
Compare 1867.																	
Penal Code ...	75,311	128,969	59-2	90,974	30-5	27,135	27,135	36	51,047	39-6	20-2	36,982	28-6	15,265	1,078,366	226,659	21
Special Laws ...	57,975	94,791	83-4	82,513	87-1	40,284	40,284	70-6	66,756	69-4	13-8	12,411	13-1	7,848	15,543	6,429	41-3
Total ...	133,286	223,760	65-6	173,487	77-5	67,419	67,419	50-9	116,803	52-2	17-4	49,393	22-1	23,112	1,093,909	233,088	21-3

(CRIMINAL.)  
*Offences under the Indian Penal Code.*

Classes of Offences.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases brought to trial.			Convicted and punished.			Withdrawn and went by default.			Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Reco- vered.
		N u m- ber.	N u m- ber.	Per-cent- age.	N u m- ber.	Per-cent- age.	N u m- ber.	N u m- ber.	Per-cent- age.	N u m- ber.	Per-cent- age.	Per-cent- age.
I.—Offences against person	32,618	14,298	44,494	498	8,702	26,704	15,858	14,916	488	39,257	506	514
II.—Do. do. with violence	7,431	2,566	28,666	898	2,231	39	3,497	70	9	183	597	76,609
III.—Do. do. without violence	20,973	12,976	47,111	365	9,452	49-1	14,674	416	2	817	394	180,036
IV.—Malicious offences against property	8,455	2,577	47,111	365	1,268	23-2	2,737	2,599	47-6	7,890	628	25,332
V.—Forgery and offences against property	950	177	556	291	504	110	33-8	100	27-7	10	3	167
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	3,896	6,310	3,493	897	6,012	953	2,898	73-6	4,835	72-7	45	201
VII.—Miscellaneous	14,881	37,979	7,043	51-4	25,408	66-9	4,101	25	12,080	31-8	4,754	1,014
Total	85,594	167,542	44,623	57-1	106,340	63-6	28,792	33-6	53,631	32	23,810	27-8
Compare—	1869	152,520	41,819	25-2	100,261	65-7	27,799	34-6	52,437	31-4	19,987	24-9
1868	147,156	41,669	52-1	457	241	68-1	37,489	31-9	51,343	34-9	19,707	25
1867	128,969	39,322	52-2	90,974	70-5	27,135	36	51,947	39-6	15,265	20-2	48,863
												23,103
												1,033
												1,829
												23,055
												21

*Operations of the Higher Courts.*

	Sessions Court.			High Court.			Total		
	Persons.			Persons.			Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Per-cent- age.	Cases.	Tried.	Per-cent- age.	Cases.	Tried.	Per-cent- age.
Under Penal Code	53	178	88	53	66	44	1,422	3,033	1,670
Do. Special Laws	...	...	...	2	2	1	15	25	16
Total	53	178	88	55	68	45	1,437	3,058	1,686
Compare—	89	163	75	63	83	61	1,587	2,462	1,965
1869	136	214	101	52	69	53	1,630	2,556	2,143
1868	181	327	187	147	195	147	1,819	2,894	2,207
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(CRIMINAL.)  
Punishments.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Deaths ...	51	55	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73
Transportation.												
For life ...	...	...	...	70	86	140	124	106	123	81	85	72
" 10 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	169	183	111	111	66	15	8
" 7 do.	...	...	...	...	...	207	188	320	39	43	5	1
Total ...	83	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81
Imprisonment.												
For life ...	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...
Not exceeding 14 years	286	219	328	109	...	73	12	...	5	2	30	2
Do. 7 do.	74	6	104	239	65	225	68	150	84	127	107	66
Do. 6 do.	223	177	188	272	122	235	235	235	220	182	208	148
Do. 5 do.	224	163	265	270	264	331	487	391	388	291	339	302
Do. 4 do.	112	73	114	261	312	274	363	1,437	231	216	217	300
Do. 3 do.	266	310	470	764	1,765	1,765	863	1,437	1,001	893	876	909
Do. 2 do.	867	587	822	...	1,910	1,439	859	7,105	4,316	1,076	4,855	5,441
Do. 1 do.	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,968	2,723	3,464	3,852	54,287	42,161	40,118	41,714	38,685
Do. 6 months	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	23,886	31,162	39,552	65,549	49,403	47,339	49,309	46,561
Do. 1 month	17,640	17,206	23,489	34,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	...	...	...	...	...
Imprisoned, Total ...	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,721
Whipping, simple	...	...	...	...	...	94	293	311	375	353	286	284
Do. with other punishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whipped, Total ...	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185	2,008
Fined, simple	45,989	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,238	66,305	65,653	59,214	63,823	62,836	76,448	72,489
Do. with other punishment.	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635	2,909	3,419
Fined Total ...	45,989	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,238	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	79,357	75,908
Punished, Grand Total ...	64,492	66,147	82,095	67,261	73,931	109,688	118,577	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,024	124,634

## BOMBAY.

The number of offences committed during 1870-71 in this Presidency was 45,847. The number of trials was 42,505. Convictions were secured against 35,484 persons and 47,075 were acquitted. The following offences show a marked increase in crime :—

	1869.	1870.
False evidence ... ..	247	283
Causing miscarriage ... ..	8	22
Hurt, criminal force, and assault ...	12,790	14,839
Kidnapping ... ..	68	77

In the following offences there was a marked decrease :—

Murder ... ..	160	139
Rape ... ..	61	41
Receiving stolen property ... ..	882	823
House-breaking ... ..	770	604
Forgery ... ..	122	83

Of 1,863 persons tried in the Courts of Session, 963 were convicted and sentenced. Of these convictions 91 were reversed on appeal. There were 289 appeals from the Session Judges and Assistant Session Judges to the High Court. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of offences committed and tried during the year there was a considerable diminution in the number of cases committed for trial to the Courts of Session. The Judges presiding sat for 1,290 days in 1870 against 1,399 in 1869, and disposed of 1,080 cases in 1870 as compared with 1,124 in the previous year. The largest number (182) of cases tried in any one district was in Tanna, and the smallest number (25) was in the Rutnagherry district. The number of cases disposed of in the Session Courts of Canara fell from 67 in 1869 to 34 in 1870; in Rutnagherry from 39 to 25; in Ahmednuggur from 96 to 62; in Poona and Sholapore from 142 to 115. On the other hand there was a marked increase in the Belgaum and Kulladghee districts, where the number of cases tried in the Courts of Session rose from 86 to 132. The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried was 34 per cent. against 33·7 per cent. in 1869, and 35 per cent. in 1868. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal from the Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, was 25 less in 1870 than in 1869; in both years it was very low, not even amounting to 10 per cent. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal varied from 28·52 per cent. in Surat and Broach to 1·52 in Khandeish, and to 2·04 in Poona and Sholapore. The returns of Sattara, Canara, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum also show favourably in this respect. No conviction of the Rutnagherry Court was reversed on appeal. In this Court, however,



only 36·36 of the persons committed for trial were convicted. The highest percentage of convictions to persons tried was at Ahmednuggur, where it amounted to 64·8; and the lowest was at Surat, where it only reached 35·44. The average number of days during which a prisoner was detained in custody or on bail prior to trial was 29 in 1870 as compared with 36 in 1869. The average time varied from 55 days in Ahmedabad to 10½ days in Rutnagherry. The number of witnesses summoned was 10,740 as compared with 11,536 in 1869. The average number of witnesses in each case was about 60. Forty-nine persons were sentenced to death against 62 in 1869; and 30 persons were transported for life. The highest number of capital sentences (10) was passed by the Judge of Belgaum. At Surat and Sattara the number of capital sentences passed was eight. Of the 30 persons transported for life 13 were sentenced by the Judge of Tanna. The total number of sentences passed was 36,095 as compared with 35,029 in 1869. The number of sentences of imprisonment was 8,328 against 9,996 in 1869, showing a decrease of 1,668. On the other hand the number of fines inflicted was from 22,098 to 24,564, showing an increase of 2,466. Four hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom 162 were juvenile offenders, were flogged.

In the Regulation District there are 17 District Magistrates, 97 Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, and 355 Native Subordinate Magistrates, including honorary Sub-Magistrates, giving a total sum of 469 Magistrates of all grades, classes and creeds. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried by the Magistrates was highest in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, where it amounted to 55·10, and lowest in Rutnagherry, where it only amounted to 32·19. In the Dharwar, Canara, Tanna, and Sattara districts less than 40 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The total number of persons tried by the Magistrates in 1870 was 81,091; of these 7 per cent. were tried by the District Magistrates, who only heard each on an average the cases of 33½ persons; 14·22 per cent. were heard by the F. P. Magistrates, 36·38 per cent. by the 1st Class Subordinate Magistrates, and 48·7 per cent. by the 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates. 55·7 per cent. of the persons tried by the F. P. Magistrates, and only 41·34 per cent. of those tried by 1st Class Subordinate Magistrates, and 39·26 per cent. of those tried by 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates, were convicted.

*Sind.*—Twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven offences were committed in Sind as compared with 11,426 in 1869, showing an increase of 8·5 per cent. The number of persons



convicted was 7,712. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, was only 41·17, or 3·05 per cent. less than in the previous year, and 1·6 per cent. less than the percentage in the Regulation Districts for 1870.

*Aden.*—As compared with the year 1869-70 there was a considerable increase of crime :—

In 1869-70 the number of cases tried	was	497	
In 1870-71	do.	do.	... 678
			181 increase.
In 1869-70 the number of convictions	was	643	
In 1870-71	do.	do.	... 871
			228 increase.

The number of acquittals was also considerably larger than last year, the percentage of convictions being in 1869-70, 94·42, and in 1870-71, 88·87. Much of this apparent increase during the past year is said to be due to the greater care now taken in registering the petty thefts committed by Somalee children, and to the number of personal quarrels for which summonses are taken out; not to any real increase of crime. The number of offences under Chapter X. of the Penal Code (contempt of lawful authority of public servants) must, it is held, probably be attributed to a deficiency of tact and judgment of the Police.

Captain Prideaux introduced a new feature into the Criminal Returns of the year 1870-71, by classifying the various offenders under the three heads of "Somalees," "Arabs," and "other races," as Europeans, Indians, and Africans of the Sowahil Coast. From these figures it appears that during the year the percentage of prosecutions instituted against these classes was as follows :—

	Somalees.	Arabs.	Other Races.
Offences affecting the human body ... ..	64·05	11·76	24·18
Offences against property ... ..	62·87	18·06	19·06
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ... ..	60·49	9·87	22·63
Offences respecting public health and morals ... ..	31·58	23·68	44·74
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ... ..	51·22	26·83	21·95
False evidence and offences against public justice ... ..	16·66	25	58·33
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... ..	63·63	18·18	18·18
Offences relating to public servants ... ..	...	...	100
Offences against public tranquillity ... ..	78·88	11·11	10
Criminal breach of contract of service ... ..	7·14	71·43	21·43
Offences relating to marriage ... ..	...	...	100
Offences relating to documents ... ..	100	...	...
Offences relating to religion ... ..	...	...	100
Miscellaneous offences ... ..	45·29	14·53	40·17
Total ... ..	56·83	16·2	26·98

Considerably more than half the offences committed in Aden are thus attributable to the Somalees, few of whom have any regular occupation or even a settled dwelling,

The following cases of a serious character were tried by the Resident sitting in Court of Sessions:—

			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentenced.
1 Native of Mocha	... Rape ...	...	1	...	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
2 Indians	... Causing miscarriage	...	...	4	
2 Indians	... Abetment of do.	...	...	...	
4 Indians	... Mahomedans. Enticing a minor to leave her guardian	...	1	3	6 months' imprisonment.
2 Banians (converted Mahomedans) & Natives of Hurar.	{ Forgery ...	...	...	1	
	{ Fraudulently using the same	...	1	...	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
2 Police Peons	... False evidence ...	...	1	...	1 month's ditto.
		...	1	...	14 days' ditto.
2 Somalees	{ Altering the Coinage ...	...	...	1	
	{ Uttering the same ...	...	1	...	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
2 Somalees	... Rape... ...	...	1	...	3 years' ditto.
2 Somalees	... Obtaining property with violence	...	1	...	2 months' ditto.
2 Somalees	... Committing robbery on high road ...	...	...	2	

*Criminal Justice, Courts of Session, 1870.*

	Number of days sat.	No. of Cases disposed of.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Reversals on Appeals.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges to Session Judge to High Court.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judge and Session Judge to High Court.	Average detention of Prisoners where cases have been disposed of.	Number of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.	Percentage of Reversals on Convictions.
Ahmedabad	205	155	236	139	3	26	3	55	1,754	100,025	2.15
Surat and Broach	102	126	237	84	24	29	17	22	931	15,373	28.57
Khandeish	175	120	205	131	2	18	37	45	1,329	29,759	1.52
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick	173	182	318	193	32	2	45	20	1,676	49,914	16.58
Poons and Sholapore	153										
Session Judge		115	210	98	2	24	18	34	1,392	39,930	2.04
Senior Assistant Judge	40										
Ahmednuggur	51	62	91	59	15	...	26	36	491	15,052	25.42
Ratnagerry	44	2	33	12	...	...	6	10	241	17,216	...
Sattara	65	63	103	46	1	...	44	21	621	1,765	2.17
Belgaum and Kulladghee	131	132	234	135	5	22	53	34	1,130	642	3.7
Dharwar	76	64	66	35	6	...	26	51	719	1,638	17.14
Canara	69	31	5	31	1	...	14	29	406	10,954	3.22
	1,290	1,080	1,868	963	91	121	289	29	10,740	282,270	9.44
Results in 1869	1,399	1,124	2,050	1,042	101	105	241	36	11,366	276,987	9.69

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—SENTENCES PASSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Statement of Sentences passed by the Criminal Courts in Regulation Districts during the year 1870.*

	Death.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and Fined.	Fined.	Whipped.	Total.
Ahmedabad ...	4	7	...	1,636	615	3,170	55	5,517
Surat and Broach ...	3	2	3	823	245	3,239	53	4,378
Khandeish ...	1	1	...	666	281	1,580	78	2,607
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick ...	3	13	5	1,170	361	4,944	23	6,819
Poona and Sholapore ...	5	1	...	880	135	4,162	93	5,278
Ahmednugur ...	1	1	...	504	58	1,423	21	2,013
Ratnagerry ...	5	...	...	221	200	1,264	23	1,718
Sattara ...	8	1	...	614	223	1,923	22	2,791
Belgaum and Kulladghee ...	10	4	...	612	329	1,503	37	2,525
Dharwar ...	1	...	...	466	57	795	4	1,323
Canara ...	3	...	...	406	146	556	19	1,130
	49	30	8	8,523	2,630	21,564	436	36,095
Results in 1869 ...	62	91	20	9,996	2,323	22,093	426	35,029

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—APPEALS DISPOSED OF BY COURTS OF SESSION AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

*Statement of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts in 1870.*

	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed.	No. in which the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Reversals.
Ahmedabad ...	364	112	25	511	21.91
Surat and Broach ...	315	73	40	433	18.01
Khandeish ...	182	47	18	247	19.01
Tanna, Colaba, & Nassick ...	453	96	74	623	15.23
Poona and Sholapore ...	133	114	20	267	42.69
Ahmednugur ...	87	13	1	101	12.87
Ratnagerry ...	136	49	16	201	24.37
Sattara ...	137	13	12	162	8.02
Belgaum and Kulladghee ...	209	44	25	278	16.82
Dharwar ...	100	34	19	153	22.22
Canara ...	112	24	29	165	14.54
	2,233	624	220	3,146	19.83
Results in 1869 ...	1,958	599	189	2,755	21.71



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

## Whipping.

District.	Juvenile Offenders.	
Kurrachee ... ..	34	107
Hydrabad ... ..	37	71
Shikarpore ... ..	19	268
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	2	6
Thurr and Parkur ... ..	2	56
Total ... ..	94	448
Results in 1869 ... ..	74	288

*Persons Apprehended, Convicted, and Acquitted during the years  
1869-70 and 1870-71.*

	1869-70.			1870-71.			Percentage of Convic- tions.	
	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Offences affecting the human body ... ..	16	96	10	153	138	15		
" Against property ... ..	236	228	8	299	265	34		
" Criminal intimidation, insult and annoy- ance ... ..	37	34	3	81	71	10		
" Public health, decency, and morals ... ..	11	11	...	38	31	7		
" Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ... ..	8	8	...	41	40	1		
" False evidence and public justice ... ..	1	1	...	12	10	2		
" Coin and Government stamps ... ..	8	2	1	11	6	5		
" By or relating to public servants ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	1		
" Public tranquillity ... ..	74	67	7	90	76	14		
" Breach of contract ... ..	6	6	...	14	13	1		
" Marriage ... ..	...	...	...	3	2	1		
" Documents ... ..	1	1	...	2	1	1		
" Religion ... ..	1	1	...	1	1	...		
" Miscellaneous ... ..	196	187	9	234	217	17		
Total ... ..	681	643	38	980	871	109	94.42	38.

## BENGAL.

In the High Court Original side the following cases were tried during the year :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial ... ..	4	1.33
Acquitted on trial ... ..	78	25.83
Convicted ... ..	217	71.85
Pending trial at the close of the year ... ..	3	.99
Total ... ..	302	10.00

Of the 217 persons convicted, 1 was executed, 1 transported for life, 1 transported for a term of years, 2 to penal servitude,



209 to rigorous imprisonment, and 3 to simple imprisonment. On the Appellate side, the following cases were heard and dealt with:—

Sentences confirmed in the case of	...	...	...	1,829
"    modified	...	...	...	76
"    reversed	...	...	...	346
Proceedings quashed	...	...	...	80
Appeals pending decision	...	...	...	143
Total				<u>2,474</u>

Thirty-six of these cases were heard under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these 27 were confirmed, 5 were modified, and four reversed. Cases under chap. 28 of the Code, and involving 53 persons, were also heard. Of these, 46 under sentence of death were confirmed, 4 were acquitted, and 3 remained undecided at the end of the year. In the Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction, the trials of the year, compared with those of 1869, were as follow:—

			1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial	...	...	...	21
Acquitted on trial	...	...	1,469	1,358
Convicted	...	...	2,501	2,324
Referred	...	...	91	115
Died, escaped, and transferred	...	...	...	36
Pending trial at the close of the year	...	...	553	351
Total			<u>4,619</u>	<u>4,205</u>

In the Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction, the following were the decisions:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	...	...	...	1,173
Sentences confirmed	...	...	...	4,888
"    modified	...	...	...	606
"    reversed	...	...	...	1,274
Proceedings quashed	...	...	...	45
Further inquiry or evidence ordered	...	...	...	31
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of	...	...	...	149
Appeals pending trial in the case of	...	...	...	275
Total				<u>8,441</u>

Ninety persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges, or 37 as compared with the previous year. The total number of persons under trial in 1870 was 145,608, against 135,271 in 1869. 57·68 per cent. of the whole number were convicted and committed, and 42·32 per cent. were acquitted and discharged. The percentage of convictions in 1870 was 94, less than in the previous year. The minor sentences are shown in the following table:—

Rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	19,984
Simple ditto	...	...	...	1,364
Fine with ditto	...	...	...	4,612
Fine without ditto	...	...	...	43,691
Whipping in addition to other punishment	...	...	...	242
Ditto in lieu of other punishment	...	...	...	2,712

The total amount of judicial fines during the year was Rs. 6,54,229, of which Rs. 4,98,849 were realised. The jury system was in force in eight Regulation Districts in the Lower Provinces—the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna. The Wahabee trials are thus noticed in the Administration Report for the year. Referring first to a previous notice in the Administration Report for 1869, the present year's report goes on to say:—A few more arrests were subsequently made. The total number of persons arrested from the commencement of proceedings and detained as state prisoners under Regulation III. of 1818 was 26. The evidence collected in the cases of several of these individuals having been considered by the law officer of Government sufficient to establish their guilt, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised their being prosecuted on the charges specified below\*; and Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Civil Service, was appointed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government. The trials were held at Maldah, Rajmehal, and Patna. One of the prisoners, Huji Moneeroodden, was also committed to the Sessions Court of Rajshahye; his trial came on after the year ended, and he was acquitted. The prisoners tried at Maldah and Rajmehal were Ameerooddeen of Maldah and Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore, both of whom were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property. At Patna seven prisoners†, including Ameer Khan of Kolootollah, the most influential of the Wahabee conspirators, were committed to the Sessions Court. They were tried by the Officiating Judge, Mr. Prinsep, with the aid of four assessors, two of whom were of the Mahomedan persuasion. At the close of the prosecution the Judge discharged Hashmadad Khan, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof against him, re-

- 
- \* 1. Waging war against the Queen.  
 2. Attempting to wage war against the Queen.  
 3. Abetting the waging of war against the Queen.  
 4. Attempting to abet the waging of war against the Queen.  
 5. Abetting an attempt to wage war against the Queen.  
 6. Abetting an attempt to abet the waging of war against the Queen.  
 7. Preparing to wage war against the Queen, with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen.
- † 1. Husnabad Khan.  
 2. Peer Mahomed.  
 3. Ameer Khan.  
 4. Hadjee Deen Mahomed.  
 5. Mobaruk Ally.  
 6. Tobaruk Ally.  
 7. Ameenooddeen.

marking, however, that great suspicion attached to him. The remaining six were put on their defence, but Peer Mahomed was subsequently acquitted. The rest were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, with forfeiture of property. All the other Wahabee prisoners were men of very small consequence, and were discharged by Government (most of them previous to the trial at Patna, and the remainder on its conclusion) with a warning that their conduct would be watched and reported on by the police. The police were at the same time instructed to exercise a general surveillance over their doings, without however in any way directly interfering with them."

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The year 1870 was a favourable one with respect to crime as compared with the previous year, and very nearly corresponded with the figures of 1868, although the cases pursued to conviction were more numerous than in 1868. The following table shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted :—

		Reported.	Prosecuted.	Under trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted and committed.	Undisposed of.
1868,	...	109,629	57,400	1,06,830	34,906	70,249	1,231
1869,	...	124,314	67,055	1,24,097	33,751	83,631	596
1870,	...	109,339	60,661	1,14,399	34,741	78,132	1,008
Decrease,	...	14,975	6,424	9,698	4,003	5,499	...
Increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

It will be seen, however, from the following table, that in 1868 the number of grave offences against the person were much in excess :—

				1870.	1869.	1868.
Murder,	...	...	...	339	380	427
Culpable homicide,	...	...	...	215	282	296
Dacoity,	...	...	...	79	129	113
Robbery,	...	...	...	488	614	582
Theft,...	...	...	...	26,692	36,582	34,199

The number of cases for theft was 10,000 below the corresponding figure for 1869, a result which is ascribed to the increased prosperity of the Province, and the removal of the temptation to crime, entailed by the extreme poverty of previous years. Under the following heads there was an increase :—

				1870.	1869.	1868.
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	935	854	900
Hurt	...	...	...	7,768	6,711	7,868
House-breaking for theft	...	...	...	17,868	10,316	10,568

Of the entire offences, 109,339, no fewer than 20,742, or nearly 20 per cent. were of a trivial character, being mainly breaches of the excise, income-tax, stamp, and customs laws, offences against municipal bye-laws and against the Canal Act. There were 4,134 cases of nuisances, and 984 persons were dealt with as vagrants and persons of bad repute.

The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the superior Courts on the entire number of persons whose cases were disposed of was, in 1870, 69, against 68 in 1869, and 66 in 1868. The percentage varied from 80 in Benares and Cawnpore to 47 in Kumaon. The total number of persons for disposal was 114,399, of whom the cases of 996 were pending from the previous year; 51,930 were brought before the Court by arrest, and 60,779 were summoned. 1,003 persons awaited trial, and of these 629 were in custody and 374 on bail. A marked improvement is reported in the number of persons discharged without trial. The figures were 18,101 in 1868; 20,223 in 1869, and 17,652 in 1870. The difference is held to indicate that greater care is now taken in preliminary examinations. In the Magisterial Courts the following punishments were inflicted during the year, and in the two previous years:—

	1870,	1869.	1868.
Fined ... ..	45,643	41,768	39,609
Imprisoned ... ..	16,653	23,686	15,748
Flogged ... ..	4,140	6,884	8,248
Imprisoned and fined ... ..	3,028	3,061	2,777
Imprisoned and flogged ... ..	535	517	554
Fined and flogged ... ..	9	20	17
Security for good behaviour ... ..	1,293	1,373	1,611
Security to keep the peace ... ..	1,635	1,354	1,595
Recognizance to keep the peace ... ..	2,129	1,992	2,328

One of the favourable features in this table is the increase of fines, which the Administration Report deems the most suitable punishment in a country where the habitually criminal population is small, and the bulk of the offenders illiterate agriculturists. Of the total number fined no fewer than 35,132 were in sums not exceeding five rupees each; 12,839 in sums not exceeding 50 rupees each, and 709 persons in sums exceeding 50 rupees. 18,895 persons, including criminals flogged and imprisoned, fined and imprisoned, were punished with rigorous imprisonment. 2,223 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding 15 days, 11,350 for periods not exceeding 6 months, 5,254 for periods not exceeding two years, and 68 for periods in excess of the last amount; 1,322 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 1,019 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security. The punishment of



flogging, the Report states, is restricted to thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character in the case of adults, while for juveniles it may be imposed for any offence. In the case of a second conviction of any offence for which flogging may be given, imprisonment may also be added. Of the 4,140 persons flogged, 3,150 were adults, and 990 juveniles.

*Results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases during the year.*

Tribunals.	Number of persons or appeals whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of persons.						Remarks.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Sentences re-sentenced.	Pending: Returned for new trial or further investigation.	
Sessions Magistrates of District Courts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	298	11	191	43	50	1	2
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	*2,409	108	1,539	170	503	45	41
	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	†3,936	601	2,091	298	776	42	127
High Court ...	...	872	†140	495	129	83	20	†145
Total ...	...	7,515	860	4,316	640	1,412	108	315

\* Three cases of three persons struck off in default.

† One transferred.

‡ These cases are not called for by the High Court; almost all of them have been received by post and rejected.

§ This entry includes records called for on 13 Sessions statements and 35 criminal petitions; 97 cases of default of payment of income-tax and cases of imprisonment in default of security were called for in reference to annual reports and quarterly statements. These were disposed of after the close of the year in the first quarter of 1871.

The following table shows the number and result of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates during the year, as compared with 1869:—

	1870.	1869.
Number of persons who appealed, ...	2,707	2,431
Appeals rejected, ...	119	230
" failed, ...	1,730	1,359
" prevailed, ...	768	810
" remanded, ...	46	...
" pending, ...	43	32

The Honorary Magistracy during the year had before them 6,254 persons, of whom 2,243 were brought by arrest. They examined 11,603 witnesses. 1,042 persons were discharged without trial, 855 acquitted, and 4,329 convicted. The cases of 25 persons were committed or referred to superior Courts, and of 3 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each case in these Courts was nine days.



*The use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North Western Provinces during the year.*

Classes of Courts in which juries or assessors are employed, distinguishing criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessor's trials.		Remarks.
				Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which judges agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judges differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judges Courts in N. W. Provinces.	3	...	1,229	...	...	...	1,068	141	...
High Court, N. W. Provinces.	12	23	...	*14	10	...	23	...	...
Total ...	15	23	1,229	14	10	...	1,111	141	...

## PUNJAB.

During 1870, the number of criminal cases tried in the Magistrates' Courts was 55,339, against 54,181 in 1869. The number of persons tried was 118,840, an increase of 4 per cent. over the number tried in the previous year. The number of serious (non-bailable) cases, however, decreased considerably as compared with 1869. Bailable cases, on the other hand, increased by 8 per cent. The increase was chiefly in petty cases of assault, simple hurt, and criminal trespass, and offences under local or special laws, such as the Municipal, Cantonment, and Income Tax Acts. Of the total number of cases decided during the year, 14 were disposed of by the Chief Court, 482 by Sessions Courts, 517 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII. of 1869, 24,658 by Magistrates with full powers, and 29,603 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd class. The proportion of work done by unpaid Judges was 11 per cent., and by paid judges, 89 per cent. Sixty-six per cent. of the cases were disposed of by Native, and 34 per cent. by European Judges. There were 637 cases, involving 1,254 persons, pending at the close of the year. The average duration of trials was seven days, or one day less than in 1869. 149,664 witnesses attended the Magisterial Courts

\* In one case there were two persons.

during the year. Of this number, 91 per cent. were discharged after one day, 6 per cent. after two days, and 1·6 per cent. after three days; the remainder were in attendance for longer periods. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences 66 per cent. were convicted or committed. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 52 per cent. were convicted. 471 cases, involving 962 persons, were committed during 1870, to the Sessions, and 33 cases remained at the end of the year. 67 per cent. were convicted, 7 per cent. more than in 1869. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment:—

Terms of imprisonment.			Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under	...	...	3,191	19·3
Above one month to six months	...	...	7,860	47·6
Above six months to two years	...	...	4,980	30·2
Above two years to seven years	...	...	455	2·7

Of persons sentenced to imprisonment, only 5 per cent. were to simple imprisonment without some additional punishment. The number of persons fined was 50,933, as compared with 51,421 in 1869. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,46,875, or Rs. 50,783 more than in the previous year. Rs. 3,54,983, about 54 per cent., were realized during the year, as compared with 57 per cent. received during the previous year. The number of persons whipped decreased from 3,136 in 1869 to 2,024 in 1870. Of those whipped in lieu of other punishment, 1,319 were adults, and 269 juveniles; 436 were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishments. Of the 2,024 persons whipped, 407 were sentenced to not more than ten stripes, 767 to not more than twenty stripes, and 850 to not more than thirty stripes. Two thousand four hundred and seventy persons, or 30 per cent. more than in 1869, were ordered to enter into recognizances; and 1,788 persons, or 13 per cent. more than in 1869, to give security to keep the peace. 1,503 persons (6 per cent. less than in 1869) were required to find security for good behaviour. Claims to maintenance of wives and children were 1,790 in 1870, against 1,786 in 1869. The number of European British subjects tried by Justices of the Peace was 46, to 19 in 1869, and 57 in 1868. Eleven were acquitted. Most of the cases occurred in the Lahore and Delhi Districts. Sixteen European British subjects were committed by Justices of the Peace for trial before the Chief Court. The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were as follow:—A. hundred and thirty persons, or 20 per cent., were sentenced to death; ninety-four persons, or 15 per cent., to

transportation for life; thirty-nine persons, or 6 per cent., to imprisonment for periods exceeding seven years; a hundred and ninety-two persons, or thirty per cent., to imprisonment for periods exceeding two years, but not exceeding seven years, a hundred and thirty-nine persons, or 22 per cent., to imprisonment for periods not exceeding two years. Forty-four persons, or seven per cent., were sentenced to fine alone, and four persons, or 0.6 per cent., were sentenced to whipping. Of 29,603 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 1,833, or about 6 per cent., were appealed to Magistrates; 14 per cent., of appealed cases were modified, and 19 per cent. were reversed. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was eight days, the same as in 1869. 19 appeals, involving 33 persons, were pending at the close of the year. Of 24,655 cases decided by full-power Magistrates, 2,506, or 10 per cent., were appealed to Sessions Courts, against 11 per cent. in 1869. In 5 per cent. of appealed cases, the orders of the lower Courts were reversed, in 11 per cent. they were modified, and in 83 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. At the Chief Court of Sessions during the year, 15 European British subjects were brought up for trial; 3 were acquitted, and 2 convicted. In 1870 the sentence of death was passed on 97 persons. The following are the principal Circular Orders relating to the Criminal Department issued by the Chief Court in 1870:—*No. IV., dated 27th January.*—Issuing instructions with a view to the speedy disposal of cases of breach of Canal Rules. *No. V., dated 18th February.*—Directing Magistrates and Sessions Judges, in making reference to the Chief Court for revision of sentence or order under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code, to submit with the reference the records of the case, as well as a statement in English in a prescribed form. *No. VII., dated 22nd March.*—Directing Magistrates not to grant applications by the Police for the removal of cases from the register of reported offences, till they are satisfied that the offences were not actually committed. *No. XV., dated 8th August.*—Desiring Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts to examine frequently the files of cases decided by their subordinates, and to exercise freely their powers under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code. *No. XVI., dated 17th September.*—Issuing detailed instructions for the conduct of *post-mortem* examinations. *No. XIX., dated 7th December.*—Calling attention of Magistrates to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as regard reports of Crime, reports of arrests by Police, and the preparation of diaries by Police Offices; and issuing instructions as to the use of the latter in evidence.

*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1870.*

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.						Persons Disposed of.						Number of witnesses who attended.		
	Brought to trial during the year 1870.					Total.	Received by transfer.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		Total.	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.										
Unpaid Magistrates	69	3,540	855	8,086	183	12,738	2,174	8,921	6,467	19	1	19,582	156	6	14,849
Local and Subordinate Magistrates	302	10,704	3,822	34,340	639	55,846	12,018	15,826	27,560	6	15	55,425	421	7	67,241
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	377	19,555	5,086	15,194	1,300	41,630	10,311	5,756	24,041	766	210	41,084	546	9	57,163
Chief Magistrates of Districts	139	3,617	998	1,716	1,036	7,543	1,263	604	5,268	215	92	7,442	101	8	7,096
Total Magistracy	887	43,416	10,741	59,336	3,210	117,757	25,766	26,107	63,336	1,006	318	116,533	1,234	8	146,397
{ Deputy Commissioners under Section 445 A. and B. Act VIII. of 1869	14	848	174	33	4	1,083	76	150	825	...	2	1,053	60	12	3,294
	66	799	...	172	...	1,045	...	287	516	130	28	961	64	40	4,453
{ Commissioners	...	11	...	6	...	17	2	3	12	...	...	17	...	25	129
Chief Court	907	45,065	10,915	59,517	3,214	119,902	25,844	26,547	4,689	1,136	348	1,18,564	1,398	...	154,240
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Punjab in the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Tribunal	Persons sentenced to.														
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.		Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Persons ordered to find or give
						Rigorous.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.			With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	106	931	117	..	..	691	5,181	14	64	9
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	83	6,338	201	..	..	5,334	21,161	75	107	..
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district...	..	..	..	..	..	3,209	2,318	861	..	..	3,778	11,161	22	1,040	2,102
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	1,059	517	75	..	..	1,051	2,178	99	850	359
Total Magistracy	..	..	..	..	..	4,401	10,804	754	..	..	10,757	39,681	412	1,561	2,470
Sessions { Deputy Commissioners under Sec. 445 A. B. Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	..	..	448	269	10	..	..	436	59	24	27	..
Courts. { Commissioners...	130	94	..	..	..	229	139	5	4	..	176	44	2	4	..
Chief Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
Grand Total	130	94	..	..	..	5,078	11,020	76	4	4	11,372	39,786	438	1,581	1,788
															1,505





## OUDE.

The year 1870 was an exceptionably favourable one in Oude, under almost every head of crime. The offence of rioting is termed the one to which the district is "prone," and as having been for some years on the increase, but this year there was a slight amendment, not in the number of cases, but in the number under trial, and of convictions. In culpable homicide and attempt there were only 56 cases this year against 63 in 1869. 130 persons, also were under trial, as compared with 155 in 1869, and there were only 65 convictions against 89 in the previous year. Of cases of murder and attempt to murder, however, there was an increase of from 133 to 141; and of persons under trial the increase was from 191 to 242. The convictions increased from 117 to 143. In cases of "grievous hurt" there was a decrease from 311 to 270; of persons under trial from 466 to 375, and of convictions from 328 to 251. The general comparative results will be seen from the following table:—

	1868.	1869.	Decrease on 1870.	Increase on 1869.
Offences reported, ...	86,755	95,666	81,172	14,494
Persons under trial, ...	38,170	43,575	40,670	2,905
Do. acquitted or discharged, ...	12,486	13,148	13,735	687
Do. convicted, ...	25,375	30,272	26,600	3,672

Deducting miscellaneous offences from the cases reported the result will be:—1868, 64,327; 1869, 72,390; 1870, 64,163. A result, the Report for the year says, attributable to better harvests and cheaper grain.

The Judicial Commissioner gives the following abstract:—

Sequence	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted or committed.	
		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
1	Offences against the State, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army or Navy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Unlawful assembly and rioting, ...	434	438	2,954	2,618	1,126	1,011	1,821	1,577
4	Offences relating to coin and stamps, ...	98	84	115	101	66	40	47	59
5	Culpable homicide and attempt, ...	63	56	155	130	49	54	89	65
6	Murder and attempt, ...	133	141	191	242	50	64	117	143
7	Grievous hurt, ...	311	270	466	375	136	112	328	251
8	Rape, ...	68	57	69	59	45	42	23	17
9	Theft of Cattle, ...	1,416	1,382	827	725	184	159	639	558
	Theft of Ordinary, ...	18,007	14,490	7,127	5,454	1,423	1,156	5,659	4,253
10	Robbery and attempt, ...	120	180	176	190	65	76	105	109
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, ...	23	20	143	55	43	15	97	32
12	House-breaking or house-trespass simple or lurking in order to commit theft, ...	36,741	31,381	4,435	3,220	983	824	3,416	2,349
13	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property, ...	852	685	1,645	1,297	505	375	1,125	915
14	Serious mischief by fire, ...	75	72	63	65	29	29	33	30
15	Vagrancy and bad character	370	298	637	506	207	163	417	337
	Total, ...	58,701	49,554	19,007	15,037	4,911	4,130	13,916	10,695

The statistics of rioting are shown in the following :—

	1869.	1870.
Number of cases, ...	434	433
Under trial, ...	2,954	2,618—336
Convicted, ...	1,821	1,577—244

Many of these were mere cases of unlawful assembly. 107 were attributable to disputes about rights to graze cattle, 16 to laud, 16 to irrigation, 15 to crops, 13 to groves, 13 to rent, 2 to debt, and 2 to Brahmins' and other religious fees. Of 205 cases 98 are unexplained. Roy Bareilly stands at the head of the list in the number of riots. Of 1,392 convictions, the casts of the criminals were :—

	Convictions.	Percentage.
Chhatris, ...	423	30.7
Brahmins, ...	427	30.6
Mahomedans, ...	186	13.3
Pasis, ...	99	7.0
Ahirs, ...	76	5.4
Kurmis, ...	70	5.0
Chamars, ...	37	2.6
Koris, ...	22	1.5
Lodhs, ...	19	1.3
Kahars, ...	17	1.2
Muraus, ...	10	0.7

In theft and similar offences there was a considerable decrease from 1869, the famine year; but an increase on 1868 as shown in the following table :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Theft ordinary, ...	3,820	5,659	4,253
„ cattle, ...	469	639	558
House breaking, in order to commit theft, ...	2,238	3,416	2,349
Total, ...	6,527	9,714	7,160

Dacoity in the old sense of the term is reported to have entirely disappeared, although there are still convictions under that head. Offences against the opium law show :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases, ...	170	169	144
Persons under trial, ...	240	207	161
Convictions, ...	201	163	126

Offences against salt and saltpetre laws were :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases, ...	429	400	79
Persons under trial, ...	581	496	114
Convictions, ...	492	446	109

In the Magisterial Courts there were :—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage.	1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial, ...	3,709	3,733	8.51	9.18	
Aquitted, ...	9,224	9,863	21.18	24.25	
Convicted, ...	8,179	24,710	64.71	60.77	

	1869.	1870.	Percentage.	
			1869.	1870.
Committed or referred to Commissioner, ...	337	824	0.77	0.79
Deputy Commissioner, ...	1,874	1,757	4.30	4.27
Died, escaped, or transferred, ...	86	112	0.19	0.27
Remaining at years' end, ...	136	179	0.31	0.44

In the higher Courts there were :—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage.	
			1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial, ...	18	13	1.18	0.9
Acquitted, ...	3,171	392	24.48	27.2
Convicted, ...	1,041	944	68.71	65.51
Committed or referred, ...	31	43	2.04	2.93
Died, escaped, or were transferred, ...	17	4	1.12	0.27
Remained at year's end ...	37	45	2.44	3.12

It is pleasant to see that of the witnesses engaged in the Commissioner's Sessions Courts, 92 per cent. were dismissed after one day's attendance. The general result is shown below :—

Year.	Discharged after											Total.
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 25 days.	24 days to end of month.	
1869 ...	61,388	4,375	1,075	442	138	71	32	46	19	7	4	67,507
1870 ...	59,185	3,871	892	237	141	53	50	25	...	...	...	64,454
Diff.	-2,203	-504	-183	-205	+3	-18	+18	-21	-19	-7	-4	-3,143

In Magistrates' Courts during the year and the two previous years, the following fines were imposed :—

	Fines imposed.	Fines realised.	Percentage.
1868	1,05,510	63,348	65.0
1869	1,11,195	74,361	66.0
1870	1,04,374	69,953	67.0
By Commissioners, 1868	4,195	1,321	31.48
1869	56,041	6,627	11.82
1870	27,643	2,046	7.40

Of Rs. 17,859, imposed by the Commissioner of Lucknow, Rs. 16,311 were imposed in a single case, and had not been realised, the case being pending enquiry ordered by the Judicial Commissioner.

The punishments during the three years were :—

Imprisonments—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rigorous ...	7,820	10,375	8,121
Simple ...	654	734	766

## Whipped—

	Flogged.	Flogged and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Imprisoned, flogged, and fined.
1869,	3 654	10	203	18
1870,	2 696	21	112	47

## Transportations—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Terms, ...	107		
For life, ...	78	62	42

## Solitary Confinement—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	84	360	516

## Death—

There were thirty-one persons sentenced to death against twenty-four in 1869.

## Reconvictions under Section 75, of the Indian Penal Code—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	425	206	235

On a review of the proceedings of the Lower Courts by the Judicial Commissioner, 15 per cent. of 459 cases were modified or reversed through some illegality; 24, or 5 per cent. were referred to the Chief Commissioner for mitigation or remission. The total appeals during the year 1869 were:—

		1869.	1870.	Percentage.	
				1869.	1870.
Confirmed	...	860	625	63.5	58.7
Modified	...	225	138	16.6	12.9
Reversed	...	215	226	15.8	21.2
Returned	...	15	17	1.1	1.5
Pending	...	38	51	2.8	4.7

The following shows the results of appeals preferred to the various tribunals since 1867.

	Year.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Number of persons.									
				Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for trial or further investigation.	
				Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.
Deputy Commissioner,	1867 ...	455	69	47	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	4
	1868 ...	483	41	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	14
	1869 ...	438	85	44	6	249	34	64	13	66	32	13	2
	1870 ...	379	42	42	6	201	11	47	1	70	21	10	1
Commissioner,	1867 ...	1,510	83	167	...	1,076	78	84	...	113	...	4	66
	1868 ...	1,930	46	161	...	1,121	44	91	1	190	1	27	49
	1869 ...	840	2	138	1	455	...	123	...	93	1	1	30
	1870 ...	708	...	181	...	336	...	58	...	111	...	2	20
Judicial Commissioner,	1867 ...	395	45	90	...	262	45	19	...	7	...	...	7
	1868 ...	1,339	12	61	...	1,068	11	183	33	...	...	1	52
	1869 ...	241	...	64	...	122	...	25	...	23	...	1	6
	1870 ...	248	...	91	...	77	...	32	...	24	...	4	2



## Appeals to Deputy Commissioners—

Year.	Number of cases on the file.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average duration.
1868 ... ..	323	47	132	62	75	7
1869 ... ..	281	29	152	30	61	7
1870 ... ..	230	35	99	28	57	8

In cases of grievous hurt there was a decided fall, of offences reported, from 311 to 270 ; of persons under trial, from 466 to 375 ; and of convictions from 328 to 251. On the other hand, the offences of hurt and criminal force and assault increased, 1,369 persons having been convicted for the former, and 699 for the latter, during the year, against 1,204 and 564, respectively, in 1862. In kidnapping there was a decrease, or only 100 convictions to 152 in 1869. It is stated in the Judicial Report that " the crime is owing to the facility with which girls of the lower caste can be sold for marriage as belonging to a higher caste, with little or no enquiry on the part of the purchaser ; and the Judicial Officers, as a body, are disposed to visit it with the severity which it deserves." In Oudh the crime is, in fact, perpetrated less for criminal purposes in the usual sense of the words, than with the object of supplying wives for a community in which there is an undue scarcity of women.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Chief Criminal Court in the Central Provinces is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, but this Court is only one of Revision and Appeal, although in that capacity all sentences of death are brought before it for sanction. The Sessions Courts are four in number, and are presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, who try cases committed from the Magistrates' Courts. The District Magistrates, nineteen in number, can inflict any punishment up to seven years' imprisonment and try all cases except those punishable by death. There are 45 Stipendiary and five Honorary Magistrates with full powers, two Boards of Honorary Magistrates, 68 Stipendiary and 67 Honorary Subordinate Magistrates, besides 40 Justices of the Peace. The Administration Report for the year highly commends the Honorary Magistrates, as a valuable body, and states that if the magistracy is to be increased it must be by investing a larger number of native gentlemen with power to act as Honorary Magistrates. Of 39,748 persons who came before the Magistrates for trial, 11,245, or 28 per cent. of the whole, were tried by Honorary Magistrates, 26,039, or 66 per cent., by Stipendiary Magistrates, and only 2,464, or 6 per cent., by Magistrates of Districts.

In connexion with the Police administration of the country the statistics of crime have already been given, but these statistics had reference only to such offences as the Police are competent to inquire into on a complaint being preferred or a report made to them.

There are a considerable number of offences into which inquiry can only be made by order of a Magistrate, and to complete the information regarding crime these offences must be added to the others. The detailed report on the administration of Criminal Justice shows that, including all classes of crime, 32,582 offences were reported during the year.

They are divided into the following six classes :—

Class I.—Against the State, the Public, or Justice ...	2,472
Class II.—Against the person ...	8,164
Class III.—Against property ...	18,504
Class IV.—Not included in the above classes ...	135
Class V.—Against special laws ...	3,307

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in the number of offences, amounting to 486 cases, or 16 per cent., in Class I.; of 154 cases, or 2 per cent., in Class II.; of 13,146 cases, or 42 per cent., in Class III.; of 349 cases, or 72 per cent., in Class IV.; and an increase of 813 cases, or 32 per cent., in Class V. The result of the trials before the Courts was conviction in 65 per cent. of the cases and acquittal or discharge in 35 per cent. The percentage varied considerably, according to the class of offence, as may be seen from the following Table :—

	Percentage of	
	Acquittals or Discharges.	Convictions.
Class I.—Offences against the State, the Public, or Justice ...	17	83
Class II.—Offences against the person ...	55	45
Class III.—Offences against property ...	29	71
Class IV.—Offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes not included in the above ...	57	43
Class V.—Offences against special laws ...	13	87

Only 6,104, or 24 per cent. of the total number, were sentenced to imprisonment, for terms shown in the following table :—

Term of imprisonment,	Number of persons imprisoned.	Per cent. to whole number imprisoned.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,166	19.1
" " 2 months ...	2,275	37.3
" " 6 months ...	1,069	30.6
" " 2 years ...	682	11.2
" " 7 years ...	112	1.8

The number of persons punished with fine was 17,133. The fines amounted to Rs. 1,19,885, or an average of Rs. 6-15-11 for every person fined. Rupees. 94,301, or 78·7 per cent. of the whole sum imposed as fines, were realized. In the Courts of Session the heaviest fines were imposed, and the percentage of fines realized was least favourable. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,924 persons, of whom 3,623 were adults and 241 juveniles. This punishment was awarded in the case of adults in 41 per cent. of the number of cases in which the law allowed it, and in the case of juveniles in 76 per cent. of such cases. Whipping, the Report states, is considered an efficacious punishment by nearly all the Magistrates, and for first offences in the case of juveniles particularly so, hence the great number of offenders who have been thus punished. There were summoned to the various Courts 69,095 witnesses; 88 per cent. of them were allowed to return to their business after a single day's detention, 9 per cent. after detention of two, and 2 per cent. after a detention of three days. 709 persons, out of a total number of 17,651 persons convicted, appealed to Magistrates of Districts from orders passed by Subordinate Magistrates. The proportion of appeals from Honorary Magistrates was slightly larger. The sentence or order was confirmed in 45 per cent. of the cases of Honorary and in 51 per cent. of the cases of Stipendiary Magistrates. 552 persons, out of 6,588 convicted by Magistrates with full powers, appealed to the Courts of Session. The orders passed were confirmed by the Sessions Court in 55 per cent. of the appeals from Honorary Magistrates, and in 69 per cent. of the appeals from Stipendiary Magistrates. 208 persons appealed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, but the appeals were rejected in 66 per cent. of the number. 26 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of the sentence of death passed on 31 persons. The sentence was confirmed against 25 persons, reduced to transportation for life in the case of 3, and annulled in the case of 3 others. As a Court of Revision, the Judicial Commissioner dealt with cases in which 153 persons were concerned, modifying the sentences passed on 33 persons, and reversing those passed on 77. A large number of cases were also sent for and examined by him. The number of cases sent up by the Police was 11,154, and their average duration was 2·3 days. The average duration of 12,101 cases instituted directly before Magistrates was 8·3 days.

The most important Circular Orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner during the year were—

Book Circular No. XXIII, laying down rules for the recording of Medical evidence.

*Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1870.*

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										Persons ordered to find or give	Remarks.	
	Death.	Trans- porta- tion.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of pro- perty.	Finc.		Whipping.			
				Rigorous.	Simple.	Without soli- tary confine- ment.		With solitary confinement.	Without impris- onment.				With imprison- ment.
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Only 25 of these sentences of death were confirmed by the Judicial Com- missioner's Court; three of the persons sentenced were acquitted, and in res- pect of three the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate and local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Full power Magis- trates of general Ju- risdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) In both of these totals 20 persons are included who were sentenced to fine with whipping.
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	31	40	2	...	84	5,698	222	2	1,492	15,641	2,768	18	88



## BRITISH BURMA.

The Statistical Reports for British Burma show an increase of offences reported over the figures of the previous year. 27,084 were reported in 1870 against 26,257 in 1869, but no means are afforded of dividing the crimes in the usual way into bailable and non-bailable offences, so that the positive increase or otherwise of serious crime cannot be determined. Indeed it is suggested in the report that the increase may be owing more to petty complaints than to a real increase of offences. The following figures show the number of offences, acquittals, and convictions.

		No. of offences.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. convicted.
1869)	Offences—Crim-	} 4,045	4,548	1,952
1870)	inal force.			
1869)	Criminal intimi-	} 4,419	5,066	1,807
1870)	dation or insult.			
		} 4,103	4,025	1,614
		} 4,270	4,398	1,356

There was an increase of 571 in the number of complaints of criminal force and intimidation. The increase in the number of offences reported is held to be principally due to the increased number of prosecutions for nuisances under the Penal Code or municipal rules. The disproportion of offences to the number of persons tried is somewhat remarkable. 43,323 persons were tried, although only 27,084 offences were committed. This is ascribed to the number of persons tried under the gambling acts, riots, breaches of municipal rules, &c. The following tables show the offences, the number of persons brought to trial, and the convictions:—

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	Persons brought to trial.
Dacoity ... ..	103	408
Robbery ... ..	153	214
House-breaking in order to commit theft...	405	293
Theft of cattle ... ..	681	827
Theft, ordinary ... ..	6,355	5,082

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	No. of persons convicted.
Dacoity ... ..	103	112
Robbery ... ..	153	107
House-breaking to commit theft ... ..	405	142
Theft of cattle ... ..	681	582
Theft, ordinary ... ..	6,355	3,412





In Rangoon itself the following criminal statistics were taken during the year, under the head of the nations to which the criminals belong :—

Burmese,	...	...	...	...	2,707
Chinese,	...	...	...	...	326
Europeans and Eurasians,	...	...	...	...	194
Natives of India	...	...	...	...	4,984

The great proportion of the offenders were Madrassees, of whom there were no fewer than 3,042, out of a total of 7,432, tried before the Town Magistrates. The number of persons convicted in the Magistrates' Courts was 21,810, as compared with 20,922 discharged without trial or acquitted. The number of persons, 6,527, discharged without trial, was deemed large. The total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year was 274, as compared with 479 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year 1869. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Arakan division is entered at 3 days ; in the Pegu division the largest average duration in the Court of the Rangoon district, and that is only 9 days ; in Tenasserim the average duration was only 5 days. In Akyab 80 witnesses were detained over 3 days ; in Myanong witnesses were detained from 9 to 15 days ; but here the exceptional cause was the removal of the head-quarters of the district. In Prome, although the Deputy Commissioner detained no witnesses over 3 days, 233 witnesses in other Courts were kept longer than 3 days. In Thayetnyo 40 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days, and the same number in Toungoo.

The punishments inflicted by Magistrates' Courts during the year as compared with 1869 were as follows :—

	1869.	1870.
Persons sentenced to transportation ...	.....	8
Rigorous imprisonment ...	4,327	4,071
Simple do. ...	528	327
Fine ...	15,118	14,985
Whipping ...	162	278
Gave recognizance or security ...	777	1,204
Total ...	20,912	21,478

There was an increase of 116 in the number of persons flogged. Of rupees 2,81,307 imposed as fines, a sum of rupees 1,62,923 was realised. In some districts sufficient pains do not appear to have been taken to apportion the fines imposed to the means of the offender. Thus, in Sandoway, only rupees 1,222, or 24 per cent, were realized out of rupees 4,984 imposed ; and, this

decrease in the amount realised is accompanied with an increase in the average amount of fines.

The number of persons convicted by the Subordinate Magistrates was 11,317; while the number of appellants from those convictions to the Magistrates of districts was only 434, or not 4 per cent. In the whole Province out of 434 appeals, in 216, or about 50 per cent., the orders appealed against were set aside.

The number of appeals to the Court of Sessions was as follows:—

In Arakan,	53 cases,	76 persons.
In Pegu,	120 do.	221 do.
In Tenasserim,	...	63 do.

The capital sentences passed, including sentences passed by the Recorders, were 14 in 1869 and 33 in 1870. The other penalties awarded by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 1869, were as follow:—

	1869.	1870.
Transportation	persons 42	persons 49
Imprisonment	do. 118	do. 204
Fined	do. 7	do. 11
Amount of fines levied Rs.	3,000	Rs. 4,100

#### BERAR.

An increase of 275 criminal cases over the previous year was reported. The total cases brought before the Courts in 1870 was 8,781. Of these cases, with the addition of a few remaining over from 1869, 46 were disposed of by Sessions Courts; 91 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 1,122 by Magistrates with full powers; 2,227 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; 5,257 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; and 155 by an Honorary or unpaid Magistrate exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class. Of the whole number of cases, 7,529, or 84.6 per cent, were decided by native, and 1,369, or only 15.4 per cent. by European agency. Only 21 cases or .24 per cent. remained at the year's end. The average duration of trials from date of prisoner's arrest to date of disposal of the case was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  days. The average duration, from the arrival of prisoner at the place of trial to the disposal of case was  $3\frac{3}{4}$  days.

The Commissioner for West Berar, Mr. Lyall, writes:—

If the returns are genuine, and if the average duration of enquiries into and trials of cognizable offences in the Courts of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners be three or four days, then I am convinced that the investigations are made too hastily. And I have myself continually found reason to protest against the practice of those Magistrates who sit merely to hear the witnesses produced by the Police, and make no attempt to direct the investigation. But the necessary system of judging police and judicial work largely by averages, and of inspecting it as it is seen on paper, has its natural effect—the demand for short averages creates their supply—and I find it now very difficult to explain to the Police that they do not take time enough over a case.

Of 25,209 witnesses summoned, 22,542 were discharged on the first day, 1,533 on the second day, 690 on the third day, and 444 were detained for periods ranging between four and ten days. Of persons brought to trial, 61 per cent. were convicted; the percentage of convictions under the head of cognizable offences was 69·8, against 53·3 under that of non-cognizable offences. Of 48 cases committed to the Sessions, 46 were disposed of before the close of the year. The average duration of trials, reckoning from date of committal to that of judgment was 48 days. Out of 127 persons committed, 72, or 57 per cent. were convicted. Of 12,256 persons convicted by Magistrates, 31 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and the remainder to various shorter periods, either with or without the additional punishment of whipping or fine.

*Culprits sentenced, in 1869 and 1870.*

Term of Imprisonment.	1869.		1870.	
	No. of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.	No. of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.
Not exceeding 6 months	2,540	22·1	2,341	19·1
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year	135	1·1	146	1·2
„ 1 year do. 2 years	109	1·2	73	1.
„ 2 years do. 3 „	18		11	
„ 3 „ do. 5 „	18		11	
„ 5 „ do. 7 „	7		31	

The total number of persons fined was 9,329, against 8,503 in 1869. The average amount of fine per head was rupees 11-5-11 in 1870, against rupees 9-9-5 in the preceding year. Of the total amount imposed as fines, rupees 1,05,754, only rupees 67,395 were realized. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280, against 218 in 1869. Mr. Lyall explains the alleged aversion of native magistrates to pass sentences of this sort by supposing that it is not to the mere infliction of such punishment that they object, but to their having personally to superintend its being carried out. The Administration Report for the year states that the procedure of calling upon persons of reputed bad livelihood to find security for good behaviour, on pain of being committed to prison, has long been recognized as one of the most effectual methods at the disposal of the Magistracy in Berar for the repression of crime, and as specially necessary in a province exposed to the inroads of criminals from Central India, the Nizam's country, and other parts of India. In East Berar, 23 persons were called upon to find security in 1870 against 47 in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that during 1870 there were fair harvests in most parts of the country.



The punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts in 1870 were:—

Nature of punishment.	Num-ber.	Perce-n-tage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation of the Resident's Provincial Sudder Court	2	2.8
Do. to transportation ...	24	33.4
Do. to imprisonment above 7 to 10 years	11	15.3
Do. to do. for 7 years only ..	2	2.8
Do. to do. above 5 and under 7 years ...	10	13.8
Do. to do. 2 to 5 years ...	13	18.1
Do. to not more than 2 years ...	10	13.8

Of 7,639 cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates, only 111 cases were appealed to Magistrates. Of 1,122 cases decided by Full Power Magistrates, 50 appealed to Sessions Courts. In 40 per cent. of these appeals, the orders of the Lower Court were reversed, in 8 per cent. modified, and in 52 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. The average duration of the appeals was 21 days. Of 4 cases referred to the Sudder Court for confirmation of sentences of death passed by the Commissioners of East and West Berar respectively, in two cases the sentences passed by the Lower Court were commuted to transportation for life. The remaining two cases were confirmed. The number of appeals to this Court rose from 8 in 1869 to 21 in 1870. In 9.5 per cent. of those cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed; and in 90.5 per cent. not interfered with. The working of the Courts is reported to have proceeded satisfactorily and efficiently throughout the year.

#### MYSORE.

In this Province there was an increase during the year in false evidence, false claims and affrays, and passing, &c., false coin; and also in murder, culpable homicide, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, assault, criminal intimidation, robbery, cattle theft, and slightly in dacoity. The murder cases were 62 against 48 in 1869. This increase was chiefly in the Ashtagram division which had no fewer than 25 murders during the year. The number and character of offences is shown in the following table:—

	In 1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of—	
					Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Class I.</i> —Against the State or public (chapters VI. to XV., Indian Penal Code) ...	933	847	...	91	...	9.7
<i>Class II.</i> —Against the person (chapters XVI., XIX., XX. to XXII.)	8,849	10,040	1,191	...	13.4	...
<i>Class III.</i> —Against property (chapters XVII. and XVIII.)	6,897	7,552	655	...	9.5	...
<i>Class IV.</i> —Not included in the above and under special laws ..	1,476	2,034	558	...	37.7	...
Total ...	18,160	20,473	2,313	...	...	...
Total percentage of increase ...	...	...	...	...	12.7	...



There was a marked decrease in offences against the forest Act, and the Judicial Commissioner reports that the kidnapping of female children for immoral purposes is extinct. The following table shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the general results during the year:—

Pending 1st January	...	...	1869. 140	1870. 277
Brought to trial	...	...	31,381	42,700
Total.....			35,521	42,977
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	20,727	30,072
Convicted	...	...	10,502	12,496
Died, escaped, transferred	...	...	15	97
Remaining under trial on 31st December	...	...	277	312

Of the persons brought to trial, 18,133 were arrested by the Police or sent in under warrants, and 23,788 attended on summonses. The percentage of convictions to acquittals was 29·36, as compared with 33·63 in 1869 and 38·64 in 1868. The number of persons discharged without trial was 9,945, as against 5,778 in the previous year. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Mangles, says—"that the results generally show that the Police have made many unnecessary arrests or have been unsuccessful in their prosecutions, and that the magisterial authorities have not exercised a wise or careful discretion in issuing process on the receipt of complaints, which are too frequently instituted with the object of causing vexation and annoyance."

*Cases Disposed of by the Courts.*

Courts of—	Cases disposed of.				Persons involved.				Ratio of persons convicted to trial.			
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peshkars	3,461	3,546	85	...	7,560	7,394	...	166	35·74	29·44	...	6·30
Sheristadars	...	...	39	...	...	200	200	...	...	20·50	20·50	...
Amildars	6,907	10,024	3,117	...	15,553	24,578	9,025	...	31·28	28·50	...	4·78
Sur-Ameens	1,247	1,905	658	...	2,434	3,390	920	...	37·18	43·01	...	8·48
Town-Magistrates	384	510	126	...	618	720	102	...	45·15	36·67	...	8·48
Assistant Superintendents	19·3	2,214	291	...	4,277	5,352	1,075	...	30·87	28·40	...	2·27
Deputy Superintendents	231	907	76	...	403	630	227	...	53·10	51·43	...	1·67
Superintendents	178	125	...	53	362	311	...	51	55·53	52·09	...	3·44
Judicial Commissioner	...	18	18	3	...	24	23	...	1	91·67	86·97	...
Total	14,344	18,686	4,342	53	31,231	42,568	11,337	218	33·63	29·36	...	4·27

## Duration of Trials.

	1869, Days	1870, Days.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peshkars...	6:50	8:5	1:91	...
Sheristadars ...	8:54	9:4	9:4	...
Amildars...	3:0	7:7	...	0:84
Sur-Ameens ...	3:0	1:88	...	1:12
Town and Cantonment Magistrates ...	3:0	4:3	1:3	...
Assistant Superintendents ...	9:19	6:4	...	2:04
Do. do. full power Magistrates...	6:35	8:26	...	...
Deputy Superintendents ...	8:0	10:7	4:35	...
Do. do. with enhanced powers...	26:49	7:16	...	8:4
Session Judges ...	34:10	33:8	7:31	...
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	21:4	...	12:70
Total ...	7:83	8:05	0:82	...

The number of witnesses examined by the Courts increased from 47,658 in 1869 to 58,382 in 1870.

The punishments were :—

Punishments.	1869	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death ...	20	20	...	...
Transportation for life ...	7	12	5	...
for a term ...	...	...	...	...
Imprisonment, rigorous, with solitary confinement	4	23	19	...
without do. ...	1,828	1,165	69	...
simple ...	...	732	...	...
Forfeiture of property ...	...	...	...	...
{with imprisonment ...	953	1,177	224	...
Fine {without do. ...	7,454	9,198	1,744	...
{in addition to other punishment ...	26	28	2	...
Whipping {in lieu of other do. ...	104	103	...	1
Security to keep the peace ...	...	2	...	...
Recognizance ...	117	6	...	79
Security for good behaviour ...	...	30	...	...
Total ...	10,513	12,496	2,063	80
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	80	...
Net Increase ...	...	...	1,983	...

There was a large increase in the number of persons punished by fine only. 10,378 persons were fined in the aggregate amount of Rs. 59,047, while in 1869, 8,407 persons were fined, Rs. 55,875, or on an average Rs. 6-10-4, as against Rs. 5-11-0 in the past year. Of the total fines imposed, Rs. 42,065 were realized, and of these Rs. 3,280 were paid away as compensation. A hundred and ninety cases were tried during the year with the aid of assessors, in the Courts of the Magistrates with enhanced powers under Section 445A, of Act VIII. of 1869, and in the Sessions Courts, the Judges concurred with the assessors in 167 cases, and differed from them in 23 cases. The average number of assessors employed in each case was three. The following

table shows the appeals preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the Province during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

From order of -	Referred and pending.		Disposed.								Remain- ing for trial.	
			1869.				1870.					
	Before Judicial Com- missioner.	1870.	1869.	Before Courts of Ses- sions.	Before Magistrates of Districts.	Full power Magis- trates of Districts.	Before Court of the Ju- dicial Commissioner.	Before Courts of Ses- sions.	Before Magistrates of Districts.	Full power Magis- trates of Districts.		
Sessions Judges ...	75	97	67	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	8	12
District Magistrates	91	84	...	87	...	...	...	80	...	...	4	4
Subordinate do	127	230	...	...	125	...	...	...	226	...	2	4
	49	11	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	11	6	...
Total ...	342	422	67	87	125	43	84	80	226	11	20	21

The proportion of appeals from the decisions of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was about the same as last year ; but the proportion of appeals from the sentences of the Sub-Magistrates have somewhat increased. Of 12,476 persons, however, who were convicted by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, only 726 or 5·9 per cent. appealed to the different Appellate Courts, a result which, as remarked by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, speaks favourably for the character of the convictions generally. The general average duration of appeals was 20·97 days, against 24 days in 1869. The average duration of appeals in the Ashtagram Division slightly increased as compared with the previous year. In the Nagar Division it fell from 23 to 18 days, and in the Nandidroog Division it was still more favourable, being 15 days only. The duration of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was reduced to 25·5 from 39 days in the previous year. In order to facilitate the despatch of criminal appeals, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner directed that the records of cases should, in every instance, be transmitted with the petitions of appeals received from prisoners confined in jails and lock-ups. The number of cases which came before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of sentence of death during the year was 20, including 3 cases pending on the 1st January, and the number of persons in these cases sentenced to death, subject to the confirmation of the Court, was 31. Of these, the sentence of death passed upon 20 persons was confirmed, 3 persons were acquitted, and 4 cases involving 8 persons

were pending at the end of the year. Thirty cases came before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as a Court of Revision. Of these, 29 cases were referred by Session Judges, and one was called for by the Court on perusal of the calendar. In 4 of these the orders were confirmed, 1 was reversed, and in 25 cases the sentences were quashed.

### COORG.

In Coorg there are 22 Courts under the presidency of two Europeans and twenty Natives, for the disposal of criminal cases. During the past year the number of offences reported was 949, against 929 in 1869. Of these, 917 were brought before the Courts. But 954 cases, involving 1,624 persons in all, were disposed of as compared with 969 involving 1,839, in the previous year. There was an increase of crime under the heads of dacoity, riot, criminal intimidation, and other offences of a like character; with a decrease of offences against property and ordinary cases of theft. The more heinous offences were very few; 3 convictions for dacoity, and one for culpable homicide. The number of witnesses examined was 2,230,200 fewer than in the previous year. The average duration of trials in the Local Courts was four days, in the Sessions Courts 51, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Courts 15. The date of the oldest case was reported to be 17th December 1871. The following table shows the work of the various Courts :—

Classes of Courts.					Cases tried.	
					1869.	1870.
Parpattegars' Courts	...	...	...	...	145	201
Subadars' do.	...	...	...	...	489	418
2nd Asst. Supts. do.	...	...	...	...	128	61
1st do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	86	230
Superintendent's do.	...	...	...	...	22	13
Sessions do.	...	...	...	...	4	1
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total					876	925

The punishments were :—

	1870.	1869.
Fined	483	483
Imprisoned	71	50
Flogged	6	5
Ordered to find security	133	144
Imprisoned and fined	26	23
Sentenced to death	0	2

The fines amounted to Rs. 3,149-6, of which Rs. 2,693-11 were realized. In a large majority of cases the fines imposed did not exceed Rs. 10 each, and in two cases only exceeded 50 Rs. The amount paid as compensation to injured parties under

section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure, amounted to Rs. 647-15 as compared with Rs. 605-8 in the previous year. Two European British subjects were brought before the Superintendent as Justice of the Peace; the charge against one was dismissed, and the other was committed for trial before the High Court at Madras. Thirty persons appealed, as compared against 45 in the previous year. Of 22 persons, the sentence was confirmed, and reversed in the cases of 6 only. The average duration of appeals was in the Local Courts 20·4 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 24·7. In the preceding year, the figures were 16 days and 45 days respectively. The longer average duration of appeals in the local Courts was not satisfactory, seeing that fewer appeals were preferred. A circular was issued by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner requiring all officers to forward the records of cases, when transmitting petitions of appeal from prisoners confined in jails or lock-ups. The effect of the measure will, it is hoped, reduce the duration of appeals.

## COCHIN.

Cochin had seven committals fewer by the Police and Magistrates in 1870 than in 1869. The total number on the files was 90, but of these, 3 remained over from the previous year. Of the total cases 84 were disposed of by Criminal Courts, 5 were referred to the Appeal Courts, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The total number committed to the Criminal Courts for trial was 201, or 10 more than in the previous year. The crimes, however, were generally of a less important character, although there were 4 cases of culpable homicide involving 16 persons, tried by the Appeal Courts. 7 of the accused persons were convicted of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, and 7 were acquitted. The punishments awarded in the other cases are shown below:—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	55
Fine	...	...	...	...	7
Imprisonment and fine	...	...	...	...	12
Whipping	...	...	...	...	2
Whipping with imprisonment	...	...	...	...	8
Required to find security	...	...	...	...	6
Total					90

The average time from commitment to the Courts to the disposal of the cases was 21 days, or an advance of one day on the average of the previous year. Of the appeals against sentences of the Criminal Courts—12 in all, but involving 31 persons—the sentences on 8 prisoners were confirmed, 11 were modified and 2 reversed.



*Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals.*

Nature of Punishment.						Number of persons punished.				
						By Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.	Total.	
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	419	29	68	7	523
Imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	0	53	91
Flogged	...	...	...	...	...	0	23	6	11	31
Ordered to find Security	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0	0	11
Imprisoned and fined	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	11	12
Do. and flogged	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3	8
Death	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Total persons punished						448	55	74	84	676
<i>Detail of Sentences of fine and Imprisonment.</i>										
Fines.										
Not exceeding Rs. 5	...	...	...	...	...	419	0	0	0	419
" " " 50	...	...	...	...	...	0	29	66	10	105
" " " 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	5	6
" " " 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	3
Exceeding " 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of fines						419	29	68	16	533
Total amount of fines						1,267	426	843	1,105	3,941
Amount realized						863	130	791	300	3,041
Amount paid to the injured parties by way of compensation or amends						0	0	25	0	25
Sentences of Imprisonment.										
Not exceeding 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3	3
" " " 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	0	0	32
" " " 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	34	34
" " " 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3	10
" " " 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	11	15
Exceeding 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	4	4
For life	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...						0	0	0	57	70
						25	2	0	18	47

CHAPTER VI.  
P O L I C E.  
MADRAS.

THE Madras Police force was reduced during the year from 23,296 to 21,443, or less than the budget estimate for 1870-71 by 4,392 men of all ranks. The total strength of the force was diminished this year by reductions in the lower grades, and by the abolition of one Deputy Inspector General, one District Superintendent, and four Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd class. The Southern and Western Ranges were amalgamated under one Deputy Inspector-General (the District of South Arcot being transferred from the Southern to the Central Range), and the Police Districts of North and South Malabar were combined under one District Superintendent. At the same time the rates of pay in the lower grades of the force (beneath the rank of Inspector) were provided for on a slightly increased scale to meet the great rise in the price of provisions and labour during the last twelve years—since the rates were first fixed. Many of these changes, however, did not come into operation in 1870 and will be more properly noticed next year.

The total strength of the constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1871:—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	...	...	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	...	...	3
Superintendents	...	...	21
Assistant do.	...	...	21
Office Establishment	...	...	73
Inspectors	...	...	397
Constabulary of all ranks	...	...	20,922

Total .. 21,443

*General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, &c.*

Rural Police	...	...	15,925
Municipal Police, Madras Town	...	...	1,020
Do. other Towns	...	...	1,701

Total ... 18,646

*State Services.*

Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment	...	...	1,602
Do. Land Customs	...	...	171

1,773

Jail Guards	...	...	1,024
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Total ... 2,797

Exclusive of those employed on State services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1,424. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1,586, and in towns 1 to 470. The

general proportion to area was 1 to 6.58 square miles. Local Village Watchers were employed as follow:—

	No.
Ganjam ... ..	70
Vizagapatam ... ..	48
Jeyapore ... ..	130
Godavery ... ..	34
Kistna ... ..	19
Nellore ... ..	92
Coimbatore ... ..	15
Total ... ..	408

The cost of the Police was:—

	Rs.
Wages and Allowances ... ..	29,32,303
Clothing and Accoutrements ... ..	1,89,166
Miscellaneous charges ... ..	2,42,549
	<hr/>
	33,64,018
Add Village Watchers ... ..	18,314
	<hr/>
Grand Total ... ..	33,77,332

Of the above sum Rupees 2,86,263 are debitable to purely State services:—

Salt Preventive Establishment ... ..	1,50,965
Land Customs ... ..	18,024
	<hr/>
	1,68,989
Jail Guards ... ..	1,17,274
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	2,86,263

The total cost exclusive of State services, amounted to Rs. 30,91,069, being at the rate of Rs. 144 for each Policeman, and 1-5/6 annas per head of the population. A saving of Rs. 2,72,668 was effected upon the amount of the sanctioned Budget-estimate. Of the total cost of Police a sum of Rs. 2,77,419 was contributed by Municipalities. The Land Customs Preventive Force consisted of 171 men, distributed as follow:—

	Land Customs Preventive Force
Godavery ... ..	13
South Arcot ... ..	83
Tanjore ... ..	47
North Malabar ... ..	28
	<hr/>
	171

In addition to the force already described, 230 Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals, at a cost of Rs. 27,651 paid by the employers. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rs. 26,904. The sum

realized by fees from boat-owners, fines, &c., under Act XXVIII. of 1858, amounted to Rs. 19,504 only, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,400, which forms a charge upon the State. The working of the Municipal Police in 44 towns is reported generally satisfactory. Under (Madras) Act III. of 1871, Municipalities were recently relieved from contributing to the maintenance of the Police.

11,802 officers were fined during the year, against 13,649 in the previous year. The amount levied has fallen from Rs. 15,688 to Rs. 10,964. Fining was heaviest in South Malabar and Tanjore. In Ganjam and Jeypore this punishment is rarely resorted to, and in Trichinopoly also the amount of fines levied from the men is very light. 955 officers were punished by reduction of grade. This punishment was most frequent in Madura and North Arcot. 62.4 per cent. of the force can read and write. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate. 50 per cent. only can read and write. The Southern Range has the highest proportion of educated men, and yet the detection of crime is poor. Tanjore District has only 57 illiterate men out of a force of 1,348, but the criminal statistics show worse results in Tanjore than in any other district of the Presidency. The number of illiterate head and deputy constables in the whole force is steadily decreasing. There are only 127 illiterate men in these grades. Last year there were 148. 2,495 men were instructed in the District Schools during the year, and 1,186 passed the prescribed test. Only 4 passed the Inspectors' test, out of many candidates but some of the examination papers for the legal part of the test were severe. The elementary schools for the education of the children of Police Officers flourish well in some districts (particularly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, and Madura,) and are much appreciated by the men. The number of Officers convicted of offences during the past three years stands as follows:—1868 by Magistrates 370, by Courts 44; 1869, by Magistrates 368, by Courts 16; 1870 by Magistrates 341, by Courts 17. The number convicted by Sessions Courts is about the same as last year. There was a decrease in the number convicted by Magistrates. One officer in Madura was convicted of being concerned in a dacoity. Of the remaining convictions by Sessions Courts, 6 were for causing grievous and other hurt, 2 (in South Malabar) for causing hurt to extort confession, 6 for giving false evidence, and 1 for contempt. Three of the Policemen convicted were petty officers. In a South Malabar case of extorting confession, the sufferer, a prisoner, was so severely used by his torturers that he subsequently died from the effects



of injuries caused to his internal organs, but the offence of culpable homicide could not be proved. There is an alarming tendency to this sort of offence in the districts of the Western Coast. Of the 341 Policemen convicted by Magistrates, 3 were Inspectors and 36 were officers. Under the measures devised for reduction of expenditure, the number of Inspectors has fallen from 436 to 397. Of these 58 are Europeans, 51 East Indians, and 3 foreigners. There are 85 Brahmin Inspectors, 18 Rajpoots, and 144 Hindoos of other castes. Twelve Inspectors are Christians and 25 Mahomedans. There is one Moplah Inspector. Of 21,458 men of the Constabulary, there are 50 Europeans, 76 East Indians, 515 Brahmins, 1,108 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 660 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 760 Ooryahs (hill tracts of the Northern Circars), 446 Christians, 6,403 Mahomedans (29·8 per cent. of the whole force), and 189 Pari-ahs. Mahomedans are most numerous in the Central Range and in the Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,384, showing a sensible decrease from the numbers in the two previous years. The decline in the average number to be guarded is about to lead to the abolition of two or three small jails. The Central Jails are not full. Fifty-nine convicts escaped from confinement, but 44 were re-captured by the Police, leaving 15 at large at the close of the year. Of the convicts who escaped 12 got away from working gangs and 47 actually broke jail. At the Trichinopoly Jail, owing to negligence on the part of the Police and Jail authorities, a band of 20 convicts (desperadoes under sentence of transportation or long terms of imprisonment) were enabled to collect at noon near the main gate of the jail and to arm themselves with iron palisades which were lying loosely about. Seizing an opportunity they rushed through the opened wicket; overpowered the sentry and the men of the guard immediately outside; broke into the guard-room; fractured the skull of the Head Constable, who vainly endeavoured to protect the entrance; and having seized some carbines and ammunition, made away across country. They were followed by the few policemen available at the moment; shots were exchanged, and the ringleader of the convicts was killed. The rest escaped into the Poodocottah jungles. Of these 10 were re-captured before the close of the year, and 1 has been re-captured since, leaving 8 at large.

The knowledge possessed by the Police of known depredators and suspected persons is reported greatly improved, and becoming precise and accurate. The Constabulary are more independent than formerly of the assistance of the Village Police,



which was always deemed of a doubtful character. The real criminals of each village are marked and known. Registration has been systematised, and names, descriptive particulars, and previous convictions are carefully recorded. 64,431 persons in all are on the Police Registers, against 59,078 persons in the previous year. New convictions swell the lists. 14,856 of the registered suspects are females, most of whom belong to wandering tribes in the Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts. 1,936 known receivers of stolen goods stand on the registers. The conviction of this class is difficult. 2,925 known depredators (persons previously convicted) were re-convicted during the year, and 2,782 suspected persons were prosecuted and punished. Convictions of registered criminals were conspicuous in the North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. In Madras Town 114 known depredators were re-convicted during the year. In the Kistna District only 2 known depredators were reconvicted out of a very large list. This probably indicates imperfect registration. In Canara also only 2 known depredators and 4 suspected persons were convicted during the year, but the total number of persons on the suspected lists is very small. The figures under this head in the Vizagapatam District are so high, compared with any other district, as to be of doubtful reliability.

#### BOMBAY.

Bombay had on the muster roll of its police, for the year, 16,877 persons, or a proportion of one to every 783 of the population. The Mussulman element predominated, more than two-thirds of the force being composed of Mussulmans. Brahmins form about an eighth of the whole, Parsees a very small number, and the rest of the force is made up of the obscure castes. The standard of efficiency, as tested by the proportion of convictions to trials, is not deemed satisfactory, and has fallen off from 45.36 per cent. in 1869 to 42.78 per cent. in 1870. The number of offences brought to trial during the year was 45,847, as compared with 39,848 in 1869. The increase, therefore, was at the rate of about 15 per cent., but chiefly in cases of petty assault, &c., although there was a considerable increase, also, in the more serious crimes. There were 283 cases of perjury against 247 in 1869; 22 cases of attempted murder against 8 in 1869; 77 cases of kidnapping against 68 in 1869; 153 cases of aggravated theft, robbery, and extortion against 140 in 1869; and 53 cases of adultery against 47 in 1869. On the other hand there were only 139 cases of murder as compared with 160 in 1869; 48 cases of culpable homicide against 58 in 1864; 44 cases of rape against 64 in 1869; 604 cases of house-

breaking against 770 in 1869; 828 cases of recovery of stolen property against 832 in 1869; and 83 cases of forgery against 122 in 1869. There was a most marked increase under the head of miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial nature, such as criminal trespass, assault, abuse, &c. The number of these offences rose from 15,030 in 1869 to 19,121 in 1870. The number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts in 1870 was 84,959 against 75,468 in 1869; and the number of persons convicted in 1870 amounted to 35,484, as compared with 36,233 in 1869. In 1870 42·78 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and in 1869 45·36 per cent. were convicted.

Ratio of persons tried to the total population of the various districts:—

Surat and Broach	...	...	1 in	69
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick	...	...	1 in	92
Poona and Sholapore	...	...	1 in	111
Canara	...	...	1 in	142
Ahmedabad and Kaira	...	...	1 in	147
Ahmednuggur	...	...	1 in	149
Rutnagherry	...	...	1 in	152
Sattara	...	...	1 in	156
Khandeish	...	...	1 in	172
Dharwar	...	...	1 in	236
Belgaum and Kulladghee	...	...	1 in	257

It is reported as a fact to be noticed that the inhabitants of those districts—Surat, Broach, Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick—where drinking and drunkenness are most prevalent, show to the greatest disadvantage. To this cause is attributable the large number of cases of hurt, assault, and criminal force. Of a total number of 9,225 offences tried in the Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick districts, the great majority of cases were hurt, assault, &c. The number of murders in the Guzerat district was very high. In Ahmedabad and Kaira alone 31 cases of murder occurred. This large number contrasts forcibly with the returns for the Canarese district in the south. The returns for Dharwar and Canara show the number of murders committed as 7 and 5 respectively. Khandeish is still reported notorious for dacoity. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the number of cases have sunk from 43 to 20. Cases of culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and adultery were most numerous in the district of Ahmedabad, Guzerat; Belgaum and Kulladghee were conspicuous for highway robbery. House-breaking cases largely increased in Guzerat, the number of cases having risen from 142 to 170. Crime was also very prevalent in the Tanna district. Belgaum and Tanna show a large number of trials for perjury, and Khandeish and Poona for forgery. There were in all 25,058 cases of crime ascertained to have been committed during the year, involving the

arrest of 46,252 persons, of whom 35 per cent. were, on trial, convicted by the various Criminal Courts.

The Returns for the division of property stolen and recovered during the year show that out of property of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,57,753 stolen in 1870, the recoveries amounted to 1,80,858 or 50 per cent. In the year preceding, the aggregate value of property stolen was 3,89,820, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,12,872 or 54 per cent.

In Aden the amount of property recorded as stolen during the year was Rs. 9,181-13-1, and the amount recovered Rs. 1,128-6-8. The percentage of recoveries was 12·29 as against 21·99 in 1869-70. The condition of the police is not satisfactory. When first established it was formed of natives of India. It is now composed of a mixture of Indian Mahomedans, Somallees, Arabs, and a few Marathas: the last are the cleanest and smartest men belonging to it. The Police are very ignorant of their duties, and the majority are deeply in debt. As there are no Police Lines, the men have to find their own quarters at a heavy charge, considering their small pay. Many are old and incapable, and the force, the Administration Report says, requires to be re-organized; the introduction of some men from India who have had some training and experience of the working of the District Police Act, and the construction of proper lines for the whole body are essential requisites for their efficiency.

#### BENGAL.

The Bengal Police was reduced last year to the following extent:—3 deputy inspectors-general, 27 assistant superintendents, 29 inspectors, 87 sub-inspectors, 497 head constables, 3,474 constables, and 29 sowars. The force then stood as follows:—1 inspector-general, 2 deputy inspectors general, 51 district superintendents, 40 assistant superintendents, 238 inspectors, 801 sub-inspectors, 2,718 head constables, 18,481 constables, 3 European constables, 1 duffadar, and 59 sowars. The budget grant for the reduced force amounted to Rs. 45,04,195 per annum, while that sanctioned for the year 1869-70 was Rs. 50,49,824. A saving of Rs. 5,45,629 was thus effected by the reduction.

The actual cost of the force under the different heads is shown below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of superior officers ... ..	6,33,747	2	8
Travelling allowances ... ..	77,277	4	0
Boat establishments ... ..	91,901	11	1
Office rent and rent of lands ... ..	12,485	14	6
Clothing allowance ... ..	93,490	5	9
Repair of buildings ... ..	89,193	7	3
Official postage ... ..	89,245	6	10
Office expenses and miscellaneous, including stationery, rewards, escorts, repairs of boats, furnitures, &c. ...	1,06,117	7	11
Pay of executive police force and establishment ...	30,07,432	0	8
Total Rs. ... ..	42,07,950	12	

The total cost of the Government Railway police, before the revision of the force at the end of last year, amounted to Rs. 1,19,848; of which Government paid Rs. 29,962, and the Railway Company Rs. 89,846. The force was as follow:—1 assistant inspector-general, 1 assistant superintendent, 7 inspectors, 10 sub-inspectors, 92 head constables, 6 European constables, 587 constables, during the year some alterations were made in the arrangement of the police. The frontier police was as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3	7	40	405
Ramroop ...	0	0	1	8
Gowalparah ...	0	0	6	26
Garo Hills ...	0	2	8	150
Durrung ...	0	0	2	16
Luckimpore ...	0	1	11	84
Sebsaugur ...	0	0	4	40
Samoogoodting ...	2	3	8	150
Cachar ...	0	3	27	238
Sylhet ...	0	0	15	121
Tipperah ...	1	3	5	64
Total ...	8	19	127	1,810
		At a cost of Rs.		1,75,650

In Cachar and Sylhet the additional force of 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 16 head constables, and 131 constables, drafted from Assam in 1868, is still employed there. A proposal for a local force of pioneers to take up the whole frontier duty, submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, is still under consideration. At the beginning of 1870, a force of 3 inspectors, 7 sub-inspectors, 36 head constables, and 375 constables, was employed in the Chittagong hill tracts, at a cost of Rs. 63,348 per annum. The Government of India sanctioned a reorganization of this force as a guard for the defence of the whole eastern frontier, at a cost of Rs. 94,500, or an increase of Rs. 31,152 on the original charge. The strength of the road patrol was thoroughly revised during the late reductions in the police, involving a saving of Rs. 10,861-12-4.

The patrol boats are said to have been very successful in putting down river dacoity, and their strength was to be increased at the beginning of the ensuing year. The salt preventive establishments of Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, were considerably reduced. The number of police cases under trial in Criminal Courts were:—

	1869.	1870.
Cases reported ...	64,993	57,114
Number of arrested ...	67,156	61,462
Finally convicted ...	37,782	33,832
Acquitted ...	22,295	10,164



This shows a decrease of 7,884 cases during the past year, and the percentage of convictions on the total number of cases reported in 1870 was 59·2, while the percentage of convictions in 1869 was 58·1 only.

*Strength and cost of the Police of Calcutta and the Suburbs for the year 1870.*

Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
Commissioner—proportion of salary ... ..	Rs. 12,000	1 Superintendent ... ..	Rs. 5,100
1 Deputy Commissioner ... ..	14,400	17 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	36,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	24,421	48 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ... ..	11,088
1 Superintendent ... ..	6,000	960 Constables ... ..	85,844
23 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	62,610	Office Establishment ... ..	1,092
125 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ... ..	61,620	Servants, rent, repairs, and contingent charges ... ..	39,720
1,292 Constables ... ..	1,13,880	Contribution to Hospital ... ..	6,775
8 Mounted Constables ... ..	720		
Servants, rent, contingent charges, and allowances ... ..	84,886		
Hospital expenses ... ..	20,326		
<i>Detective Force.</i>		<i>Detective Force.</i>	
1 Superintendent ... ..	3,000	1 Superintendent ... ..	3,000
5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	3,540	5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	3,540
30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ... ..	3,600	30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ... ..	3,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	2,160	Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	2,160
Total ... ..	4,13,193	Total ... ..	1,98,019
Proportion of cost paid by Government ... ..	1,03,952	Paid by Government ... ..	1,00,794
Paid by Municipality ... ..	3,09,241	Paid by Municipality ... ..	97,225

The following statement shows the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the suburbs in 1870, as compared with the returns of the previous year:—

	Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Murder ... ..	8	4	5	1
Attempt at murder ... ..	2	4	2	...
Culpable homicide ... ..	5	1	1	1
Attempt at suicide ... ..	16	12	10	9
Dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	2
House-breaking ... ..	74	121	35	25
Theft ... ..	1,793	1,743	544	662
Rape ... ..	5	7	2	1
Kidnapping ... ..	22	12	6	3
Causing grievous hurt ... ..	21	23	3	6

The conduct of the police generally is reported to have been satisfactory, and steps were taken during the year to improve the force in *physique* and general efficiency. The detective department is considered successful, and to have worked in perfect harmony with the regular police.



The experiment of appointing native inspectors has not succeeded to the extent anticipated, respectable natives ready to undertake and perform the arduous night duties inseparable from the office of inspector not being easily procurable; but the result has confirmed the Commissioner of Police in his opinion that when persons of the above description can be obtained, they are, as a rule, quite fitted to hold charge of the most important sections in the suburbs, and in some instances of large sections in the native quarter of the town. Measures were taken last year to secure the apprehension of the criminal Prankissen Bose, who had absconded to Chandernagore, and having failed, the Governor of the French Settlements in India was addressed by the Government of India in order that such instructions might be issued to the authorities at Chandernagore as should lead to the arrest of the refugee. The French Governor suggested to the Chef de Service at Chandernagore the adoption of the course followed in such cases at Pondicherry, namely to admit the presence and accept the suggestions of a European officer of the British police, and he recommended that such an officer should accordingly be deputed by this Government to Chandernagore to assist the authorities whenever it was sought to arrest absconded criminals. This rule was approved by the Government of India and prescribed for future guidance. Rules were sanctioned for Lower Bengal in 1869, to bring the importation and transportation of arms under more effectual control. The rules, however, are said to have been found to provide no adequate check upon the trade; and the police have been unable to exercise any efficient or useful supervision over the transport and sale of arms. The reports received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Collector of Customs, established the fact of the great extension of the trade in cheap arms, which were supposed to find their way to the frontier, and to be there disposed of to the hill tribes.

The Lieutenant-Governor urged on the Government of India the propriety and political advisability of imposing a fixed fee upon each fire-arm imported into British India. It was proposed to impose, in addition to the present *ad valorem* duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., a tax of Rs. 20 on each single or double gun or rifle, and of Rs. 10 on each pistol imported. A similar tax on each fire-arm made in this country was also proposed, to prevent giving undue stimulus to the manufactures of Monghyr. The frequent occurrence of affrays in the districts of Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Dacca, attended with culpable homicide or with grievous hurt, resulting from the common and general use of deadly weapons, was brought to the notice of Govern-

ment in the annual report of the Commissioner of the Dacca division for the year 1869-70. This was ascribed to the increasing influence of the Ferazee sect among the people of these districts, which had led to an open disregard of the orders as to licenses for carrying guns, and a combination to conceal matters from the magisterial authorities; and a proposal to disarm the whole of the districts was made by the Commissioner. The Government preferred, however, to strengthen the Police, and orders to that effect were issued.

Section 34 of the Act for the regulation of police, No. V of 1861, providing for the removal of obstructions and nuisances on roads, was extended to the undermentioned places :—

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
Bograh ...	Bograh.	Rampore Beaulah ...	Rajshahye.
Mokamah ...	Patna.	Nattore ...	Ditto.
Chyebassa ...	Singbhoom.	Jungypore ...	Moorshedabad.
Khoolna ...	Jessore.	Daltongunge ...	Lohaiduggah.
Begoosera ...	Monghyr.	Dehree ...	Shahabad.
Sudharam or Noakhally	Noakhally.	Burrisaul ...	Backergunge.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

As in the other Provinces, the North-West was this year comparatively free from crime as compared with 1869, the famine year, when crimes of all kinds, but especially those against property, rose to proportions almost unprecedented. The rise in the latter class of crimes is not apparent in the tabular returns. The cattle thefts in 1869 appeared in last year's returns to be diminished as compared with the previous year, but this was only nominal, and was owing principally to the discontinuance of a previous practice of recording strayed cattle as stolen if not recovered within fifteen days. Read by the light of this explanation the following table represents the exact fact :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Murders ...	326	377	318
Other offences affecting life ...	2,263	2,176	2,218
Total of offences against person ...	4,055	3,792	3,968
Dacoities ...	100	122	63
Robberies ...	435	509	412
Lurking-house trespass and housebreak- ing ...	17,071	23,297	16,547
Cattle-thefts ...	12,196	6,751	3,454
Other thefts ...	22,208	32,090	24,192
Other offences ...	3,500	6,327	5,696
Attempts ...	12,880	15,369	12,817
Total of offences against property ...	68,390	84,463	64,161

The percentage of cases carried to conviction is shown in the following table :—

	Total number reported.	Total number investigated.	Total number prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of cases inquired into.	Percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction.
1868 ...	78,671	49,332	17,883	64	29.3
1869 ...	92,308	55,497	26,576	60	23.6
1870 ...	78,677	43,887	21,000	58	28.5

The proportion of cases enquired into, compared with convictions, seems comparatively small, but there are causes of an exceptional kind for the difference. One cause is the reduction of the Police force; another a change in the Departmental rule under which the police are relieved from the duty of investigating cases of petty thefts and attempts at burglary, unless specially requested to do so. The effect of the rule is not held to be satisfactory.

*Percentage of cases enquired into of all cognizable offences, excluding those cognizable under Section 34, Act V. of 1861, as also (maintaining that exclusion) percentage of convictions to cases.*

Number.	District	Ascertained to have been committed in 1870.	Total number investigated by police <i>suo motu</i> .	Total number prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of cases inquired into.	Percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction to total number of ascertained cases.
1	Meerut, ...	2,680	1,289	464	61	22
2	Allypore, ...	1,918	965	313	50	16
3	Saharanpore, ...	1,620	699	331	43	20
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	853	379	197	44	23
5	Boolundshahur, ...	1,210	636	300	52	24
6	Dehra Doon, ...	345	282	133	81	33
7	Bareilly, ...	5,679	1,824	1,020	32	17
8	Bijnour, ...	1,097	650	212	59	19
9	Moradabad, ...	2,189	1,226	527	56	24
10	Buland, ...	2,390	896	482	37	20
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,692	1,948	723	50	27
12	Agra, ...	3,300	1,924	750	54	22
13	Muttra, ...	1,453	755	427	52	29
14	Farruckabad, ...	1,537	664	346	43	22
15	Mynpoory, ...	1,077	556	329	51	30
16	Etawah, ...	1,599	853	409	53	25
17	Etah, ...	2,064	832	321	41	16
18	Allahabad, ...	3,016	1,533	772	50	25
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,892	1,743	854	60	30
20	Futtehpore, ...	1,473	683	330	46	23
21	Banda, ...	2,218	935	487	42	21
22	Humeerpore, ...	1,738	954	550	55	31
23	Jounpore, ...	2,237	1,111	363	49	16
24	Benares, ...	2,698	1,779	973	66	36
25	Goruckpore, ...	3,022	1,548	568	51	19
26	Azimghurh, ...	2,358	1,455	392	51	13
27	Mirzapore, ...	2,334	1,365	523	58	22
28	Ghazeeepore, ...	2,432	1,001	547	51	22
29	Bustee, ...	1,346	903	379	67	28
30	Jhansie, ...	1,193	897	388	75	33
31	Jaloun, ...	1,139	878	299	77	26
32	Lullutpore, ...	1,045	537	234	51	22
33	Ajmere, ...	2,143	1,405	728	65	34
34	Tera, ...	143	113	49	79	34
35	Kumaon, ...	696	389	338	55	47
36	Gurhwal, ...	365	23	66	6	18
37	Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, ...	644	570	222	88	34
	Total, ...	68,725	35,575	16,355	51	24

## PUNJAB.

The Police of this Province are divided into two bodies, the Trans-Indus Police including the six districts comprised in the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. During the past year a District Superintendent was appointed to the charge of the Peshawur Police, to introduce the Cis-Indus system, which is held to be an improvement upon that previously in force, and will be extended to the rest of the frontier with certain modifications which experience has shown to be necessary. At present, in the remaining Trans-Indus districts the Police is constituted on the old systems, and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, and subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector-General of Police. It is now proposed to extend Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act) to the Trans-Indus territory, with the modification that the District Officer shall take the place held by the Deputy Inspector-General, and that the Commissioner of the Division shall perform the duties, except such as relate to inspection, pay and clothing, which are ordinarily performed by the Inspector General of Police.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during 1870 was 19,942. The strength of the several grades was as follow :—

Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors General ...	...	...	...	3
District Superintendents ...	...	...	...	28
Assistant Ditto ...	...	...	...	17
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards,	...	...	...	49
Sub-officers on less than Rs. 100	...	...	...	489
Men { Mounted ...	...	...	...	1,419
Men { Foot ...	...	...	...	17,936

The actual average strength of the force was 19,440. Of this number, 49 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. 0·3 per cent. were Christians, 0·1 per cent. Goorkhas, 52·4 per cent. Mahomedans, 30·6 per cent. Hindocs, and 16·6 per cent. Sikhs. The total cost of Police of all kinds was Rs. 28,56,110, of which Rs. 23,88,275 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues and Rs. 4,67,835 from Municipal Funds and other sources. This gives a rate of about two annas, seven pie, or 3½d., per head of population. There was one policeman to every 1,156 persons, and to an area of seven square miles.

The following table shows the number of offences cognizable by the Police that have occurred annually in the Punjab during the past five years, with the average price of wheat in each year :—



Year.	For entire Province.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Average price of wheat per Rupee.			
				Cis-Indus.		Trans-Indus.	
				S.	C.	S.	C.
1866 ... ..	32,038	27,428	5,610	20	13	20	7
1867 ... ..	34,111	28,712	5,399	20	8	21	9
1868 ... ..	39,567	32,146	6,421	16	7	15	9
1869 ... ..	44,634	33,739	6,795	11	4	13	14
1870 ... ..	41,251	34,027	7,224	14	2	13	13

The conduct of the Police force during 1870 was, the Administration Report says, satisfactory. Of a force of 19,440 men, 330, or 1·6 per cent., were punished judicially, as compared with 1·5 in 1869, and 1·4 in 1868; 2,421, or 12·3 per cent., as compared with 18·9 in 1869; and 21 per cent. in 1868, were punished departmentally. Twelve per cent. of the force can read and write, and 7·5 per cent. attend school. The number of enlistments during the year amounted to 11·5 per cent. of the strength of the force, and that of resignations to 5·6 per cent. With regard to the health of the force, the average percentage of sick in hospital was 3·63, and the deaths amounted to 1·4.

The force is armed as follows :—

With firearms	...	...	...	8 570 men.
With swords only, or with swords and batons	...	...	...	10,846 „
With batons only	...	...	...	440 „

Sixty-one escapes from police custody occurred during the year, 50 Cis-Indus, of whom 34 were re-captured, and 11 Trans-Indus, of whom 3 were re-captured. Mention is made in the Police Report of the destruction of wild animals (tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyænas,) for which rewards are paid. The annual number of wild animals so killed has decreased from 5,425 in 1866, to 4,271 in 1870. Of this latter number, 12 were tigers, 204 leopards, 5 bears, 4,039 wolves, and 11 hyænas. The number of persons killed and injured annually by wild animals has decreased from 116 in 1866 to 21 in 1870.

#### OUDE.

During 1870 the Police force in Oude consisted of 1 Inspector General; 12 District Superintendents; 36 subordinate officers on Rs. 100 a month and upwards; 942 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 a month; 140 mounted, and 4,764 foot constables. The sanctioned complement of City and Town Police, maintained under Act V. of 1861, and paid for from Impe-



rial revenues, was 1 District Superintendent, 121 subordinate officers, and 776 foot constables. The total force maintained from Imperial revenues was thus 13 officers, 1,099 subordinate officers and 5,680 constables, horse and foot. The sanctioned numbers paid for from other than imperial revenues were

	Officers.	Men.
City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861, ...	43	499
Cantonment Police " " ...	6	80
Extra Police " " ...	4	34
Village Police enrolled under Acts II. of 1865, II. of 1866, III. of 1869, ...	...	134
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>53</b>	<b>747</b>

The number of rural Police or chowkeedars was about 32,308.

The reductions in the regular Police, actually effected during the year, are thus given by the Officiating Inspector General:—

4 Assistant District Superintendents, ...	Rs.	19,200
4 Constables 2nd Grade, ...	"	1,440
12 Mounted Head Constables, ...	"	4,320
100 " Constables, ...	"	28,212
19 Foot Head Constables, ...	"	2,736
493 " Constables, ...	"	37,056
<b>637</b> ...		<b>92,964</b>
Contingencies and clothing, ...	"	9,816

**Total Rs. 1,02,280**

The district distribution of the regular force during the year was as follows:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Police.	Population, One police- men to	
				Square miles.	Persons.
Lucknow, ...	1,379	697,500	498	2.76	1,406
Ouna, ...	1,745	944,800	329	5.30	2,871
Barabunkee, ...	1,745	972,300	311	5.61	3,120
Seetapore, ...	2,250	952,959	284	7.92	3,285
Hurdal, ...	2,317	931,377	329	7.04	2,830
Khera, ...	2,319	610,150	284	16.27	2,148
Fyzabad, ...	1,645	922,300	245	3.84	2,155
Barutah, ...	2,710	774,640	944	11.06	3,161
Gondah, ...	2,629	1,200,000	317	8.20	3,785
Roy Bareilly, ...	1,350	752,874	323	4.17	2,423
Sultanpore, ...	1,701	1,035,600	340	5.00	3,045
Pertabgarh, ...	1,442	784,154	272	5.30	2,882
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>23,834</b>	<b>10,624,556</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2,683</b>

Estimating the area at 23,992 square miles, the population at 11,198,095, and the strength of the force of all grades at 4,789, after excluding guards, on quasi-military duty, there was one man to every 5 square miles, and every 2,338 persons.

During the year 17 officers and 106 men were dismissed, 332 officers and 709 men fined degraded or suspended by their own

departmental officers, and 13 officers and 72 men punished judicially by a Magistrate. 3 were rewarded by promotion, and 365 by money. 509 officers and 641 men could read and write, and 38 officers and 502 men were under instruction. 43 left the service on pension, 85 on gratuity, 152 by resignation without pension or gratuity, 123 by dismissal, 33 on discharge, 4 by desertion, and 70 by death.

In the regular force the percentage to total strength was :—

In hospital, ... ..	34.22
Deaths, ... ..	8.5

The regular force was composed of 22 Europeans, 14 Eurasians, and 7,735 Natives.

As regards religion or caste the force had :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians,	36	5
Mahomedans,	379	1,050
<i>Hindoos.</i>		
Brahmins, 144	} 459	{ 1,118
Rajpoots, 64		
Goorkhas, 0		
Sikhs, 236		
Other Hindoos, 15		
Other Religions, 0		586
		2,470

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

During the year 1870 the Assistant Superintendents were reduced from 8 to 2, the number of European Constables from 11 to 9, the number of Chief Constables from 193 to 187, and the number of Mounted Police from 364 to 264, a measure the necessity of which the Commissioner regrets. The total Police Force consisted of 1,240 officers of all grades and 7,100 men, of whom 144 officers and 877 men were Municipal Police, exclusive of 10,091 men of the Railway Force. 3,870 men were provided with fire arms, 1,424 with swords only, or swords and batons, and 5,078 with batons only. The classes of the community from which the police are chiefly recruited are the Mahomedans, Brahmins, and Rajpoots. Mahomedans, formed 35 per cent. of the native officers and 30 per cent. of the men. Brahmins 27 per cent. of the officers and 19 per cent. of the men; and Rajpoots 8 per cent. of the officers and 11 per cent. of the men. Ten officers and 7 men were Goorkhas, 4 officers and 33 men Gonds, 4 officers Khonds, and 8 men Kols. The proportion of the Police to area and population is one to 10 square miles and 942 souls, or, excluding the policemen employed in guarding jails, escorting treasure, and similar duties, one to 10 square miles and 1,053 of the population. The total cost of the Force, exclusive of the Railway Police, was Rs. 12,33,861, of which Rs. 11,26,972 were paid from Imperial, and Rs. 1,16,889 from Municipal funds. The cost would fall at the rate of 2 annas 6 pie per head of the population. The returns show that compared

with the preceding year 1869 there was a very large decrease of crime. The total number of reported offences of which the Police were by law authorized to take cognizance without an order from a Magistrate was 21,214. During the year the police inquired into 17,201 of the cases which were reported. In the remaining cases no inquiry was asked for, and the cases being in themselves trivial, in accordance with standing orders, no inquiry was made. In the cases inquired into 20,200 persons were arrested; 13 per cent. were discharged without being brought to trial, and of those brought to trial 86 per cent. were convicted. Of the total number of persons arrested by the police 72½ per cent. were convicted. These results are deemed favourable to the police. A hundred and nineteen prisoners escaped during the year, 37 from confinement, and 82 from the police. Ninety-nine were recaptured. The conduct of the police is reported good.

## BRITISH BURMA.

The number of offences brought by the Police during the past two years are :—

	1869.		1870.
Non-bailable ... ..	9 264	Cognizable ... ..	13 959
Bailable ... ..	16 993	Non-cognizable... ..	13,604
Total ... ..	<u>26 257</u>	Total ... ..	<u>26 963</u>

The following table shows the state of crime in the three divisions during the past three years :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Arakan Division.			
Murder	9	15	12
Dacoity	20	12	19
Robbery	18	14	25
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	836	732	864
Total	883	773	920
Pegu Division.			
Murder	41	50	50
Dacoity	135	81	73
Robbery	175	142	92
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	4,530	6,481	5,921
Total	4,881	6,754	6,136
Tenasserim Division.			
Murder	13	15	17
Dacoity	52	24	65
Robbery	13	17	51
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	1,436	1,292	1,723
Total	1,494	1,348	1,856
Grand Total	7,258	8,875	8,912

It will be seen that, taking these three divisions, the amount of crime is pretty much the same during the three years. Murder is held to be at an unduly high rate, and to show the homicidal character of the Burmese race. Dacoity has risen largely in amount. In the Akyab District, the Administration Report states, there was a complete "burst of dacoity of a virulent type, and more than half the cases were attended with murder, but it is satisfactory to notice that a large proportion of these cases were brought to justice." The sanctioned force of the police was 5,932 as compared with 5,663 in the previous year. The number of men who left the force of their own accord in 1867 was 1,410; in 1868 1,303; and in 1869 1,138. This is a very important point in the variable police returns of British Burma. The number of men discharged from the force for misconduct was 468 in 1869, and 473 in 1870. The number of police punished by the Magistrates increased considerably.

#### BERAR.

The strength of the force of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was 2,531, or 43 less than the assigned strength in the Budget. Of the rank and file, inclusive of Chief Constables, 19 per cent. were Europeans; 11 per cent. Eurasians; 38.10 per cent. Mahomedans; and 61.60 per cent. Hindoos; while of the latter, 20.30 per cent. were Brahmins; 12.0 per cent. Rajpoots; and 29.30 per cent. Hindoos belonging to other castes. Of the whole provincial police, 50.27 per cent. consisted of natives of the province, and 49.73 per cent. of *pardesees*, or men from Hindoostan. The only mounted portion of the force consisted of forty camel-sowars.

The total cost was Rs. 4,72,110, of which Rs. 4,10,724 were defrayed from provincial, and Rs. 61,386 from municipal funds. In the preceding year, the cost of the force had been Rs. 4,69,952. Thus, during the year under report, the sum expended on Police Establishments represented something like 3 annas 5 pies, or 5*d.* per head of the population. In England and Wales, according to the latest available information, the cost exceeds 2*s.* per head of the population. In the Bombay Presidency it is stated at 4 annas, 10 pies, or 7½*d.*; and in the Central Provinces at annas 2, pies 6, or 3¾*d.* The number of non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed during the year was 3,371, against 3,254 in 1869. The number of cognizable offences, fell from 7,309 in 1869, and 4,804 in 1870. The general decrease in crime in the Assigned Districts represents a diminution of 22.6 per cent. The statistics are somewhat the same as last year. Of 8,175 crimes of every description, 6,893 cases were brought



to trial. Information has not been given as to the number of cases which were successfully prosecuted to conviction. But it is stated that of the total number of persons who were arrested, or summoned, in connection with those cases, 11,664 were convicted before the Magistrate.

The following shows the punishments inflicted on members of the Force; and the resignations during the year—

Punished judicially ...	...	89	or	3	per cent.
Punished departmentally	otherwise than by				
mere dismissal ...	...	420	or	16	"
Dismissed ...	...	153	or	5	"
Resigned ..	...	262	or	11	"

The total number of escapes from the custody of the police amounted to 14, but 7 were recaptured before the close of the year. Of the Banjarees, or wandering grain-carriers, who have played so prominent a part in the history of crime in Berar, the following remarks are made by the Commissioner of East Berar, Colonel Nemihard. "The crime of dacoity is almost entirely put down; and now that the bands of professional dacoits headed by Teja and Rutna Naeeks have been captured, tried, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, we are not likely to have many cases of this kind again. The robberies are about the same as in 1869, but there is a satisfactory decrease by half in the number of burglaries, and some portion of the credit for this is fairly due to the police \* \* \*. It is satisfactory to note that the Patels and village watchmen have rendered good assistance to the police. Mr. Cumberlege (the District Superintendent of Police in Woon) is quite right in stating that it would have been impossible for his men to have captured Rutna's and Teja's bands of dacoits, had not the Patels, watchmen, and villagers turned out to assist."

The Deputy Commissioner of the same district, writing of this subject, also observes:—

"The most notable feature in the police working of the district in the past year has been the apprehension and prosecution to conviction of the two most notorious gangs of dacoits in Berar. These bands have been the scourge of the country for years past. They no longer exist, and the district enjoys peace."

#### MYSORE.

The total strength of the Bangalore Police was:—Cantonment and District Police, 865 men, the cost of whom was Rs. 1,14,684, and the town police numbered 146, and cost Rs. 15,792. In the Bangalore District, with a population estimated at 527,207



persons, and a Police strength of 614 officers; the proportion of Police to area is stated as 1 to 416 square miles, and the ratio of Police to population 1 to 858 persons. In the Bangalore Cantonment, with a population of 79,301, the proportion of Police to area and population is 12 police-men to 1 square mile, and 1 police-man to 329 persons respectively. The cost of the Bangalore Police, inclusive of the Police entertained in the Town and Cantonment, is estimated at Rs. 0-3-9 per head of population. But taking the actual amount of expenditure during the year, the cost per head of population is three annas and five pies.

The strength and cost of the Police at the close of the year in the Kolar and Toomkoor Districts, and the proportion of Police to area and population inclusive of the Village Police were:—

			Strength.	Cost.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
Kolar	...	...	979	51,629	3	9
Toomkoor	...	...	778	33,368	11	11
Total			1,757	89,997	15	8

Area in square miles	...	Kolar.	2,281	...	Toomkoor.	2,765
Population	...	479,243	...	...	491,599	
Strength of Police	...	979	...	...	778	
Proportion of Police to area	...	2-3	...	...	3-5	
Proportion to Population	...	489	...	...	632	

The strength of the Police in the Ashtagram Division at the end of the year was 2,187, and was distributed as follows:—

	No. of Officers.	No. of Men.	Total.
Mysore Town	...	7	300
Mysore District	...	14	1,137
Hasan District	...	10	719
Total	...	31	2,156
			2,187

The total cost of the whole force including the Town and Talook Police, exclusive of the Village Police, amounted to Rs. 1,42,042-8-9. Of this sum, Rs. 22,021-8-9 were defrayed from Municipal funds, and Rs. 1,20,021 from the Mysore revenues.

The total strength of the Police of all ranks in the Division was 2,096, exclusive of 2,600 Village Police. The cost of the regular Police for the year was Rs. 1,32,883-10-7; of which Rs. 1,30,397-3-1 were charged to the imperial, and Rs. 2,486-7-6 to the Local or Municipal Funds. The cost of the Village Police is shown to be Rs. 33,781-8-7. The men of

the Regular and Village Police were distributed as follows in the three districts of the division :—

	Regular Police.			P.	Village Police.			P.
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	
Shimoga District ...	844	51,339	9	2	1,512	32,449	7	6
Kadoor District ...	552	37,384	1	4	1,088	1,332	1	1
Chitaldroog District ...	700	44,160	0	0	Not shown.			

## COORG.

The Police of the Province consist of the Town and Village police. The Regular or Town Police are only maintained in Mercara and Virajendrapete, and number only 26 in all, including sergeants and peons. The cost annually is about Rs. 1,596. The number of the Regular Police, however, is held to be insufficient, and the scale of pay inadequate. The District or Village Police is composed chiefly of Coorgs, who hold land on reduced assessment in consideration of the performance of police as well as Military duties. The land so held is termed "jamma," and the jamma ryots discharge in rotation the duties of escorting and guarding treasure in the talooks. The subadars or Heads of Talooks superintend the Police within their jurisdiction. Of 291 persons arrested by the Police, 259 were brought to trial, 29 were released by the Magistrate without trial, and 3 escaped. Of those brought to trial, 156 were acquitted, 102 convicted, and 1 died after commencement of trial.

The following gives the results as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Persons arrested without Warrant.	Percentage of convictions of persons arrested.	
	1869.	1870.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ... ..	3.8	94.7
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ... ..	22.2	26.2
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, and against property only ... ..	7.7	41.7
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ... ..	...	66.6
Class V.—Minor offences against property ... ..	37.9	28.9
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ... ..	...	50.0
Total ... ..	31.5	35.0

There were no cases of murder during the year; but there were two attempts at murder, and three prisoners were arrested, but they were all acquitted. A hundred and twenty-seven cases of theft were reported, and 99 cases were investigated by the Police; conviction was obtained in 43 cases, involving 48 persons. Of criminal breach of trust there were 19 cases, against none in 1869;

28 persons were arrested by order of the Magistrate, but only 3 were convicted. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 54.29, as compared with 44.74 in the preceding year. The Police were also employed in 754 cases "not cognizable" and in these 1,281 persons were arrested; 662 were acquitted, and 617 convicted, including those ordered to find security.

## COCHIN.

No change occurred this year in the strength of the Police force of Cochin. The total number of cases which came before the Police was 1,682, or 173 more than in the previous year, and the number that remained undisposed of at the beginning of the year under report was 10, forming an aggregate of 1,692 cases. 370 were dismissed summarily without the attendance of the accused being called for; 1,314 cases involving 3,375 persons were disposed of after trial, and 8 cases in which 23 persons were concerned remained undecided at the end of the year. Of the 1,314 cases disposed of, 624 involving 1,668 persons were dismissed for want of evidence, and 304 cases in which 774 persons had been charged with various petty offences, were compromised. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 87, or less by 7 than the commitments in the previous year. The offenders concerned were 201 or 10 more than in 1870.

The Police convicted 559 and discharged 165 persons. The nature of the punishments awarded is shown below :—

		Persons.	Amount of Fine.
Fine	...	... 510	Rs. 2,536.
Imprisonment	...	... 26	
Whipping	...	... 23	
		<hr/>	
		Total 559	

The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police during the year was 14 days from the date of charge and 13 from that of the apprehension of the offenders. There were 3 cases of murder, in which 12 persons were implicated, reported during the year, and all of them were committed to the Criminal Courts. Eight cases of Gang Robbery were reported also. Of these 5 were dismissed for want of proof, 2 were committed to the Courts, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

## CHAPTER VII.

## JAILS.

THE total expenditure under the head of Law and Justice for the year 1869-70 was £2,903,454, being an increase of £58,007 upon the expenditure of the previous year. The total under the head of Police was £2,434,735. The amounts spent on Jail Establishments for 1868-69, 1869-70, and 1870-71 were as follow:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£
Government of India ... ..	9,602	10,153	...
Madras ... ..	82,782	...	73,582
Bombay and Sind ... ..	64,021	65,594	66,128
Bengal ... ..	224,190	129,154	90,289
North-Western Provinces ... ..	78,829	107,012	76,660
Punjab ... ..	68,558	83,784	64,451
Onde ... ..	23,200	26,324	20,883
Central Provinces ... ..	25,281	27,746	7,215
British Burma ... ..	27,064	...	7,002
Port Blair convicts ... ..	130,779	...	...
	734,306	449,767	406,160
Berar ... ..	6,921	6,614	7,872
Mysore ... ..	18,868	14,476	1,795
Coorg ... ..	...	850	71
	760,096	471,107	415,898

## MADRAS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9,621, or 312 less than the average of 1869-70, and 531 less than that of 1868-69. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, or 268 less than at the end of the year 1869. The daily average number of each class during the year is shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ... ..	8826.42	345.66	9172.08
Security ... ..	38.07	...	38.07
Under-trial prisoners ... ..	165.40	9.74	174.54
Civil prisoners ... ..	207.80	8.10	215.90
State do. ... ..	4.43	...	4.43
Insane do. ... ..	15.78	2.61	18.39
Total ... ..	9255.96	365.51	9621.47

The female prisoners and the boys in the Madras Penitentiary were removed from the body of the Jail to new wards, in separate compartments, which had been completed during the year. Of 20,003 convicts in prison during the year, 71 per cent. were Hindoos,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Christians, and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c.



					Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	572	50	622
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	13,404	818	14,222
Mahomedans ...	...	...	...	...	1,612	96	1,708
All other classes ...	...	...	...	...	3,224	227	3,451
Total	...	...	...	...	18,812	1,191	20,003

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age ...	...	...	...	...	256	47	303
Between 16 and 40 years ...	...	...	...	...	13,750	921	14,671
Do. 40 and 60 do. ...	...	...	...	...	4,311	196	4,507
Above 60 years ...	...	...	...	...	421	27	448
Total	...	...	...	...	18,748	1,191	19,939

The majority of the male convicts were labourers, and others employed in agriculture, these classes composing nearly three-fourths of the whole Jail population. Nearly one-half (47.71) of the prisoners, were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10.44 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24.34 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11.05 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5.98 per cent. for periods in excess of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 95.15 per cent. There were 43 escapes during the year. Of these, 32 were effected from inside Jails, and 11 from working parties outside.

Of 1,430 persons in Jail for the second time, 677 were convicted of crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were formerly convicted, and 753 of different crimes. The proportions with respect to prisoners in Jail for the third time or oftener were 222, and 164, and 160, and 179, respectively.

The number of offences committed in Jail during 1870 was 4,894, for which 5,006 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents, and twenty-three by Judicial Officers.

Offences.					Males.	Females.
Criminal offences ...	...	...	...	...	30	8
Having tobacco or smoking ...	...	...	...	...	552	29
Do. other forbidden articles ...	...	...	...	...	438	94
Neglecting work ...	...	...	...	...	1,294	68
Quarrelling ...	...	...	...	...	329	20
Insolence or bad language ...	...	...	...	...	231	1
False complaints ...	...	...	...	...	53	66
Other breaches of Jail Rules ...	...	...	...	...	1,683	236
Total	...	...	...	...	4,618	236

The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 5,98,128, and that of the Penitentiary Jail Rs. 36,775. The average cost per prisoner in the mofussil was Rs. 69-4-11 per annum, and in the Penitentiary Rs. 80-4-9 per annum. The average cost of food for Native prisoners was Rs. 42-4-7, and that of clothing and bedding Rs. 3-2-1. Compared with the cost of the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 3-3-6 in the former, and of Rs. 0-13-10 in the latter item. The diet in the European Prison cost Rs. 161-0-4, and the clothing and bedding Rs. 21-7-9 per man. The decrease, compared with the cost of the previous year, was Rs. 5-13-11 in the former, and Rs. 11-10-1 in the latter item. The total cost, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 6,34,903, or less by Rs. 33,338 than that of the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the death-rate for ten years, all denominations of prisoners included :—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength.				
1861-62 ... ..	...	...	...	...	9 30
1862-63 ... ..	...	...	...	...	8 94
1863-64 ... ..	...	...	...	...	10 99
1864-65 ... ..	...	...	...	...	12 70
1865-66 ... ..	...	...	...	...	11 26
1866-67 ... ..	...	...	...	...	11 56
1867-68 ... ..	...	...	...	...	4 24
1868-69 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3 51
1869-70 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3 90
1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2 69

## BOMBAY.

There was a general increase in the prison population during the year, and crime seemed to be on the increase, owing, it is alleged, to the scarcity of food. In 1869 there were only 7 persons hanged in Sind. In 1870 there were 19. The acquittals on appeal was much lower than in the previous year. The number of civil prisoners is shown in the following table :—

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained ... ..	194	11	205	186	15	201
" received ... ..	2,090	323	2,413	2,268	319	2,587
Total population ... ..	2,284	339	2,623	2,454	334	2,788
Average number ... ..	184	11	195	194	17	211
Released during the year ... ..	2,084	324	2,408	2,256	314	2,570
Escaped ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Transferred ... ..	13	...	13	2	...	2
Died ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
Number remaining ..	186	15	201	194	20	214

## Comparative sickness and mortality for the year 1869-70:—

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population ...	19,038	1,038	20,076	20,252	1,169	211,421
Average daily strength ...	5,949	275	6,224	6,487	330	6,817
Number admitted into hospital ...	6,177	293	6,470	6,488	267	6,755
Daily average sickness ...	149.2	9.6	158.8	173.9	10.9	184.8
Number of deaths ...	183	4	187	190	5	195
Ratio of deaths per cent. to total population ...	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9
Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength ...	3.07	1.4	3.9	2.9	1.5	2.0
Do. do. to admissions in hospital ...	2.9	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9

The proportional amount of sickness as tested by the admissions into hospital was almost the same this year as in the previous one, but there was a slight increase in 1870 as contrasted with 1869 in the average daily number of sick prisoners.

The mortality in the Sind Jails was 113 deaths against 79 in 1869, and 22 in 1868-69. The highest rate of mortality was in the Hyderabad Jail. There was great scarcity of food in the Hyderabad District, and a large number of the prisoners admitted into that jail were in a weak state of health and an emaciated condition of body. At Bukkur malarial fevers were very prevalent amongst the prisoners; and a considerable number of the cases were complicated with pulmonary diseases. Pleuro-pneumonia is also reported to have been singularly fatal. At Shikarpore Jail the increase of mortality was due to the fact that most of the healthy and able-bodied adult male prisoners were transferred to other places of confinement, while all the aged and sickly prisoners were left in the jail.

Gross cost of maintenance and net cash cost to Government after deducting only cash profits realized from prison labour and paid into the Treasury:—

Number of Prisoners.				1869.			1870.		
In 1869 ...	...	...	6,224						
In 1870 ...	...	...	6,817						
Rations ...	...	...	...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	2,62,564	0	3	2,74,523	4	8
Fixed Establishment ...	...	...	...	42	5	6	40	4	4
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	1,28,991	14	1	1,37,462	7	8
Extra Establishment ...	...	...	...	20	10	1	20	2	8
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	9,837	1	8	9,621	1	8
Guards, Military or Police ...	...	...	...	1	9	3	1	6	7
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	1,38,979	7	10	1,39,127	11	4
Total ...	...	...	...	22	5	3	20	6	6
Cost per prisoner ...	...	...	...	2,77,208	7	7	2,86,211	4	8
	...	...	...	44	8	7	41	15	9

*The foregoing Statement concluded.*

	1869.			1870.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hospital charge ... ..	15,356	13	5	15,404	5	9
Cost per prisoner ... ..	2	7	6	2	4	2
Clothing... ..	37,469	15	5	33,372	13	4
Cost per prisoner ... ..	6	0	4	4	15	6
Contingencies ... ..	50,568	8	4	31,606	9	7
Cost per prisoner ... ..	8	2	0	4	10	2
Gross Cost of Maintenance ...	6,44,167	12	0	6,41,618	6	0
Gross Cost per Prisoner ...	103	7	11	94	1	11
Deduct—Cash Receipts paid into Treasury ..	66,726	11	8	67,233	10	3
Net Total Cost of Maintenance ...	5,83,441	1	4	5,74,379	11	9
Net Cost per Prisoner ...	93	11	10	84	4	1

During 1870, 927 male prisoners were taught to read and write a little, and 174 males to read and write well. Schools are now established in all the jails. The teachers are chiefly convicts. This year, as in the previous one, the greatest progress was made in the Ahmedabad and Dhooliakote Jails. As the prisoners receive instruction after doing their full day's work, and there is no reduction in labour or in their allotted tasks for those who attend the schools, the results are as favourable as can be expected. There was no emeute in any jail during the year, and the conduct of the prisoners was generally good. Five hundred and fifty-two European and 636 Native prisoners were received into the House of Correction during the year 1870. The daily average number of prisoners was 239 in 1870 as compared with 277 in 1869. The gross charge for maintenance of the prison showed a slight increase, being Rs. 60,270 in 1870 against Rs. 59,259 in 1869. The cost of each prisoner per annum amounted to Rs. 233-8-0, showing a decrease of Rs. 16-15-11 per head as contrasted with the cost in the previous year. The value of the prisoners' labour in 1870 was Rs. 7,673.

## BENGAL.

In Bengal the number of prisoners in custody during the year was 69,800, against 76,025 in 1869. This decrease is due to the smaller number of admissions in 1870, which was a year of comparative plenty, while 1869 was a year of scarcity.

*Prisoners Disposed of.*

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Executed ... ..	50	8	58	41	5	46
Died in prison ... ..	989	40	1,029	831	83	864
Escaped ... ..	202	3	205	263	6	269
Released ... ..	51,205	2,681	53,886	47,322	2,464	49,786
Transferred to other districts	28,212	1,325	29,637	24,424	1,383	25,808
Remaining in confinement ...	19,781	790	20,571	17,965	731	18,696



Sickness and mortality in the jails in 1869 and 1870 respectively :—

	1869.	1870.
Daily average of prisoners or mean population of jail ...	19,984	19,355
Total number of sick during the year ...	26,783	23,930
Number discharged from hospital ...	24,130	22,963
Number died ...	1,029	864
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the year ...	464	574
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail ...	134.02	120.52
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick ...	90.09	95.95

Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year, 1,441 were fairly educated, 3,943 could only read and write a little, and 53,571 were entirely ignorant.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour in 1870 was 17,371. They were employed as shown below :—

Employed in ordinary manufactures ...	6 285 00
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press ...	364 30
Hired to public departments ...	2,126.94
Employed as jail servants ...	2 597 84
Employed as work overseers, warders, and guards ...	900.13
Employed on miscellaneous duties ...	1,956.91
Sick in hospital, inefficient from age, &c. ...	3,146.18
Total ...	17,371.30

The profits of 1870 exceeded those of 1869 by Rs. 35,063-4-5½, and the net earnings of each prisoner employed on manufactures and by municipalities in the year under report were slightly over Rs. 36, while in the preceding year each netted a little over Rs. 22.

Cost of maintaining prisoners during 1870 as compared with 1869 :—

	1870.			1869.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations ...	5,63,686	4	3	6,19,118	4	4½
Fixed establishment ...	2,26,818	2	6½	2,23,800	0	1
Extra ditto ...	8,288	7	0½	16,960	9	8½
Contingencies ...	1,45,633	5	4½	1,96,883	6	9½
	9 49,426	3	2½	10,56 762	4	11½

The Inspector-General of Jails effected, under the orders of the Government of India, considerable reductions in the expenditure of the jail department. There was a decrease under every head of charge except "fixed establishment." The diminution in the cost of food, which represents the most costly head of expenditure, amounted to Rs. 12.3 per cent. On the whole, Dr. Mouat showed a probable saving of Rs. 1,33,110 in the budget for the year 1870-71. The Hazareebaugh penitentiary had hitherto been used as a place of confinement for all civil European prisoners of Bengal sentenced to penal servitude or long-term rigorous



imprisonment, as also for military prisoners from other provinces. An inquiry was made during the past year in the state of discipline in the penitentiary, and it appeared that though the discipline for civil prisoners might to some extent be improved and strengthened, it would not be possible to bring it up to the standard of rigour which is imperatively demanded for military convicts, more especially for those convicted of insubordination. It was undesirable to have the two classes of prisoners, who would have to be treated on different systems of discipline, placed side by side in the same jail, and the Lieutenant-Governor thought it would be better if the jail could be made wholly civil or wholly military. The question was referred to the Government of India, who stated that it was not intended to continue the penitentiary at Hazareebaugh permanently as a military prison, but that it must continue to be used for military offenders till the prison now being constructed for military convicts at Ranee-khet should be ready. The Inspector-General of Jails was therefore requested to report whether, till the Hazareebaugh penitentiary becomes a purely civil jail, means could be devised for keeping the military prisoners separate from the other prisoners by the construction of some temporary barrier within the jail. During the year the Government of India ruled that when the clothing required for jails is supplied by other jails, it is to be charged for at cost price, excluding all profits; but in these cases, to prevent the jailor of the supplying jail suffering loss of commission, some compensation is to be made. The Inspector-General of Jails brought to notice that the non-labouring prisoners in the jails of the Lower Provinces did nothing for themselves; they neither cooked, cleaned their wards, nor took any share in the work of the jail. They were, in fact, waited upon by the other prisoners, and lived in ease and idleness, and consequently a large portion of the labouring strength of the prisons was wasted in performing works of necessity for them. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of a suggestion to the extent that prisoners of this description should be required to cook their own food, wash their own clothes, and clean their own wards, provided they belong to a class of society the members of which would in their own houses perform such offices. They should not be compelled to perform menial offices for others, or any work which is opposed to their customs and prejudices.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In the jails and lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces 65,409 persons were imprisoned during the year, against a total for 1869 of 74,571; the decrease was therefore 9,162, or 12.3 per cent. Of the prisoners 46,257 were convicts, 1,854 debtors

in civil and revenue suits, and 17,304 persons arrested, but ultimately released either on acquittal or by infliction of some other form of punishment. The average daily strength of the jail population was 19,333, and of convicts alone 18,009. The jail buildings (exclusive of the lock-ups) being capable of containing 20,925 prisoners, there was no difficulty in accommodating the criminal population of the year. The numbers of persons arrested and placed in confinement pending their trial during the past three years were as follow:—

1868,	...	...	...	...	34,883
1869,	...	...	...	...	444,804
1870,	...	...	...	...	35,001

The number increased by nearly 10,000 in the year of scarcity, and during the past year fell again to its normal amount. The convict population of the jails was at the end of—

1867,	...	...	...	...	14,624
1868,	...	...	...	...	16,694
1869,	...	...	...	...	19,082
1870,	...	...	...	...	16,523

During the year the total jail population was 2.25 per *mille* on the general population of the Province, or 9 persons out of 4,000. Of these Mahomedans formed one-fifth and Hindoos three-fifths. The chief classes which fill the jails are agriculturists and labourers, making altogether 65 per cent. of the whole. The following table compares the criminals of each class with the numbers of the class as recorded at the census of 1865. Government servants enjoy an unenviable prominence:—

Class.					Criminals.	Percentage on total population of class.
Government servants,	...	...	...	...	1,801	1.91
Labourers,	...	...	...	...	9,594	.23
shopkeepers,	...	...	...	...	2,978	.14
Domestic servants,	...	...	...	...	2,764	.13
Agriculturists,	...	...	...	...	20,578	.12
Artizans,	...	...	...	...	1,118	.03

The number of juvenile prisoners during the year was only 395, against 612 in 1869. The decrease is attributed to the more general application of the Whipping Act, and to the exclusion from reformatories of boys over 16. These reformatories exist at five of the six Central Prisons and at the Bareilly District Jail.

During the year 47 prisoners escaped from 21 jails; 22 were recaptured, in addition to 20 who had escaped in former years. The number of escapes was largest from the following jails:—

Allahabad Central jail	...	...	...	...	6
District, „	...	...	...	...	5
Bareilly Central „	...	...	...	...	4
Fatehghurh Central „	...	...	...	...	4

Of these convicts only 3 were long-term prisoners; 24 had less than one year, and 19 one to two years to serve. Altogether 8,043 prisoners in 31 jails were under instruction during the year, against 6,958 in 29 jails last year; of these 3,264 learned to read and write well. The gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 51-0-2, against Rs. 60-0-7 in 1869, and Rs. 57-11-7 in 1868. The cost of rations per man was Rs. 19-8-6, against Rs. 28-2-8 in 1869, Rs. 18-2-2 in 1868. The net cost, after deducting the cash proceeds of sale of manufactures paid into the treasury, was Rs. 46-15-9 per prisoner, against Rs. 56-9-10 in 1869, and Rs. 53-8-8 in 1868. The following table shows the manner in which the convict population was employed during the year. The labour was all intramural, with the exception of a gang employed in levelling the Alfred Park at Allahabad. The labour of building and repairing the jails is also to some extent identical in its character with extramural labour:—

Employment.	Number.	Percentage of whole population.	
		1870.	1869.
Jail servants, ...	1,443-75	8-4 }	17-8
Prisoner warders, lumberdars, &c., ...	1,408-50	8-2 }	
Building and repairing jails, ...	5,467-75	31-8	27-3
Extramural, ...	127-75	7	1
Grinding wheat and making clothing for jail use, ...	1,393-75	8-1 }	14-1
Jail garden, ...	660-50	3-7 }	
Manufactures, ...	3,242-75	19-00	23-6
Convalescent, light labour, ...	843	5	17-1
Sick in hospital, ...	620-50	3-6 }	
Exempted, ...	1,974-75	11-5 }	
Total sentenced to labour, ...	17,183	100	100

The actual cash profits on manufactures were Rs. 95,754, realised by an expenditure of Rs. 3,08,259 on raw-material, and by the labour of 3,242 men throughout the year. This is an improvement on 1869, when 4,121 convicts, or 981 more, produced Rs. 77,219, or Rs. 18,535 less. The largest sums received were Rs. 27,498 for press work, Rs. 23,467 for carpets, napkins, &c., and Rs. 13,924 for blankets. The most profitable kinds of work per head of the men employed were—(1) press work, (2) blacksmiths' work, (3) making horse-clothing, (4) tailoring, (5) horse-shoeing, and (6) dyeing. The health of the year was not good. The percentage of sickness was 2-79, against 2-42 in 1869; and deaths amounted to 1-04 per cent. on the total population, against -79 last year. The actual number of deaths rose from 836 to 928. Dysentery and diarrhoea were by far the most fatal diseases. There was one epidemic attack of cholera which carried off 29 persons in the Jounpore

Jail. With this exception, the jails in which most deaths occurred were those in the unhealthy districts of Goruckpore, Meerut, Moozuffernuggur, and Saharunpore.

#### PUNJAB.

The total jail population of the Punjab this year was 41,250, as compared with 40,880 in the previous year; the daily average number of prisoners was 13,060 against 12,668 in 1869. A portion of this increase, however, is reported very nominal, owing to the returns for 1870 including the number of prisoners in the four lock-ups at Simla, Hushiarpore, Mozuffurgurh, and Hazara, while in previous years the prisoners in these lock-ups have not been included in the jail population. Of the total number of convicted prisoners, 804 were released during the year on appeal, 14,706 on expiry of sentence, 1,939 on payment of fine, 63 on account of sickness, 171 for good conduct, 126 were transported, 16 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 7 escaped and were not re-captured, 97 were executed, and 450 died. The daily average number of sick was less than in 1869. There were 13,806 admissions into Hospital. Of the 450 deaths during the year, 263 were from fevers and diseases of the lungs, and 101 from dysentery and diarrhoea. There were no deaths from cholera. 3,483 prisoners were punished for offences committed in jail, as compared with 1973 in 1869. The increase is reported to have been chiefly due to punishments inflicted for idleness. Of the total number in jail at the close of the year, 14.58 per cent. were re-convicted persons. More than two-thirds of these had only been once previously convicted; the majority were re-convicted for the same class of offence. There were 22 escapes, 4 from jail and 18 by prisoners employed on extra-mural labour; 15 were re-captured, 7 were still at large at the close of the year. There were 499 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the province. Of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, about 33 per cent. were under instruction. Of the number admitted into the various jails during the year, 93.9 per cent. were devoid of all education, 4.7 per cent. could read and write a little, and 1.4 per cent. were well educated. The following statement shows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash profits on jail manufactures ...	71,949	15	7
Value of articles made for prison use, and labour expended in grinding wheat ...	28,879	11	0
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings ...	89,044	1	0
Value of prisoners' labour employed on extra-mural works ...	13,440	6	0
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties ...	68,359	12	0
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	10,649	15	0
Total, Rs.	2,82,323	12	7



*Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the year.*

							No. of Individuals.
Males.	Of independent property	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	17,015
	Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	1,204
	Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	...	667
	Government Servants	...	...	...	...	...	888
	Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	7,113
	Professional traders	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Shop-keepers	...	...	...	...	...	2,053
Females.	No occupation	...	...	...	...	...	1,161
	Married	...	...	...	...	...	1,025
	Unmarried	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	85
Total							31,800

*Religion of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Punjab during the year.*

Class of Jails.	Christians.			Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	All other classes.	Remarks.
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.				
Central Jails	17	5	...	2,258	1,621	...	
Divisional Jails	2	2	4	3,336	683	550	
District Jails	4	3	5	13,835	6,323	2,652	
Total	23	10	9	19,429	8,627	3,202	

OUDE.

The inmates of the Oude prisons proper, excluding those received from other jails, was in 1868, 16,0888; in 1869, 18,750; in 1870, 16,878. The admissions during the past year were 9,320, being a decrease of 2,589 on the 11,909 admitted in 1869. The daily average numbers were—in 1868, 6,523·07; in 1869, 7,477·48; in 1870, Males 6,207·50, Females 500·83, Total 6,708·33. The total number of releases was in:—1868, 1869, 1870, 8,938, 10,928, and 10,309. Of a convict population of 16,878, there were:—Christians 9, Mahomedans 3,152, Hindoos 13,317. All other classes, 400.

Classified by age, there were:—

under 16.	Males,	...	...	261	Per cent.
	Females	...	...	34—	295 1 74
16 to 40.	Males,	...	...	11,964	
	Females,	...	...	1,193—	13,157 77·95
40 to 60.	Males,	...	...	2,731	
	Females,	...	...	330—	3,061 18·13
above 60.	Males,	...	...	320	
	Females,	...	...	36—	365 2·16
Total	Males,	...	...	15,235	90 56
	Females,	...	...	1,593	9 43
Total,	...	...	...	16,878	...

Classified by the previous occupation, there were :—

			Males.	Percentage.
Of independent property,	...	...	439	2.57
Agriculture	...	...	8,113	53.08
Labourers, ...	...	...	3,230	21.13
Shop-keepers and traders,	...	...	950	6.20
Artizans, ...	...	...	295	1.93
Domestic servants, ...	...	...	535	3.50
Professional, ...	...	...	375	2.47
Government servants,	...	...	427	2.79
No occupation, ...	...	...	921	6.02
			Females.	Percentage.
Married, ...	...	...	1,209	75.89
Unmarried, ...	...	...	253	15.88
Prostitutes, ...	...	...	131	8.22
			1868	1869
Agriculturists, ...	...	...	3,451	3,699
Labourers, ...	...	...	1,022	1,178
Watchmen ..	...	...	162	271
Fishermen or boatmen,	...	...	27	31
Carpenters, ...	...	...	23	25
Masons, ...	...	...	18	24
Workers in metals, ...	...	...	34	26
Shop-keepers, ...	...	...	233	355
Writers, ...	...	...	86	83
Zemindars, ...	...	...	343	306
Barbers, ...	...	...	41	47
Washermen, ...	...	...	21	27
Vegetable sellers, ...	...	...	22	22
Potters, ...	...	...	14	21
Oilmen, ...	...	...	24	40
Milkmen, ...	...	...	137	120
Bhujwas, ...	...	...	29	46
Saltpetre and salt makers,	...	...	47	46
Pr. esthood, ...	...	...	92	80
Weavers, ...	...	...	61	90
Tailors, ...	...	...	27	33
Sweepers, ...	...	...	53	51
Other occupations, ...	...	...	870	937

*Nature of Sentence.*

			Percentage.	
Not exceeding one month, ...	{ Males	2,151	2,582	15.02
	{ Females	341		
Above one, and not exceeding three months, ...	{ Males	2,188	2,496	14.7
	{ Females	310		
Above three, and not exceeding six months, ...	{ Males	2,461	2,753	16.31
	{ Females	292		
Six months, and not exceeding one year, ...	{ Males	3,239	3,454	20.46
	{ Females	215		
Above one, and not exceeding three years, ...	{ Males	3,351	3,538	20.86
	{ Females	187		
Above three, and not exceeding five years, ...	{ Males	912	1,007	5.86
	{ Females	95		
Above five, and not exceeding ten years, ...	{ Males	517	542	3.21
	{ Females	25		
Exceeding ten years, ...	{ Males	29	30	0.17
	{ Females	1		
Transported for life beyond seas, ...	{ Males	51	60	...
	{ Females	9		
For shorter periods, ...	{ Males	361	387	447
	{ Females	26		
Executed, ...	{ Males	27	29	0.17,
	{ Females	2		

There were under sentence of—

Simple imprisonment	...	{ Males ...	1,085	
		{ Females ...	187	1,272
Rigorous	...	{ Males ...	14,200	
		{ Females ...	1,406	15,606

Of a total of 15,285 males and 1,593 females, the number of those who had been before in prison

			Percentage.	
Once before, was, for the same class of crime,	{ Males ...	...	693	4.53
	{ Females ...	...	41	2.63
	Total	...	734	4.34
" for different crimes	{ Males ...	...	1,075	7.03
	{ Females ...	...	51	3.20
	Total	...	1,126	6.67
Twice before, for the same class of crime.	{ Males ...	...	124	0.81
	{ Females ...	...	18	0.81
	Total	...	137	0.81
" for different crimes	{ Males ...	...	323	2.11
	{ Females ...	...	15	0.94
	Total	...	338	2.60
More than twice before, for the same class of crime	{ Males ...	...	43	0.28
	{ Females ...	...	2	0.12
	Total	...	45	0.26
" for different crimes	{ Males ...	...	112	0.73
	{ Females ...	...	7	0.43
	Total	...	119	0.70

Of a daily average strength of 6,708, the daily average number under instruction was 122.55 or 1.82 per cent. Of 8,261 males, received during the year, 7,761, or 93.94 per cent. were unable to read or write. Of 1,059 women, not one could read or write. Three hundred and four men could read or write a little; and 196 could read and write well. In Jail, 307 men learned to read or write a little, and 46 to read or write well.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The total prison population during the year was 10,205, of whom 9,184 were males, and 1,021 females. The average daily number of prisoners was, however, only 2,737 males and 204 females. There remained on the prison rolls at the end of the year 2,490 prisoners,—2,331 males and 159 females, and of these the number of prisoners under 16 years of age was, males 206, females 47. Of a total of 9,549, 2,448 were sentenced to imprisonment for less than one month; 2,047 for a period not exceeding three months; 1,801 for a period exceeding three, but not exceeding six months; 1,253 for a period exceeding six months, but not exceeding one year; 921 for a period exceeding one, but not three years; and only 1,059 for longer periods. More than 66 per cent. of the prisoners had been sentenced to not

more than six months' imprisonment. 599 males and 45 females had been in prison once prior to the date of their current sentence of imprisonment; 168 males and 8 females twice 102 males and 15 females more than twice before. Thus the number of prisoners who had been previously in jail formed in the case of males about 10 per cent. of the whole, and in the case of females rather less than 7 per cent. Twenty prisoners escaped during the year, but 11 were recaptured. During the year 1,331 males and 57 females learnt to read and write a little, and 560 males and 10 females to read and write well.

Out of an average number of 2,873 sentenced to labour—

269 were employed as jail servants,  
398 on jail buildings,  
150 in grinding wheat, making prison clothing, &c.,  
269 in road making,  
86 in jail gardens,  
1,083 in manufactures.

This last heading includes a great variety of all kinds of work, some severe and some light, oil-pressing, mat-making, blacksmith's work, grinding wheat, &c. The estimated earnings per head were Rs. 40-12-0 (£4-1-6). During the year 17 men were, on account of their good conduct and industry while in jail, released before the expiry of their sentences.

The Jubbulpore School of Industry is reported well of as an industrial institution, though as a jail it does not take high rank. Established in 1837 with the object of employing and instructing Thug and Dacoit prisoners and approvers, whom it was not considered expedient to release or remove from surveillance, it has remained to the present day a place of confinement for those classes, but the discipline is by no means so strict as in the regular jails. The approvers, their wives, and families, numbering in all some 2,300 souls, live close to the institution in what is known as the Thugee village, which is surrounded by a wall. The Thug and Dacoit prisoners, who numbered 51 at the close of the year, are confined in a separate jail attached to the institution. The Thug approvers were 158 and the Dacoit approvers 11 at the close of 1870. The work performed at the School is reported good. It has a great reputation for tent making, carpet making, &c.; but not only are the families of the Thugs employed on these manufactures, but free labour has also been introduced from outside.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

During the year the daily average number of prisoners was 4,536 males and 50 females, as compared with 4,106 males and 61 females in the previous year. Of the total number there were only 205 who had followed any handicraft previous to sentence; but there were 5,714 agriculturists and 2,534 labourers. This is naturally





## The foregoing Statement concluded.

		Number of Individuals.												Total
		Bangoon.	Northm.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayemyo.	Kyauk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Tongoo.	Henzada.	Myanung.	Shwe-eyu.	Thavoy.	
Trades, Professions, &c.														
Trades, &c.	Gardeners	69	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Herdsmen	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Hunters	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Labourers	574	267	181	58	112	26	17	67	42	25	9	19	1,440
	Masons	29	7	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	44
	Musicians	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Oilmen	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Peellars...	103	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Petty dealers	31	13	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	88
	Police-men	14	5	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Revenue Collectors	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Sawyers	49	29	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Seamen	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Shopkeepers	21	3	27	59	18	6	1	21	3	...	1	...	160
	Soldiers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Tailors	13	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Traders	51	17	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	85
	Washermen	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Warders	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Weavers	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Workers in Metal	23	8	...	4	27	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	70
	Writers	7	4	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	19
	Watchmen	6	2	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22
Total		1877	864	320	259	429	129	57	81	102	66	23	42	4,324
Social relations.	Unmarried	467	237	82	42	100	25	14	12	47	34	8	9	1,099
	Widower or Widow	225	39	24	64	20	4	5	14	7	1	...	5	421
	Married	903	432	129	122	401	94	38	46	43	41	14	18	2,301
	One wife or husband	197	117	54	23	7	2	4	3	5	...	1	4	419
	Two do do	85	39	21	8	1	1	1	6	...	...	3	1	166
	More than two do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Have children	209	107	159	123	151	69	28	23	29	22	13	6	953
Not more than three		33	29	19	83	96	17	10	19	12	3	...	5	400
More than three		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## BERAR

In the jails of Berar during 1870 the total jail population was 3,425, an increase of 1·4 per cent. compared with the previous year; the daily average number of prisoners also increased from 1,029·82 to 1,035·71. Of the total prisoners, 28 were released on appeal, 10 on payment of fine, 4 on account of extreme sickness, 1,748 on expiry of sentence, 37 died, 1 escaped and was not re-captured, and 2 were executed, leaving the remainder in confinement. The daily average number of civil prisoners during the year was of males 11·13, and of females '1; and of under-trial prisoners 28·25 males, against 2·35 females. Crime was most common among Mahomedans; and least prevalent among those grouped as "other castes," that is, not Hindoos. The number of prisoners who had undergone incarceration on previous sen-

tence, was equal to a percentage of 20·63 on the whole; in 4·6 per cent. of those re-convictions, the offence committed was of a similar nature to that which had led to the former conviction. The mortality among the inmates of the jails, including prisoners of every description, and calculated on the daily average strength, was 3·8 per cent. In 1869 it was 1·9 per cent.; and in 1868 3·9 per cent. No deaths from cholera or other epidemic disease occurred during the year. There were a few cases of scurvy, however, both in the Oomrawatee and Akolah jails. The first admission to the jail hospital from this cause happened in the month of July. Of the admissions into jail, 1,699 prisoners were in good, 171 in indifferent, and 144 in bad health; while of 2,027 prisoners discharged, 1,713 were in good; 258 in indifferent; and 56 in bad health at the time of their leaving jail. The number of prisoners who gained in weight during the period of their imprisonment was 1,119, against 762 who lost in weight. Of the deaths during the year 10 were due to fevers, 7 to dysentery, 2 to diarrhoea, 5 to debility, 8 to scurvy, and 5 to phrenitis, pneumonia, &c.

The total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline was 6·5 per cent. of the under-sentence prisoners, against 13·9 per cent. in 1869. In all, 184 convicts were punished. Of these, 156, or 84·7 per cent., were flogged; 8 were placed in solitary cells; 1 was punished by loss of his good conduct mark, and 19 punished in other ways. Only one prisoner escaped from jail during the year; he was not re-captured. Of the 12 convicts who escaped in 1869, two were apprehended in 1870. The number of convicted juvenile offenders—that is, prisoners under the age of 16—was 45 boys and 1 girl. All convicts of this class whose sentence was for a longer term than three months were sent to the Akolah jail, where separate accommodation was provided for them; and where they were made to attend school for four hours daily, and to work at a trade during another portion of the day. The daily average number of female prisoners was 74·31; an increase of 4·31 as compared with 1869.

The following statement shows the earnings of prisoners:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Cash profits made in the manufactory ...	11,121	15	0	= 1,112	3	10
Value of articles manufactured for prison use	2,233	12	0	= 223	7	16
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings, &c. ...	31,698	7	0	= 3,169	16	10
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	944	10	0	= 94	9	3
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties ...	5,358	10	0	= 533	17	3
Total	51,437	6	0	= 5,143	14	38

The total expenditure on jails amounted to rupees 73,679-13-0 in 1870, against rupees 89,920-7-11 in 1869. The following table shows the principal statistics under this head—

	Total cost for 1869.		Cost per prisoner.		Total cost for 1870.		Cost per prisoner.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Rations ...	36,340	3 1	35	14 9	36,085	15 8	35	4 9
Fixed Establishments ...	12,997	10 7	12	13 5	12,834	11 2	12	6 8
Jail Guards ...	7,071	4 0	6	15 11	7,407	8 6	7	2 8
Contingent Guards ...	6,136	0 0	6	1 2	5,253	3 11	5	1 4
Hospital charges ...	1,207	12 8	1	3 2	1,388	10 7	1	5 6
Clothing ...	4,808	12 2	4	12 1	3,305	5 11	3	3 2
Contingencies ...	3,392	0 9	3	5 7	4,153	12 9	4	0 3
Total ...	71,951	11 3	71	2 1	70,429	4 6	68	8 4
Add building expenses ...	17,965	12 8	17	12 2	6,767	2 0	5	9 1
Grand Total ...	89,920	7 11	88	14 3	76,186	6 6	74	1 5

The dietary of the prisoners was slightly modified during the year by the substitution of certain spices in lieu of parched gram; and the daily allowance of salt was raised from 100 to 139 grains per man. Berar does not as yet possess anything in the shape of a reformatory, or school of industry. The chief direct efforts at convict reformation which are made concern only the juvenile offenders.

#### MYSORE.

In this province there are 8 jails, and 85 lock-ups. The total number of prisoners incarcerated during the year was 5,205, or fewer by 87 than during the previous year; the daily average number was 1,619 as compared with 1,795 in 1869, showing a decrease of 176. There was an increase, however, of 263 in the number received into jail. The releases and removals from the jails, during the year will be seen in the following:—

By acquittal on appeal	.....105	Executed	...	...	20
On expiry of sentence	... 3,002	Died	...	...	39
On payment of fine	... 375				
On account of sickness	... 4			Total	3,591
For good conduct	...	6	Remaining in prison at the close	...	
Escaped	... 2	of the year	...	...	1,614
Transferred to other Jails	... 35				5,205
	3,532				

The different classes of persons imprisoned during past and previous year were as follow:—

	1869.	1870.
Europeans ...	17	17
Eurasians ...	7	5
Native Christians	48	35
Mahomedans...	573	626
Hindoo ...	4,087	4,129
Other Classes	560	393
Total ...	5,292	5,205



There was a marked improvement in the conduct and discipline of prisoners generally ; 232 prisoners only were punished for breaches of jail rules as against 427 during the previous year, the total ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength being 23·7 in 1869 as against 14·2 for the past year. In all 95 prisoners were employed during the year as warders, guards and overseers, as against 80 in 1869. The practice of employing prisoners in this manner was restricted to the Bangalore (Central), Shimoga, Mysore, and Kolar jails. Of the total number of convicts 82·23 per cent. were wholly unable to read or write, 14·85 per cent. could read and write a little, and only 2·92 per cent. could read and write well. Instruction was given to prisoners, in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga jails. In the two former the daily average number under instruction was 583 and 6 respectively. In all 925 prisoners were instructed to some extent in reading and writing. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in both jails and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1,58,362, as against Rs. 1,44,769 in 1869, and the total cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 97-12-6, as compared with Rs. 80-10-8. The following is an abstract of the charge :—

Daily average No. of Prisoners .. { In 1870-1-619 In 1869 1-795	Total Cost.			Cost per Prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations ... ..	46,660	1	6	28	12	11
Fixed Establishment ... ..	49,796	7	10	30	11	11
Extra Establishment ... ..	9,845	9	4	5	12	3
Guards, Military of Police ... ..	57,288	5	64	23	0	4
Hospital charges ... ..	2,322	5	11	1	6	11
Clothing ... ..	5,382	7	0	3	5	5
Contingencies ... ..	7,566	9	3	4	10	9
Gross Cost of Maintenance ... ..	1,58,361	14	24	(Gross cost)	97	12 6
Deduct estimated Value of labour ... ..	64,220	8	0			
Net Total Cost of Maintenance ... ..	94,141	6	24	(Net)	58	2 1

The ratio of deaths per cent. of total jail population was 0·73 only. The general results are shown in the following comparative table for the two past years :—

	1869.	1870.
Admission into hospital during the year	2,030	1,400
Daily average number of sick ... ..	64·69	46·291
Deaths ... ..	95	39
Ratio of deaths to total number of jail population	1 76	73·

Fever, as in the previous year, was the prevailing disease.

#### COORG.

The total number of sentenced prisoners confined in the Mercara jail and lock-ups was 172. Of these, 57 convicts were

in jail on the 31st December 1869. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 58·45, as against 63·56 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the large number of admissions the daily average was less than that of 1869, owing to many of the sentences being for short terms only. Of the total number of prisoners incarcerated during the year—3 were released on appeal, 4 on payment of fine, 1 on account of good conduct, 103 on expiry of sentence, 2 escaped, and 3 died, leaving 56 remaining at the close of the year. Six of the prisoners in the jail had been convicted twice, 3 had been convicted for the third time, and 2 for the fourth time. Thirteen females were imprisoned during the year. The general health of the prisoners is stated to have much improved. The prevailing diseases were fever, and diarrhoea. The difficulty of procuring skilful artisans to instruct the prisoners in handicraft trades has seriously affected the success of jail manufactory. The sum of Rs. 1,001-11-3 was, however, realized under this head, from which after deducting expenditure, a net profit of Rs. 445-10-9 was credited to Government. Taking the estimated value of out-of-door and in-door jail labour at Rs. 2,982, the average earnings of each prisoner was Rs. 54-6-0. The actual cash earnings of each prisoner for jail manufactures was Rs. 8-2-5. The cost of feeding prisoners has been reduced from Rs. 38-4-0 in 1869 to Rs. 34-2-0 in the past year. A reduction was also effected in the cost per head of hospital charges and contingencies. The cost of the fixed establishment amounted to Rs. 3,775, against Rs. 3,825 in 1869. There was, however, an increase of cost under the head of clothing, amounting to Rs. 140—accounted for by the fact, that the supply stored in former years was issued in 1869, while the clothing for 1870 was purchased during the year. Of the total expenditure incurred on account of the jail and lock-ups including cost of repairs by the Public Works Department amounting to Rs. 7,753-13-2, the total outlay was Rs. 623-13-5 below that of the previous year; but as the average number of prisoners was less, the total average cost of each prisoner rose to Rs. 124-13-9 after deducting Rs. 455-10-9 on account of cash receipts for manufactures.

#### COCHIN.

The number of prisoners in the jails at Ernacollum and Trichoor at the beginning of the year was 263, and the number of those received during the year was 301, making a total of 564. Of this number 330 were released, one was executed, and 233 remained at the close of the year. Of these, 14 were Civil debtors, 4 prisoners under trial, and the remaining 215 convicts, of

whom 6 were females. The sentences awarded to the convicts were as follow :—

Rigorous imprisonment for life ...	...	...	36
Ditto for more than 7 years ...	...	...	85
Ditto for more than 2 years ...	...	...	63
Ditto for more than 6 months ...	...	...	24
Ditto for not more than 6 months ...	...	...	3
Simple imprisonment for more than 7 years...	...	...	1
Ditto for more than 6 months...	...	...	1
Ditto for not more than 6 months ...	...	...	2

Total ... 215

The expenses on account of jails, exclusive of the cost of European Medicines and medical attendance, were :—

For diet and clothing ...	...	...	Rs 9,703-5-4
Guards, &c. ...	...	...	" 3,726-0-0
Repairs ...	...	...	" 1,084-10-3

Total Rs. 14,513-15-7

# CHAPTER VIII. INDIAN FINANCE.

THE following figures show the total Gross Amount of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India, with the Surplus or Deficit in each of the undermentioned years :—

Years ended.	Gross Revenue.	Total Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.	Actual Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Revenue.
		In India.	In England.		
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£
1861 ... ..	42,903,234	40,408,239	6,516,380	46,924,619	— 4,021,385
1862 ... ..	43,429,472	37,245,756	6,334,344	43,880,100	— 50,628
1863 ... ..	45,143,752	36,800,805	6,515,001	43,316,406	+ 1,827,346
1864 ... ..	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913	44,534,685	+ 78,347
1865 ... ..	45,652,897	39,452,120	6,394,198	45,846,418	+ 193,521
1866 ... ..	48,935,220	41,120,924	5,048,228	46,169,152	+ 2,766,068
31 March.					
1867 ... ..	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924	— 2,517,491
1868 ... ..	43,534,412	41,646,917	8,497,622	50,144,569	— 1,610,157
1869 ... ..	49,263,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334	— 4,144,643
1870 ... ..	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026	— 2,480,945
1871 ... ..	51,413,685	41,015,502	10,083,008	51,098,505	+ 315,180

The items of receipts and expenditure during the last year are shown in the following table :—

Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.
	£		£		£
Land Revenue	21,088,019	Stamps ...	2,379,316	Army, Miscellaneous	1,060,423
Tributes & Contributions from Native States	765,126	Mint ...	157,214	P. W., Miscellaneous	957,714
Forest ...	471,590	Post Office	711,695		
Abkaree (Excise)	2,253,655	Telegraph ...	202,932	Total, India	50,706,804
Assessed Taxes	1,110,224	Law and Justice	801,954	England: Telegraph and Miscellaneous	
Customs	2,429,185	Police ...	287,549	Receipts.	194,477
Salt ...	5,888,707	Marine ...	329,953		
Opium ...	7,953,098	Education ...	74,889	Total, India and England	50,901,081
		Interest ...	336,376		
		Miscellaneous	1,446,982		

Expenditure.	1869-70.	Expenditure.	1869-70.
	£		£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,772,414	Ecclesiastical ...	161,089
Interest on Special Loans, P. W.		Medical Services ...	448,074
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	627,267	Stationery and Printing ...	253,325
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	465,094	Political Agencies, and other Foreign Services	384,897
Land Revenue	2,174,779	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements,	1,844,279
Forest ...	313,477	Miscellaneous	754,207
Abkaree (Excise)	256,528	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	592,752
Assessed Taxes	41,701	Army	12,828,750
Customs	181,456	Public Works Ordinary	
Salt ...	391,485	P. W. including Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways, and Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	5,107,259
Opium ...	1,820,683		
Stamps ...	100,913	Total India	41,363,021
Mint ...	88,019	Expenditure in England	6,458,211
Post Office	649,934	Divto ditto for Stores transmitted to India	1,414,116
Telegraph	457,175	Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,547,084
Allowances to District and Village Officers	283,609		
Administration and P. Depts.	1,226,972	Total India and England	50,782,412
Law and Justice	2,903,454		
Police	2,434,735		
Marine	934,044		
Education, Science, and Art,	868,626		





*Gross Amount of the Principal Sources of the Public Revenue in British India, for each of the undermentioned Years.*

Years ended.	Land.	Excise, Sayer, Atkarree, and Forest.	House, Trade, Income, Assessed Taxes and Moturpha.	Tributes, Subsides, and Contributions from Native States.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.	Electric Telegraph.	Judicial, Law, Justice, and Police.	Marine, Indian Navy, and Pilot Dues.	Public Works.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	18,508,991	1,649,895	21,103,612	781,164	4,168,151	3,805,124	6,676,759	1,182,781	288,280	608,724	58,639	416,565	288,706	860,172
1862	19,084,670	2,246,882	22,054,696	780,103	2,376,139	4,463,081	6,359,209	1,693,217	380,753	402,185	78,452	511,512	158,722	688,868
1863	19,570,147	2,471,660	21,882,212	736,763	2,464,964	5,244,150	8,055,476	1,489,638	371,116	425,528	75,925	494,812	189,046	448,153
1864	20,303,423	2,364,713	21,483,622	715,990	2,384,611	5,035,096	6,851,999	1,785,216	369,759	450,882	91,762	631,798	307,716	461,786
1865	20,087,728	2,375,793	21,281,817	681,144	2,296,929	5,523,584	7,361,405	1,972,098	377,859	382,333	99,099	675,996	308,095	538,672
1866	20,473,897	2,612,556	22,692,241	709,632	2,270,857	5,342,149	8,518,264	1,994,622	494,354	406,466	190,463	790,529	198,890	917,465
31 March.														
1867	19,136,449	2,431,129	22,127	629,245	2,030,864	5,345,910	6,803,415	1,803,773	299,991	496,439	221,947	815,919	228,543	538,139
1868	19,986,640	2,570,019	2658,848	689,286	2,578,652	5,724,093	8,923,668	2,186,269	120,252	653,679	224,947	951,314	455,090	557,840
1869	19,926,171	2,691,078	2608,700	687,363	2,692,755	5,688,240	8,453,365	2,306,971	193,788	707,792	265,565	1,172,093	688,084	553,305
1870	21,088,019	2,725,245	31,110,224	765,126	2,429,185	5,888,707	7,953,098	2,379,316	157,214	711,698	227,042	1,089,503	329,963	957,714
1871	21,342,244	2,827,907	2,073,025	719,421	2,610,789	6,106,280	8,045,459	2,510,316	23,400	805,235	227,402	746,898	323,145	915,579

\* Income trade and moturpha.

† Assessed taxes.

‡ Income tax.

§ License tax.

|| Includes receipts in England.

*Statement exhibiting the Amount of Cash Balances at the respective Treasuries of the Government of India at the close of each Year.*

Government Treasuries.	Years (ended 30 April.)					Years (ended 31 March.)				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India	5,692,981	4,256,318	2,182,705	1,630,810	2,132,295	372,227	1,060,979	768,756	2,079,431	
Bengal	2,166,859	2,055,264	1,468,630	1,942,662	1,170,988	2,191,370	2,319,457	2,084,930	1,984,020	
British Burma	.....	.....	383,215	322,948	839,339	276,079	383,023	307,986	366,703	
North-West Provinces	2,943,972	2,823,851	1,642,270	1,884,820	1,579,963	1,502,173	1,528,643	1,051,584	1,578,657	
Oude	.....	.....	312,178	329,355	310,091	337,314	393,776	312,190	413,122	
Punjab	761,321	893,291	763,929	930,214	865,576	1,090,939	1,020,515	938,329	1,067,869	
Bombay	2,973,265	3,214,855	1,876,743	2,208,386	3,821,291	2,317,494	2,361,121	2,122,062	3,502,870	
Central Provinces	*185,000	458,837	397,194	401,910	317,311	410,779	368,618	488,575	485,414	
Madras	2,942,432	3,785,500	3,181,020	2,419,318	2,518,792	2,628,780	2,286,096	2,216,153	2,494,014	
Hyderabad or the Berars	277,347	334,202	411,115	394,474	563,867	443,809	.....	See Note.	.....	
Total	17,888,278	17,872,118	12,652,012	12,638,897	13,625,306	11,562,863	11,899,233	10,173,804	12,982,100	

\* A portion included under North-West Provinces.  
 Note.—The Cash Balances of the Berars are omitted since 1867, their Revenues and Charges being now excluded on those of the Government of India.

*Statement showing the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Debt in England, at the close of each under-mentioned Year, with the Sums paid and payable, for Interest thereon.*

Years ended.	Debt in India bearing interest.						Debt in England bearing interest.				Total.		
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes and Bills.	Service and other Funds.	Miscellaneous, including Deposits, Temporary and other Loans.	Total India Debt.	Amount of Interest paid.	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	Home Bond Debt.	Debenture and other Loans.	Total Debt in England.	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	Amount of Interest paid.	Debt in India and England.
20 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	64,560,688	1,896,575	5,251,368	602,430	71,901,081	3,371,536	3,292,104	4,532,800	25,623,200	29,573,000	2,149,832	1,182,625	101,877,681
1862	64,556,723	1,862,512	5,213,490	1,086,095	73,418,859	3,393,438	3,134,897	3,372,200	30,293,100	33,593,900	1,617,874	1,436,008	106,018,159
1863	64,562,770	1,655,118	5,208,082	1,140,165	73,656,135	3,405,551	3,351,680	3,115,000	28,173,100	31,830,100	1,430,765	1,468,916	104,493,235
1864	64,510,118	1,776,094	5,109,400	1,112,433	72,397,645	3,380,097	3,093,250	3,114,900	28,195,600	26,816,500	1,209,621	1,372,609	98,518,141
1865	64,176,065	1,457,421	5,276,769	1,042,200	72,352,455	3,349,420	3,261,261	3,096,000	28,029,100	26,125,100	1,293,165	1,291,124	98,477,555
1866	63,135,816	1,827,455	5,430,189	1,043,797	71,437,251	3,358,990	3,247,651	3,067,300	28,879,100	26,946,100	1,274,239	1,249,765	98,383,651
31 March.													
1867	63,013,973	1,906,862	5,777,504	1,286,476	72,596,815	3,413,375	2,953,035	5,000,000	24,583,000	29,533,000	1,452,490	1,306,293	102,064,815
1868	64,357,858	1,173,295	4,452,178	1,305,840	71,289,111	3,332,165	3,650,397	5,000,000	25,697,000	30,697,000	1,498,850	1,452,400	101,986,111
1869	64,070,725	1,242,179	4,367,024	1,438,351	71,168,289	3,322,331	3,559,999	4,497,900	27,200,000	31,697,900	1,498,916	1,463,015	102,866,189
1870	66,140,021	1,196,447	4,111,767	1,541,403	72,989,638	3,538,659	3,463,238	5,996,700	31,200,000	35,196,700	1,629,368	1,516,378	108,186,398

*The Value of the Imports and Exports of India, in all the Returns, has been converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of 2s. the Company's Rupee.*

Years ended.	Imports.		Exports.		Years ended.		Imports.		Exports.	
	30 April	...	...	...	1866	...	31 March.	...	...	...
1861	...	...	...	...	£ 84,170,793	£ 34,090,154	...	...	...	...
1862	...	...	...	...	57,272,417	37,000,397	...	...	...	...
1863	...	...	...	...	43,141,551	48,970,785	...	...	...	...
1864	...	...	...	...	50,108,171	66,809,884	...	...	...	...
1865	...	...	...	...	49,514,275	69,471,791	...	...	...	...
							1866	...	...	...
							1867	...	...	...
							1868	...	...	...
							1869	...	...	...
							1870	...	...	...
								£ 56,156,329	£ 67,666,475	
								42,275,619	41,291,497	
								47,128,291	51,257,588	
								50,945,191	53,706,830	
								46,862,586	55,513,727	



An Account of the Gross Revenues of India for the year 1870-71, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.		Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.		Charges in India against Income.		Charges in Engl. against Income.		Net Receipts.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected in India.
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	Charges of collection. (See Account No. 12.)	Allowances & Assignments under Treaties & Engagements. (See Act. No. 27.)	Total charges in India against Income.	Stores.	Other charges.	
Land Revenue, &c. ...	20,622,823	72,050	20,550,773	2,422,836	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land Revenue ...	...	719,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	21,342,244	72,050	21,270,194	2,422,836	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Land Revenue, &c. ...	453,442	6,578	446,864	373,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,374,465	1,638	2,372,827	293,477	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessed Taxes ...	24,170,151	88,556	24,081,595	3,058,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs ...	2,672,025	40,011	2,632,014	43,991	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,610,789	72,663	2,538,126	186,991	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	6,106,280	31,057	6,075,223	389,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ...	8,045,459	...	8,045,459	2,014,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps ...	2,510,516	35,713	2,474,803	101,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint ...	33,400	...	33,400	59,582	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office ...	805,235	319	804,916	613,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	227,402	1,616	245,294	389,588	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto in England ...	19,703	43,378	703,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice ...	746,888	1,016	269,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police ...	270,971	333,145	382,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ...	233,145	380	61,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	61,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest ...	297,715	12	340,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto in England ...	43,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,034,829	49,859	1,182,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto in England ...	98,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army-Miscellaneous ...	949,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto in England ...	13,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works-Miscellaneous ...	119,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Houses ...	485,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation ...	310,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	£ 51,413,635	356,131	£ 51,057,504	6,879,894	1,737,637	8,617,461	188,689	8,810,500	42,146,764	...

*An Account of the Total Income of India in the year ending 31st March 1871, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Re-payments, Allowances, and Drawbacks; and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues, but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.*

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	Number of Account.	Expenditure.	In India.		In England.		Total.
			£	...	Stores.	Other Charges.	
<b>Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &amp;c.,...</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>I. Re-payments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks</b>	<b>356,431</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>£</b>
Assessed Taxes	24,170,151	Payments in realization of the Revenue:—	3,089,682	...	...	...	3,089,682
Customs	2,072,025	Land Revenue, &c.	43,991	...	...	...	43,991
Salt	6,104,789	Assessed Taxes	1,86,991	...	...	...	1,86,991
Opium	8,045,459	Customs	359,964	...	...	...	359,964
Stamps	2,510,316	Salt	2,014,425	...	...	...	2,014,425
Excise	35,459	Opium	101,610	...	22,120	...	123,730
Post Office	827,053	Stamps	69,532	...	6,727	...	66,259
Telegraph (includes England, £19,003)	927,053	Post Office	613,041	...	4,376	137,553	754,940
Law and Justice	746,893	Telegraph	380,588	...	75,237	26,720	482,545
Police	970,971	Engagements	1,737,637	...	...	19,396	1,756,973
Morfe	333,115	Engagements and Assignments under Treaties and	...	...	...	...	...
Education	61,610	Total of the direct claims and demands upon	...	...	...	...	...
Interest (including England, £43,236)	341,001	the Revenues, including charges of collection	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (includes England, £36,890)	1,181,668	and cost of Salt and Opium	8,973,892	...	109,400	183,630	9,266,931
Army—Miscellaneous	962,148	Charges, including Interest on Debt and Public	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous	116,134	Works Ordinary	30,925,513	...	1,315,750	6,537,680	38,928,953
Irrigation	485,537	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	310,908	and other Companies in India and in Eng-	...	...	...	1,834,811	1,834,811
		land, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	...	...	1,425,150	8,606,110	49,390,695
		Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Works Extraordinary	1,116,067	...	...	...	1,116,067
		Excess of Income over Expenditure, including	41,015,502	...	38,209	18,594	1,167,810
		Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	1,463,359	8,012,644	51,095,505
			...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	313,180
			£ 51,413,655				£ 51,413,655

An Account of the Net Public Income of India in the year ending 31st March 1871 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of those Revenues), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

Revenues and Receipts.		No. of ac- count.	Charges.	In India.	In England.		Total.
					Stores.	Other Charges.	
£				£	£	£	£
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c. ...	10,242,940	13	Administration...	1,163,192	...	206,979	1,360,171
Assessed Taxes, Customs ...	1,988,023	14	Minor Depart-ments ...	212,897	...	...	212,897
Salt ...	5,685,259	15	Law and Justice ...	2,996,190	...	...	2,996,190
Opium ...	6,031,094	16	Police ...	2,275,335	...	...	2,275,335
Stamps ...	2,349,573	17	Marine ...	475,602	77,278	206,890	759,770
Mint Deficit ...	32,859	18	Education ...	624,690	...	...	624,690
Post Office ...	49,976	19	Ecclesiastical ...	153,514	...	...	153,514
Telegraph Deficit ...	237,151	20	Medical Services ...	523,486	...	...	523,486
Law and Justice ...	703,520	21	Stationery and Printing ...	233,675	157,886	7,097	398,658
Police ...	269,955	22	Political Agencies ...	291,459	...	61,507	352,966
Marine ...	332,804	23	Miscellaneous ...	1,010,530	10,554	189,537	1,210,621
Education ...	61,290	24	Superannuation, Retired, & Com- passionate Al- lowances ...	655,969	...	794,794	1,450,763
Interest ...	340,989	25	Allowments for Provincial Ser- vices ...	200,000	...	...	200,000
Miscellaneous... Army—Miscel- laneous ...	1,132,299	26	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	...	...	175,068	175,068
Public Works— Miscellaneous ...	962,148	27	Army ...	12,549,303	929,782	2,595,714	16,074,799
Irrigation ...	485,537	28	Public works, in- cluding £37,516, Income Tax Grant; £82,953, Supervision and Cost of Land for Guaranteed Rail- ways; £13,165, State Railways; and £171,456 Loss by Ex- change on Rail- way Transactions ...	4,079,050	134,250	550	4,213,850
Railway ...	310,908	29	Interest on India Debt ...	3,490,621	...	59,686	3,550,307
Total Revenues and Receipts...	42,146,754	30	Interest on Home Debt ...	...	...	1,659,868	1,659,868
		31	Dividends to Pro- prietors of E. I. Stock ...	...	...	629,970	629,970
		32	Guaranteed In- terest on Capital of Railway and other companies £4,301,592, do- ducting Net Tra- ffic Receipts £2,556,781 ...	...	...	6,537,660	33,828,953
		33	£ ...	30,925,543	1,315,750	8,422,471	40,663,764
		34	Public Works Ex- traordinary ...	1,116,067	33,209	13,334	1,167,610
		35	Excess of Income over Expendi- ture ...	32,041,610	1,353,959	8,436,005	41,831,574
£	42,146,754			£	...	...	42,146,754

*Abstract Account of the Aggregate of Balances of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st of March 1870; the amount of Debt incurred and discharged during the Year 1870-71; the amount of Advances and Re-payments on various accounts; the Supplies to and from London; the Balance of Supplies between the several Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts, and the Total Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 31st March 1871.*

Aggregate of Balances in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1870		£	No. of Account.	£	£
DEBT INCURRED,		12,940,451	35		
Loans ...	...	4,217,088		Loans ...	2,989,485
Treasury Notes issued ...	...	464,677		Do. to Municipalities ...	2,609,455
Local Funds ...	...	52,990		Treasury Notes ...	593,956
Advances repaid less advances made	...	765,402		Bills Outstanding ...	13,319
Provincial Services ...	...	200,000		Miscellaneous ...	95,307
Local Remittances ...	...	305,584		Prize Money discharged ...	87,626
Service Funds ...	...	86,310			6,428,048
Deposits ...	...	98,258			
		6,190,309			
DEBT DISCHARGED,					
Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London				Supplies to London.	
Less—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in re-payment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c.					12,368,927
					5,156,920
					7,211,307
Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1871		107,351			16,818,743
Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts ...		10,219,987			...
Local Indian Surplus		£ 30,458,094			£ 30,458,098



Revenues and Receipts.		Gross Receipts.		Repayments.		Net Receipts with- in the year, after deducting Re- payments.		Charges against Income.		Net Receipts into the sovereign govern- ment Treasuries.		Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Land Revenue	...	24,071	...	108	...	23,963	...	10,975	...	...	45.594		
Tributes and Contributions from Na- tive States	...	85,650	...	...	...	85,650	...	...	...	...			
Forest	...	100,721	...	168	...	100,613	...	10,975	...	Excess charge } 65,856 1,572	10.003 75.006		
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	18,489	...	...	...	18,489	...	5.9	...	...			
Assessed Taxes	...	80,350	...	268	...	80,082	...	...	509	...			
Stamps	...	5,313	...	130	...	5,183	...	...	280	...			
Mint	...	15,615	...	...	...	15,615	...	25,003	...	Excess charge } 17,053 191,875	209.209 76.132		
Post Office	...	805,235	...	319	...	804,916	...	612,041	...	Excess charge } 154,802 167,563			
Telegraph	...	227,402	...	1,616	...	225,786	...	383,588	...	...			
Law and Justice	...	37,776	...	...	...	37,776	...	...	...	...			
Police	...	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...			
Education	...	870	...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...			
Interest	...	188,018	...	...	...	188,018	...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous	...	429,057	...	8,502	...	421,195	...	...	...	...			
Army—Miscellaneous	...	494,341	...	...	...	494,341	...	...	...	...			
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	6,297	...	...	...	6,297	...	...	...	...			
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	...	168,881	...	...	...	168,881	...	...	...	...			
Total Govt. of India	£	2,355,546	£	10,915	£	2,354,701	£	1,045,712	£	1,208,186			

*An Estimated Account of the Total Income of the Revenues of India in the year ending 31st March 1872, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Re-payments, Allowances and Drawbacks, and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues, but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.*

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.			Gross Credits as stated in Column I of the Account of Income No. I.	Number of Account.	Expenditure.	In India.		In England.		Total.
In India.						£	£	Stores.	Other Charges	
Land Revenue, including Tributes and contributions from Native States, Forest, and Excise Revenues, &c.			24,111,300	I.	Repayments, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	286,700	£	...	£	286,700
Assessed Taxes			824,600		Land Revenue, &c.	2,910,700	...	...	...	2,910,700
Customs			2,660,200		Assessed Taxes	30,600	...	...	...	30,600
Salt			5,395,200		Customs	184,900	...	...	...	184,900
Opium			9,253,400		Salt	482,300	...	...	...	482,300
Stamps			2,496,000		Opium	1,611,300	...	...	...	1,611,300
Mint			803,700		Stamps	87,600	...	...	...	87,600
Post Office			90,600		Mint	78,300	...	...	...	78,300
Telegraph, (includes England, £22,900)			235,600		Post Office	611,900	...	...	...	611,900
Law and Justice			377,000		Telegraph...	384,400	...	...	...	384,400
					Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	1,702,700	...	...	...	1,702,700
					Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opium.	8,316,400	87,500	76,600		8,510,500
Marine, (includes England, £1,900)			196,500	III.	Charges, including Interest on Debt and Public Works Ordinary.	29,138,300	1,248,900	6,557,400		36,944,600
Interest, (includes England, £31,000)			364,000		Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts.	.....	...	1,821,400		1,821,400
Miscellaneous, (includes England £103,800),...			970,100		Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary (per Account No. III.)	£ 37,484,700	1,338,400	8,455,400		47,276,500
Army—Miscellaneous, (includes England, (£22,500) ..			883,300			.....	...	...		2,700,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous			84,700			£	.....	...		49,976,500
Irrigation			470,600		Public Works Extraordinary	1,580,000	150,800	6,000		1,736,800
Railways			238,700			39,064,700	1,487,300	8,461,400		49,013,300
					Excess of Income over Expenditure, including Public Works Extraordinary (per Account No. III.)	.....	...	...		963,200
						£	.....	...		49,976,500
						£	49,976,500			49,976,500

*An Estimated Account of the Net Public Income of India, in the year ending 31st March 1872 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of those Revenues,) and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.*

Revenues and Receipts.	£	Charges	In India.	In England.		Total.
			£	Stores	Other Charges.	
				£	£	
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest, and Excise Revenues, &c., ...	19,431,980	Administration .. .. .	1,219,800	84,400	215,200	1,519,400
Assessed Taxes .. .. .	767,850	Minor Departments .. .. .	221,900	....	....	221,900
Customs .. .. .	2,319,880	Law and Justice .. .. .	2,297,300	....	....	2,297,300
Salt .. .. .	5,300,710	Marine .. .. .	394,700	....	....	606,900
Opium .. .. .	7,642,100	Ecclesiastical .. .. .	156,300	102,900	100,300	156,500
Stamps .. .. .	2,358,300	Medical Services .. .. .	173,800	....	....	173,800
Mint .. .. .	12,100	Political Agencies .. .. .	255,000	....	47,000	302,000
Post Office .. .. .	151,600	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances .. .. .	618,800	....	832,000	1,450,800
Telegraph .. .. .	232,200	Miscellaneous .. .. .	745,500	21,500	317,200	1,064,300
Law and Justice .. .. .	345,140	Allowments for Provincial Services .. .. .	4,851,100	....	....	4,851,100
Deficit .. .. .	195,680	Army .. .. .	12,150,000	986,600	2,597,300	15,733,900
Interest .. .. .	594,000	Public Works Ordinary, including £38,800, supervision and cost of Land for Railways, £32,500, loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions, and £7,900, State Railways .. .. .	2,519,700	43,500	2,300	2,565,500
Miscellaneous .. .. .	911,570	Interest on India Debt .. .. .	3,530,900	....	57,300	3,588,200
Army—Miscellaneous .. .. .	883,300	Interest on Home Debt .. .. .	....	....	1,748,700	1,748,700
Public Works—Miscellaneous .. .. .	84,700	Interest on Proprietors of E. I. Stock .. .. .	....	....	630,000	630,000
Irrigation .. .. .	470,600	Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Railway and other Companies, including £46,600 payable in India, £4,532,600, less £2,771,200 for Net Traffic Receipts.	....	....	1,621,400	1,621,400
Railways .. .. .	293,700	Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	20,133,300	1,248,900	8,373,800	29,756,000
Total Revenues and Receipts .. .. .	41,466,000	Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .	....	....	....	2,700,000
		Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .	1,580,000	150,800	6,000	1,736,800
		Excess of Income over Expenditure including Public Works Extraordinary.	30,713,300	1,399,700	8,394,800	40,507,800
			....	....	....	963,200
			....	....	....	41,466,000

*General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of India, including the Charges disbursed in England, for the year 1870-71 and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.	1870-71.				Estimate, 1871-72.			
				In India.	In England.		Total.	In India.	In England.		Total.
					Stores.	Other Charges.			Stores.	Other Charges.	
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue ..	20,692,823	20,567,000	Refunds and Drawbacks ..	356,431	...	...	356,431	286,700	...	...	286,700
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	719,421	756,000	Land Revenue ..	2,422,856	...	...	2,422,856	2,440,500	...	...	2,440,500
Forest ..	453,442	426,000	Forest ..	373,349	...	...	373,349	333,000	...	...	333,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	2,374,465	2,361,700	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	293,477	...	...	293,477	135,200	...	...	135,200
Assessed Taxes ..	2,072,025	824,600	Assessed Taxes ..	43,991	...	...	43,991	30,600	...	...	30,600
Customs ..	2,610,789	2,500,200	Customs ..	184,991	...	...	184,991	184,900	...	...	184,900
Salt ..	6,106,280	5,996,200	Salt .. {Cost .. {Charges ..	93,291	...	...	93,291	115,640	...	...	115,640
Opium ..	8,045,459	9,253,400	Opium .. {Cost .. {Charges ..	296,760	...	...	296,760	316,669	...	...	316,669
Stamps ..	2,510,816	2,496,000	Stamps ..	1,861,331	...	...	1,861,331	1,498,900	...	...	1,498,900
Mint ..	33,400	90,600	Mint ..	153,094	...	...	153,094	112,400	...	...	112,400
Post Office ..	805,255	803,700	Post Office ..	101,616	...	...	101,616	87,600	...	...	87,600
			Telegraph ..	59,532	...	...	59,532	73,300	...	...	73,300
			Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	613,141	6,727	187,583	794,940	611,900	55,700	...	667,600
				389,588	75,237	26,720	482,445	384,400	21,100	...	405,500
				1,737,637	...	18,336	1,756,973	1,702,700	...	19,800	1,722,500
			Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium Administration Minor Departments Law and Justice	8,973,892	109,400	183,639	9,266,931	8,346,400	87,500	76,600	8,510,500
				1,153,192	...	206,979	1,360,171	1,213,800	84,400	215,200	1,513,400
				212,897	...	...	212,897	231,300	...	...	231,300
				2,996,190	...	...	2,996,190	2,397,300	...	...	2,397,300



Telegraph	247,010	235,600	Police	2,275,325	77,278	206,890	2,275,325	394,700	102,500	103,300	605,300
Law and Justice...	746,898	377,000	Marine Charges	475,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	270,971	...	Education	624,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,800
Marine	283,145	...	Medical Services	168,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,800
Education	...	196,500	Medical Services	523,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,000
Interest	61,610	...	Stationery and Printing	233,675	167,886	7,697	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	341,001	...	Political Agencies	291,459	...	61,607	...	...	...	47,000	...
Miscellaneous	1,181,608	...	Superannuation, Retired, and Com-	652,969	...	734,734	1,490,763	618,800	...	892,000	1,490,800
Arms and Ammunition	963,148	832,300	passionate Allowances	1,010,530	16,554	384,666	1,395,194	745,900	21,500	317,300	1,684,300
Public Works—	...	...	Miscellaneous	290,000	...	...	200,000	4,351,100	...	...	4,831,100
Miscellaneous	119,194	84,700	Allowments for Provincial Services	12,649,803	929,782	2,505,714	16,074,594	12,160,000	996,000	2,597,300	13,745,300
Irrigation	455,537	470,600	Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	310,908	258,700	Public Works, Ordinary—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Public Works	8,811,167	134,250	550	3,945,967	2,394,500	43,500	2,300	2,431,300
	...	...	Supervision and cost of Land for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Railways	82,953	...	...	82,953	85,800	...	...	83,800
	...	...	State Railways	1,469	...	...	13,463	7,900	...	...	7,800
	...	...	Loss by Exchange on Railway	171,465	...	...	171,465	42,500	...	...	49,500
	...	...	Transactions	2,491,621	...	59,686	3,590,307	2,320,900	...	...	3,588,300
	...	...	Interest on India Debt	...	...	1,650,868	1,650,868	...	...	...	1,739,700
	...	...	Interest on Home Debt	...	...	629,970	629,970	...	...	...	62,100
	...	...	Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Total	29,894,432	1,422,160	6,771,299	43,095,884	37,484,700	1,338,400	6,694,100	45,465,100
	...	...	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Railway and other Companies in In-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	dia and in England, deducting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Net Traffic Receipts (Account No.	...	...	1,834,811	1,834,811	...	...	1,821,400	1,821,400
	...	...	II))....	...	...	...	49,930,693	...	...	...	47,276,500
	...	...	Excess of Income over Expenditure,	...	...	...	1,452,990	...	...	...	2,700,000
	...	...	excluding Public Works Extraor-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,976,500
	...	...	dinary	...	...	13,531	51,413,656	1,680,000	150,800	6,000	1,766,800
	...	...	Public Works Extraordinary.	1,116,067	38,209	...	1,167,800	...	...	...	49,012,300
	...	...	Excess of Income over Expenditure,	41,012,502	1,463,893	8,619,644	51,098,805	39,064,700	1,487,200	8,461,400	59,300
	...	...	including Public Works Extraordi-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,976,500
	...	...	nary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenues and Receipts in India and Eng-	51,413,655	49,976,500	land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Payments.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£		£	£
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year ...	13,940,451	16,818,743	Debt discharged ...	22,065,150	33,11,500
Receipts ...			Supplies to London, including Debts to Her Majesty's Government ...	12,368,227	10,869,200
Local Indian Surplus ...	10,219,937	10,729,700	Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted accounts) ...	...	262,000
Debt incurred ...	21,827,411	36,311,600	Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the year ...	16,818,743	21,640,143
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government ...	5,156,920	4,022,800			
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted accounts) ...	107,351	...			
	£ 51,252,120	67,882,943		£ 51,252,120	67,882,943

*General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue ...	24,071	69,100	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	10,945	4,600
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	55,650	2,970,700	Land Revenue ...	10,975	114,400
Forest ...	7,525	8,200	Forest ...	5,450	5,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	18,489	18,400	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	509	600
Assessed Taxes ...	80,350	87,800	Salt ...	...	86,000
Salt ...	5,313	66,000	Stamps ...	23	500
Stamps ...	15,615	14,000	Mint ...	32,68	46,400
Mint ...	805,335	803,700	Post Office ...	613,041	611,000
Post Office ...	227,402	212,700	Telegraph ...	380,588	384,400
Telegraph ...	37,776	32,000	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	164,474	164,000
Law and Justice ...	116	...	Total of the Direct Claims and demands on the Revenues, including Charges of collection ...	1,29,131	1,418,300
Education ...	870	...	Administration ...	312,673	404,000
Interest ...	183,018	184,200	Minor Departments ...	159,839	164,000
Miscellaneous ...	429,697	312,100	Law and Justice ...	161,655	123,300
Army—Miscellaneous ...	494,341	456,000	Police ...	9,79	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	6,207	23,300	Education ...	2,092	...
Railway (Gain by Exchange) ...	168,881	136,200	Ecclesiastical ...	9,890	9,000
Irrigation ...	...	1,100	Medical Services ...	6,584	6,000
	£ 2,593,646	2,671,700	Stationery and Printing ...	62,995	103,000
Deficit ...	10,335,236	10,541,600	Superannuation, Retired, & Compassionate Allowances, Miscellaneous ...	162,151	126,900
	£ 12,930,884	13,213,300	Allowments for Provincial Services ...	547,588	353,000
			Army ...	...	26,700
			Public Works { Public Works ...	6,512,574	6,70,000
			One per cent. Income Tax ...	253,507	346,300
			Ordinary, { Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	37,516	...
			Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	62,639	13,400
			Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	2,960,130	3,036,400
			Public Works, Extraordinary ...	303,545	303,000
				13,866	72,200
				£ 12,930,882	13,213,300

*General Abstract Account of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India for the year ending 31st March 1874, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province*

Net Revenues and Receipts.	Government of India.					North-Western Provinces.		unjab.		Madras.		Bombay		Total.
	No. of Account.	General and Political.	Outde.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bengal.						Integrating Shd.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Per Account	1	1,253,400	1,355,200	816,300	1,046,600	14,367,200	5,066,800	3,167,500	7,068,100	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£	1,253,400	1,355,200	816,300	1,046,600	14,367,200	5,066,800	3,167,500	7,068,100	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900
Total Net Receipts	...	3,086,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,086,400
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	...	308,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,000
Ditto on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	405,000	37,500	42,000	31,500	17,500	118,900	112,300	125,100	107,500	...	...	...	494,000
Administration	...	164,900	...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219,800
Minor Departments	...	123,800	60,800	72,300	66,500	704,000	325,200	174,500	330,700	446,500	...	...	...	2,297,800
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	185,000	...	21,000	6,600	133,800	...	...	...	594,700
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,800
Ecclesiastical	...	9,000	3,100	3,200	4,300	23,200	18,100	22,600	40,200	32,500	...	...	...	176,800
Medical Services	...	6,800	12,200	6,000	23,500	...	27,000	20,800	36,100	27,400	...	...	...	166,800
Political Agencies	...	1,900	400	10,000	...	4,100	6,000	15,100	9,000	108,500	...	...	...	1,660,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compensations	...	126,800	6,000	13,000	4,400	70,000	47,000	24,900	179,800	148,900	...	...	...	618,800
Miscellaneous	...	553,000	11,800	8,000	6,000	50,000	48,200	19,000	25,900	155,400	...	...	...	743,500
Allowments for Provincial Services	...	26,700	210,500	273,100	268,200	1,231,000	636,900	638,500	771,300	829,800	...	...	...	4,651,000
Army	...	6,700,000	42,800	109,200	61,800	370,000	360,000	345,300	270,000	2,654,000	...	...	...	19,150,000
Public Works, Ordinary	...	13,400	7,200	500	...	18,100	5,900	8,900	19,900	58,200	...	...	...	2,885,000
Railways	...	11,722,800	386,800	539,000	493,500	2,898,000	1,596,000	1,301,200	4,713,300	5,728,900	...	...	...	19,200
Public Works, Extraordinary	...	72,200	7,700	4,100	...	377,600	268,100	611,900	73,800	134,100	...	...	...	29,138,900
Total Expenditure	...	£ 11,795,000	394,600	543,100	493,500	3,278,400	1,864,000	1,943,100	4,847,100	5,661,000	...	...	...	1,860,000
Local Surplus carried to Account No. 11	...	...	900,700	273,200	583,100	10,990,500	3,202,800	1,234,400	2,911,000	1,855,300	...	...	...	30,718,900
Local Deficit carried to Account No. 11	...	10,541,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Indian Surplus
	£	1,253,400	1,355,200	816,300	1,046,600	14,367,200	5,066,800	3,167,500	7,068,100	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	7,416,900	41,448,000
Local Surplus brought down	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excess of Income over Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,729,700
	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,768,500
	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963,200

*General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

Revenues and Receipts	187-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
Land Revenue	£ 4,397,803	£ 4,405,000	Refunds and Drawbacks	£ 28,430	£ 26,100
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	344,643	312,600	Land Revenue	428,105	423,700
Forest	33,979	40,400	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	29,486	31,900
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	589,266	587,900	Assessed Taxes	31,027	17,100
Assessed Taxes	252,726	110,500	Customs	8,181	3,500
Customs	304,807	313,000	Salt	17,240	15,640
Salt	1,294,220	1,304,400	Stamps	93,204	115,640
Stamps	399,580	397,500	Mint	34,019	33,560
Mint	1,572	200	Charges	16,735	14,400
Law and Justice	90,829	50,900	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	3,729	3,700
Police	33,468	...	Total of Collection and Cost of Salt	279,349	273,200
Marine	10,461	5,500	Administration	965,105	955,800
Education	6,540	...	Minor Departments	127,745	133,100
Interest	16,134	...	Law and Justice	15,538	18,400
Miscellaneous	243,990	17,300	Police	430,595	330,700
Army—Miscellaneous	172,741	186,700	Marine	839,003	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous	16,265	4,500	Education	6,885	6,600
Irrigation	4,585	5,000	Medical Services	92,411	40,200
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	2,791	26,000	Stationary and Printing	36,399	30,100
	£ 8,207,300	£ 8,017,900	Political Agencies	91,688	...
			Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	35,691	...
			Miscellaneous	7,616	9,000
			Alotments for Provincial Services	186,208	179,800
			Army	101,034	93,900
			Public Works, Ordinary	33,467	771,300
			Public Works, Ordinary	2,914,163	2,800,000
			Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	581,046	270,000
			Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	6,734	9,600
			Public Works, Extraordinary	20,544	9,700
			Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	88,607	70,900
			Public Works, Extraordinary	62,442	73,800
			Surplus	£ 6,153,146	£ 5,806,900
				2,054,154	2,211,000
				£ 8,207,300	£ 8,017,900







*General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71. £	Estimate, 1871-72. £	Expenditure.	1870-71. £	Estimate, 1871-72. £
Land Revenue ...	4,135,518	4,146,200	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	...	...
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	163,928	270,000	Forest ...	...	...
Forest ...	36,407	65,000	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	207,002	230,000	Assessed Taxes ...	...	...
Assessed Taxes ...	303,150	109,000	Salt ...	...	...
Customs ...	49,898	69,700	Stamps ...	...	...
Salt ...	496,155	445,000	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	...	...
Stamps ...	331,081	307,500	Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of	...	...
Law and Justice ...	128,300	86,800	Collection and Cost of Salt ...	...	...
Police ...	48,356	...	Administration ...	...	...
Education ...	5,914	...	Minor Departments ...	...	...
Interest ...	2,514	...	Law and Justice ...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	16,199	...	Police ...	...	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous	24,112	12,000	Education ...	...	...
Irrigation ...	247,465	237,500	Ecclesiastical ...	...	...
			Medical Services ...	...	...
			Stationery and Printing ...	...	...
			Political Agencies ...	...	...
			Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances..	...	...
			Miscellaneous	...	...
			Alloiments for Provincial Services	...	...
			Public Works, Ordinary	...	...
			{ Public Works	...	...
			{ Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways	...	...
			{ State Railways	...	...
			Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	...
			Public Works, Extraordinary	...	...
				156,207	203,000
			Surplus	2,721,170	2,561,800
				3,476,066	3,202,800
				6,200,236	5,767,600





*Abstract of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oude Territory for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

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Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71. £	Estimate 1871-72. £	Expenditure.	1870-71. £	Estimate, 1871-72. £
Land Revenue ..	1,324,004	1,320,000	Refunds and Drawbacks ..	8,218	4,20
Forest ..	6,018	13,400	Land Revenue ..	128,159	110,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs,	86,275	85,000	Forest ..	9,499	11,000
Assessed Taxes ..	64,881	23,500	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	5,305	3,600
Salt ..	5,451	4,000	Assessed Taxes ..	627	500
Stamps ..	95,600	94,500	Salt ..	9,647	6,400
Law and Justice ..	14,531	11,000	Stamps ..	3,954	2,400
Police ..	11,199	...	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	75,785	72,500
Education ..	1,253	...	Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt ..	241,694	210,800
Interest ..	1,500	1,500	Administration ..	43,596	37,500
Miscellaneous ..	2,653	9,800	Minor Departments ..	12	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	3,004	1,300	Law and Justice ..	83,556	60,800
Irrigation ..	...	...	Police ..	106,894	...
			Education ..	22,796	...
			Medical Services ..	3,786	3,100
			Ecclesiastical ..	13,672	6,300
			Stationery and Printing ..	7,363	...
			Superintendence, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ..	6,919	6,600
			Miscellaneous for Provincial Services ..	4,545	11,800
			Public Works, Ordinary (Public Works)	9,390	210,500
			Public Works, Ordinary (Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways)	107,406	42,800
			Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	9,359	7,300
			Public Works, Extraordinary ..	42	100
				8,929	7,700
			Surplus	689,969	605,300
				947,114	996,700
				1,617,023	1,566,000

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*Abstract of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.*

Revenues and Receipts.		1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.		1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
		£	£			£	£
Land Revenue	...	604,853	592,000	Retracts and Drawbacks	...	18,769	3,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	...	3,156	13,000	Land Revenue	...	87,336	70,000
Forest	...	65,812	51,700	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	22,760	22,760
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	100,019	51,700	Assessed Taxes	...	5,998	4,900
Assessed Taxes	...	66,253	100,019	Stamps	...	33,228	38,000
Customs	...	10,591	12,900	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	2,832	2,800
Salt	...	116,940	120,000	Total of the Direct Claims and Demand on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	...	71,650	68,560
Stamp	...	99,307	91,700	Minor Departments	...	251,774	210,500
Law and Justice	...	26,508	15,900	Administration	...	43,300	42,000
Police	...	26,025	...	Law and Justice	...	104,313	93,500
Interest	...	1,000	300	Paid	...	104,675	72,300
Miscellaneous	...	5,887	2,000	Education	...	139,480	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	4,050	4,400	Medical Services	...	21,882	...
				Stationary and Printing	...	3,531	2,900
				Political Agencies	...	30,063	12,200
				Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	3,739	...
				Miscellaneous	...	319	400
				Allocations for Provincial Public Works	...	13,636	13,000
				Public Works, Ordinary ; Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways	...	7,207	9,600
				Interest on service Funds and other Accounts	...	11,994	273,100
				Public Works Extraordinary	...	221,135	109,200
					...	674	500
					...	...	100
					...	...	4,100
£		1,130,401	1,026,300	£		865,228	753,600
					Surplus	265,173	273,200
						1,130,401	1,026,800
						£	£



## THE CURRENCY.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. On 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against £1,471,000 in 1856; £1,443,000 in 1858; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867; *i. e.*, it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858.

## THE COINAGE.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice,) and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as follows :—

- 1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.
- 1 Shilling = 80-8-11th grains of pure silver.
- 1 Rupee = shilling 20439 or 2s. 0½d.

Silver, at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2043s.;

or at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = 192-004 per Rupee.

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99¼ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, till Act XVII. of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII. of 1835, the under-



mentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India:—

Gold Coins.		Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
		Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupce piece	...	330	30	360
A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupce piece	...	165	15	180
Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupce piece	...	110	10	120
One third of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupce piece	...	55	5	60

*Average Amount of Note Circulation, and Average Amount of each Description of Reserve during each Year since the Commencement of operations of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India.*

Years ended.	Average Amount of Note Circulation.	Average Amount of Reserve in.			
		Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Government Securities.
	£	£	£	£	£
From 1st to 31st March 1862	3,690,000	...	...	...	...
On 30th April 1862	4,100,000	2,479,922	1,220,000	...	400,078
" 1863	4,506,833	2,978,816	969,166	...	558,851
" 1864	5,232,500	2,726,750	956,667	...	1,549,083
" 1865	6,882,011	2,727,908	815,000	101,071	3,251,644
" 1866	7,725,798	2,675,691	909,000	149,386	3,980,234
On 31st March 1867	8,989,318	4,798,182	530,799	11,065	3,638,781
" 1868	9,285,084	5,214,559	803,722	14,749	3,252,055
" 1869	10,145,533	5,660,704	941,288	16,199	3,496,236
" 1870	10,669,077	4,963,181	1,689,640	31,250	3,946,401

*Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Departments of Issue of Government Paper Currency from its Commencement.*

Years ended.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Excess Charges.
	£	£	£	£
30 April 1862	...	589	...	589
1863	15,232	53,081	...	37,849
1864	32,773	26,541	...	3,768
1865	165,498	39,659	125,839	...
1866	167,839	84,509	83,330	...
31 March 1867	166,285	99,230	67,055	...
1868	134,581	20,331	103,650	...
1869	148,897	76,691	72,603	...
1870	166,787	28,986	137,801	...
Total	997,692	449,620	590,278	42,266
	Net Receipts.	...	548,072	...

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2:—

*Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from, each Presidency of British India, by Sea, during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing gold and silver separately; and including that received or sent on account of Government.*

Years ended.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bengal.		Madras.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1861	1,257,695	9,271,818	485,400	694,825	3,467,993	3,438	152	245,951
1862	1,632,623	9,477,986	706,496	647,065	2,450,216	3,438	152	245,951
1863	1,846,298	9,354,474	1,006,939	745,001	2,551,313	1,805	600	95,580
1864	2,634,693	9,363,556	1,082,895	647,001	4,025,322	13,380	1,325	115,324
1865	3,038,628	4,363,782	1,584,448	839,448	5,806,324	14,172	5,200	89,358
1866	1,701,615	6,738,120	977,832	1,544,701	5,668,672	6,019	23,510	80,550
1867	1,927,424	4,708,425	745,969	1,232,207	3,925,310	338,819	540,369	161,683
1868	1,638,416	2,806,425	301,406	464,116	2,752,642	148,957	73,205	265,958
1869	1,573,269	2,836,407	412,817	296,761	2,813,144	76,246	7,000	117,500
1870	1,510,190	3,143,463	634,996	465,748	2,653,491	7,400	440,697	117,500
1871	906,812	630,625	348,369	198,586	3,894,008	1,284	155,330	293,199
					1,513,519	317,410	...	...

Note—

British Burma is included under Bengal up to 1867, since when no returns have been received showing Gold and Silver separately Imported and Exported; hence the information for this province is excluded for the subsequent years.

*Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Monies coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India during each of the under-mentioned years.*

Years ended.	Bengal.				Madras.				Bombay.				Total for British India.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...
1861	69,374	2,688,626	115,775	...	None.	...	513,470	102,242	1,979,588	24,495	69,374	5,191,682	242,512	5,503,568	242,512	5,503,568
1862	45,666	2,571,645	43,006	...	None.	...	430,907	99,326	4,088,600	None.	130,665	7,070,352	1,081	7,279,699	1,081	7,279,699
1863	130,665	2,511,452	60,926	...	...	...	673,255	176,963	7,668,790	...	130,665	9,251,497	150,254	9,532,416	150,254	9,532,416
1864	54,364	2,593,015	112,138	...	...	...	1,277,670	123,780	5,704,000	...	54,364	1,479,685	184,101	11,833,149	184,101	11,833,149
1865	95,671	4,134,651	93,389	...	...	...	644,898	95,644	7,193,386	3,722	95,671	10,485,565	229,861	10,811,397	229,861	10,811,397
1866	17,662	5,671,173	112,466	...	...	...	544,594	19,500	61,227	27,717	17,662	14,567,079	299,337	14,794,078	299,337	14,794,078
1867	27,717	3,471,483	124,066	...	...	...	34,766	3,000	2,681,441	None.	27,717	6,182,668	143,566	6,353,661	143,566	6,353,661
1868	21,594	1,663,950	23,361	...	...	...	18,747	2,000	3,791,843	...	21,594	4,382,359	26,361	4,409,254	26,361	4,409,254
1869	24,156	1,632,161	83,219	...	...	...	6,577	5,432	3,643,191	...	24,156	5,341,708	90,219	5,457,053	90,219	5,457,053
1870	Information not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note—The Madras Mint was closed on 31st August 1869.

Number and Value of Government Currency Notes issued, received, and cancelled for the whole of India, during each of the under-mentioned years:—

Years Ended.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
30 April.		£		£		£
1862 ...	367,200	4,200,000	2,000	100,000	...	...
1863 ...	295,015	2,525,550	82,820	1,495,550	52,520	1,100,550
1864 ...	336,201	4,720,100	248,582	4,170,100	240,478	3,745,100
1865 ...	598,260	5,430,011	253,708	3,376,990	214,290	3,156,666
1866 ...	960,150	10,100,482	854,111	9,982,918	386,174	3,907,162
31 March.						
1867 ...	1,986,688	16,801,215	1,917,281	25,369,722	835,631	7,59,504
1868 ...	2,790,745	33,064,971	2,424,319	30,726,427	998,479	10,862,656
1869 ...	3,117,050	44,007,302	2,938,353	44,689,018	1,553,433	14,258,560
1870 ...	3,396,828	49,344,848	3,353,591	48,702,434	1,906,794	22,300,426

Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation at each Circle throughout India during each of the undermentioned years:—

Circles.	Average for each Year at 2s. the Rupee.							
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta ...	2,423,000	2,195,000	2,805,514	2,904,328	2,829,144	2,931,133	3,964,564	4,145,743
Madras ...	413,571	665,600	604,167	565,833	605,165	647,949	822,144	645,600
Bombay ...	1,582,857	2,072,500	3,223,333	3,345,955	4,697,459	4,739,499	4,310,995	4,572,490
Allahabad ...	...	...	113,947	256,179	259,318	324,851	267,419	309,788
Lahore ...	...	...	78,102	295,118	250,066	240,565	253,154	225,290
Calcutt ...	...	...	6,176	42,116	55,455	55,011	81,647	77,024
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8,484	27,286	38,908	43,874	42,657	54,346
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	5,525	37,581	35,704	30,116	47,384	34,053
Nagpore ...	...	...	31,762	160,533	106,734	212,387	274,251	255,419
Kurrachee ...	...	...	...	90,872	101,377	159,084	196,701	247,306
Akolah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,621	101,418
Total ...	4,419,428	5,232,500	6,882,011	7,725,793	8,939,318	9,285,084	10,145,533	10,669,077

	Pure Silver.	Alloy.	Weight.
Legal Tender in satisfaction of all engagements—			
Silver Coins—	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Government Rupee ...	165	15	180
A Half Rupee ...	82½	7½	90
Legal Tender for fractions of a Rupee only—			
Silver Coins—			
A Quarter Rupee or 4-Anna piece ...	41½	3½	45
An Eighth of a Rupee or 2-Anna piece ...	20½	1½	22½
			Grains Troy.
Copper Coins—			
A Double Piece, or a half anna ...	...	...	200
A Pie, or quarter anna ...	...	...	100
A Half Piece or one-eighth of an anna ...	...	...	50
A Pie, being one-third of a Piece, or one-twelfth of an anna ...	...	...	30½
90 Rupees' worth of Piece weigh 5,70,000 grains Troy, or 82½lbs. Avoirdupois.			

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

WE this year close up an old epoch of the agricultural history of India. Next year we shall have to deal with an entirely new Department, which has already infused very considerable energy into Indian agriculture. We are glad to report that during the year persistent efforts have been made to improve the cultivation of Cinchona, and to introduce new and improved kinds of trees into suitable localities. A number of English fruit trees, for instance, have become naturalized where they had never before been cultivated. A liberal spirit has also been set on foot for supplying to natives themselves the means of cultivation, both in seeds, and, where they can be induced to use them, in agricultural instruments. The progress has been slow, but so much of a substantial kind has been done that there is every reason to hope that the new Department has begun with the elements, at least, on an entirely new era of Indian agriculture. The results, however, belong to the future. What we have to do with the present are old facts, abundantly valuable in their time.

The gross Land, Forest and Excise Revenue has increased from £3,913,401 in 1792-93 to 23,450,730 in 1870-71.

Years.	£	Years.	£	Years.	£
1792-93	3,913,401	1819-20	13,034,014	1846-47	14,981,690
1793-94	4,048,128	1820-21	13,696,189	1847-48	15,484,199
1794-95	4,187,137	1821-22	13,729,217	1848-49	15,332,508
1795-96	4,123,982	1822-23	13,582,804	1849-50	15,581,927
1796-97	4,058,814	1823-24	13,559,489	1850-51	16,903,063
1797-98	3,869,298	1824-25	13,055,409	1851-52	16,691,748
1798-99	3,966,416	1825-26	12,739,544	1852-53	17,401,349
1799-1800	4,123,133	1826-27	12,598,489	1853-54	17,165,966
1800-1	4,221,605	1827-28	11,754,703	1854-55	17,875,633
1801-2	4,448,846	1828-29	12,572,136	1855-56	18,590,271
1802-3	4,296,884	1829-30	13,305,095	1856-57	19,449,327
1803-4	4,489,128	1830-31	13,338,551	1857-58	18,749,111
1804-5	4,604,025	1831-32	11,590,332	1858-59	19,818,788
1805-6	4,880,433	1832-33	11,481,333	1859-60	20,690,918
1806-7	4,048,660	1833-34	11,444,249	1860-61	20,942,930
1807-8	5,185,955	1834-35	12,053,718	1861-62	21,577,459
1808-9	5,355,789	1835-36	12,539,772	1862-63	21,904,378
1809-10	5,256,935	1836-37	12,057,735	1863-64	22,548,441
1810-11	4,804,156	1837-38	12,671,743	1864-65	23,607,467
1811-12	4,779,531	1838-39	13,126,980	1865-66	23,008,448
1812-13	4,891,975	1839-40	13,159,569	1866-67	(11 months)
1813-14	4,604,212	1840-41	13,155,663	1867-68	
1814-15	11,749,291	1841-42	14,039,599	1868-69	21,450,703
1815-16	11,613,884	1842-43	14,251,135	1869-70	22,512,221
1816-17	12,199,856	1843-44	14,263,971	1870-71	22,374,936
1817-18	12,363,634	1844-45	14,164,152		23,913,264
1818-19	13,480,589	1845-46	14,372,891		23,450,730



MADRAS.

Notwithstanding several advantages owing to the favourable season, there was a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, under the head of Land Revenue, of Rs. 8,27,052. A large proportion may be traced to purely financial causes. The diminution in Nellore was in great measure owing to the payment by the Zemindar of Venkatagerry in 1869-70 of certain kists which did not actually fall due till 1870-71, and the large decrease in Bellary is also to some extent nominal, owing to the collection of arrears which was effected in 1869-70. Similar causes operated in other districts, but it seems probable that the fall of prices during the year considerably, though not uniformly, tended to lower the revenue derived from land. In the Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna Districts, the decrease is partially ascribed to the non-payment by the Zemindars of their kists on account of the difficulty experienced in getting in rents, owing to the diminished prices of food-grains. In the Districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, and Salem, the reduction of prices had a favourable influence upon the Land Revenue, and generally upon cultivation. The area of Government land under cultivation in all the districts, except Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

Unirrigated acres	...	14,223,362,	assessed at Rupees	1,53,11,834
Irrigated do.	...	3,078,144,	do.	1,57,20,476
Total		17,301,506		3,10,32,310

The increase over the previous year in acres is 255,461, and in assessment rupees 7,25,197. There was an increase also in Malabar and South Canara. The only districts in which there was a real decrease, caused by the season, were Tinnevely and Coimbatore. In Trichinopoly there was a large decrease, but it was the result of relinquishments caused by the discovery of concealed cultivation.

The revenue receipts amounted to £7,171,094, or £159,483 more than in 1869-70. The charges, amounted to £619,557, or £5,264 less than in 1869-70. The percentage on the receipts was 8.7, or less than even in the previous year, when it was made unduly low by abnormal reduction of expenditure in 1869-70. Deducting charges from receipts the balance was £6,551,538, or £164,747 more than in 1869-70.

The following table shows the receipts at the ports in each maritime district:—

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-export Duty.	Miscella- neous Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ... ..	334	44,309	...	46	44,689
2. Vizagapatam ... ..	6,534	68,992	...	82	70,608
3. Godavary ... ..	13,923	1,18,872	...	292	1,28,087
4. Kistna ... ..	63	9,646	...	126	9,835
5. Kellere ... ..	...	...	...	4	4
6. Madras Sea Customs ... ..	14,40,930	2,48,045	11,866	31,124	17,31,965
7. South Arcot ... ..	6,825	43,777	...	44	50,646
8. Tanjore ... ..	1,11,672	3,79,143	119	560	4,91,494
9. Madura ... ..	10,730	9,842	...	134	20,706
10. Tinnevely ... ..	98,540	21,438	...	538	1,20,516
11. South Canara ... ..	35,481	44,982	...	1,830	82,293
12. Malabar ... ..	67,449	45,856	...	2,602	1,15,807
Total ... ..	17,92,481	10,24,902	11,985	37,282	28,66,650

The increase in the port of Madras alone was £12,826, of which £7,918 was from imports in consequence of larger importations of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarns, and metals, and £3,594 from exports, chiefly in indigo. The following table shows the sudden impulse which trade received in January when it was known that the Franco-German war was drawing to a close:—

Months.	Value of the Dutiable Articles.	Value of the Undutiable Articles.
	Rs.	Rs.
April ... ..	9,67,753	5,65,604
May ... ..	9,42,091	4,55,266
June ... ..	8,56,375	7,10,854
July ... ..	4,53,445	8,17,824
August ... ..	4,25,108	5,33,508
September ... ..	3,94,542	2,78,118
October ... ..	8,65,901	2,20,923
November ... ..	8,51,729	2,09,079
December ... ..	8,50,479	3,78,026
January ... ..	15,90,786	3,82,124
February ... ..	14,48,774	4,92,432
March ... ..	19,06,943	7,17,488

The most noticeable difference in the direction of trade was that the exports to European countries fell off enormously. Those to the United Kingdom decreased from 92 per cent. to 80 per cent., and those to France from 5 to 1 per cent. In several districts the increase arose chiefly from larger exportations of rice and larger importations of piece goods and twist. In Tanjore, Railway stores were largely imported for the extension of the great Southern of India Railway and, as in the previous year, the value of imports and exports decreased, but the re-exports increased.

Exports of Cotton.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	81,678,101	193,74,855	62,693,837	174,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989
Arabia ...	54,900	14,705	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	366,190	1,20,326	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900
France ...	4,394,090	10,39,008	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050
Hong-Kong ...	124,757	2,15,580	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	2,16,612
Holland ...	...	...	540,000	2,02,500	...	...
Maldiva Isles ...	448	102	551	150	610	99
Bombay Presidency ...	2,118,825	5,39,489	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,93,525
Bengal do. ...	347,182	72,805	175,578	51,894	1,045,722	2,39,206
Indian French Ports ...	97,365	22,957	55,550	16,105	15,000	3,750
Total ...	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	1,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132

The rotation of crops system is now pursued, and the following crops have been grown:—Chinese sugar-cane (*Sorghum saccharatum*), paddy (Carolina and other), green-gram (*Phaseolus mungo*), gingelly (*Sesamum Indicum*), castor-oil plant, horse-gram (for fodder), (*Dolichos uniflorus*), huriallee grass, which, it is hoped, may soon be grown as a “dry” crop. Prairie grass (*Bromus unioloides*), rye grass (*Lolium perenne*), flax (Egyptian), buck wheat, red cholum, imphee (a variety of sorghum), maize (Egyptian and Australian), cumboo (*Peniallaria spicata*), shamay (*Panicum miliare*), varagu (*Panicum miliaceum*), Egyptian cloves and beans, yellow cholum, (*Holcus sorghum*), rapeseed, tobacco, and cotton. Expensive English agricultural machines are found generally useless, but blacksmiths’ and carpenters’ workshops have been erected, in which all kinds of agricultural implements are made and repaired. As castings cannot be locally made, wrought iron only is used, and an improved English plough, far superior to the ordinary native plough, is now sold for 15 rupees.

The following table shows the Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.

Items.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	431	523	395	380	333	325
Paddy, do. ...	195	242	179	170	163	140
Cholum, do. ...	260	334	224	206	194	173
Cumboo, do. ...	237	296	207	188	181	153
Raggy, do. ...	231	313	219	196	182	155
Veragoo, do. ...	164	208	153	134	126	128
Wheat, do. ...	700	800	623	499	552	663
Salt, do. ...	272	330	299	296	316	337
Cotton per candy, ...	151	166	124	114	145	136

*Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70.*

Districts	Horse gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	230	176	989	669	505	371	935	392	318	151	169	1,290	1,967	75	79	1870-71.	75	79
Vizagapatam	221	300	303	501	484	383	334	297	280	318	144	1,444	1,880	101	82	1869-70.	101	82
Godavary	217	178	343	523	432	331	296	276	250	314	161	1,444	1,166	109	90	1870-71.	109	90
Krishna	217	193	373	573	550	350	350	350	350	312	314	1,220	1,220	116	40	1869-70.	116	40
Nellore	213	213	472	485	564	618	360	325	325	312	314	1,180	880	40	40	1870-71.	40	40
Nandipah	203	220	593	427	434	427	355	300	176	312	314	1,180	880	40	40	1869-70.	40	40
Belary	163	182	499	497	416	800	369	467	241	316	396	1,383	1,340	101	100	1870-71.	101	100
Karnul	231	229	450	439	435	421	429	450	230	229	330	1,360	1,162	102	98	1869-70.	102	98
Chilapat	270	238	483	461	636	732	429	450	230	229	330	1,360	1,162	102	98	1870-71.	102	98
Madras	192	312	852	495	495	402	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	1869-70.	358	358
North Arcot	197	161	574	436	690	427	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	1870-71.	230	230
South Arcot	224	172	516	348	643	871	415	454	233	260	297	324	1,251	730	36	1869-70.	730	36
Tanjore	212	185	425	307	504	475	646	646	231	290	304	161	181	370	455	45	43	43
Tichunopoly	208	160	455	325	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	131	333	280	44	38
Madras	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	208	329	329	100	119	800	783	62	33
Tinnevely	223	228	448	292	622	806	645	673	359	344	322	314	159	132	625	95	107	107
Coimbatore	238	173	525	419	559	712	456	458	268	256	365	383	130	116	535	605	45	37
Nellocherries	201	234	1,067	693	553	589	...	...	...	...	451	485	...	...	860	740	...	...
Salem	192	125	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	290	247	373	365	528	625	...	...	...	...	269	108	163	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	282	146	128	940	843	75	68	75	68



*Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71.*

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ..	102,716	1,20,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,490	6,33,978	273,555	6,27,992	1,835	5,986	..	Rs.
Vizagapatam ..	53,334	54,557	21,018	1,16,645	75,252	1,71,202	73,933	1,78,251	1,299	..	..	7,053
Godavery ..	268,377	5,47,499	238,468	6,71,657	506,765	12,19,136	*591,992	11,97,648	14,815	21,488	..	..
Kistna ..	1,635,158	23,40,662	160,201	8,73,634	1,795,359	32,14,196	*1,763,784	31,26,77	31,545	87,426	..	..
Nellore ..	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,87,398	777,971	15,76,925	706,124	15,53,347	11,347	23,488	..	..
Cuddapah ..	1,148,008	8,69,195	9,603	7,79,134	1,245,299	16,65,329	1,224,689	16,49,995	26,510	15,634	..	..
Pellary ..	2,218,621	14,54,128	145,024	6,65,140	2,363,645	21,19,268	2,294,295	20,67,950	67,350	61,309	..	..
Karnool ..	1,166,429	11,37,377	226,570	2,46,471	1,392,999	13,43,848	1,173,714	13,21,057	19,576	22,791	..	..
Chingleput ..	172,191	2,89,363	224,855	9,67,496	397,046	12,40,859	347,222	10,77,13	49,824	1,88,759	..	..
North Arcot ..	497,630	6,81,890	192,257	11,60,962	6,90,887	18,42,812	586,035	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510	..	..
South Arcot ..	493,840	16,99,557	297,293	14,69,756	1,161,253	31,69,313	1,103,292	29,69,934	57,94	2,03,379	..	..
Tanjore ..	263,057	2,81,102	735,354	36,50,913	9,36,301	59,64,115	933,514	89,42,018	2,377	22,497	..	..
Trenchinopoly ..	857,801	8,49,160	133,961	6,40,120	1,021,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,13,616	..	..	19,403	24,030
Madura ..	639,781	8,44,563	128,466	6,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,834	14,37,934	..	..	807	22,451
Tinnevely ..	822,651	6,90,953	217,079	13,94,892	1,099,130	22,55,815	1,070,521	23,25,727	..	..	31,394	37,577
Chinnai ..	1,837,373	17,73,593	78,950	6,16,009	1,916,323	22,89,404	1,938,621	23,43,418	..	..	22,290	5,924
Neelgherries ..	43,526	22,439	40	43,568	43,568	22,520	44,503	22,380	..	127	997	..
South Canara ..	1,056,765	13,92,662	62,365	4,06,725	1,122,150	17,99,387	1,116,158	18,02,342	6,022	..	..	39,55
Malabar ..	..	6,17,432	..	11,61,022	..	17,72,054	..	17,69,562	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14,223,302	164,22,266	3,075,144	168,82,095	17,301,500	333,04,304	17,616,045	325,79,167	300,361	8,26,486	74,900	1,01,389
									255,461	7,25,197		

\* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

## BOMBAY AND SIND.

There was in 1870-71 an increase of Rs. 3,17,255 in land revenue over the collections of the previous year in the Regulation districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The returns for the Province of Sind also show an increase of land revenue amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees. The District of Hyderabad shows the largest increase. The following gives the land revenue of Sind for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

No.	District.	1869-70.	1870-71.
		Actual.	Estimated.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Kurrachee ... ..	7,16,341	7,39,118
2	Hydrabad ... ..	12,75,528	14,07,768
3	Shikarpore ... ..	17,76,655	17,64,269
4	Upper Sind Frontier...	1,89,848	2,01,098
5	Thurr and Parkur ... ..	1,75,789	1,77,829

The actual income on account of land revenue from the whole Presidency including Sind amounted to Rs. 3,59,53,948, showing an increase of Rs. 2,77,921 over the actual income of 1869-70 and an increase of Rs. 1,23,548 over the estimated income for the year. The elasticity of the revenue from land is largely dependent on the season. The past season was on the whole a favourable one, especially in the Guzerat and Canarese Collectorates. In Dharwar, however, the cotton crop was below the average, and in the districts of Poona, Sattara, Sholapore, and Ahmednuggur the kureef or cold weather crops suffered much from the heavy and unseasonable rain at the close of the monsoon. On the other hand, from the same cause, the rubbee crops were good, and much above the average. In some parts considerable injury was done by an unusually heavy fall of rain in January. Owing to the late rains in Khandeish much of the cotton crop was discoloured and partially spoilt. In Rutnagherry there were similar complaints, but the season in Tanna and Colaba was a good one. The Guzerat Collectorates generally enjoyed a good season, but in Ahmedabad and in the Punch Mahals the heavy rain in July and August compelled the cultivators to resow a large portion of their land.

The following statement shows the financial results of the Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams up to 31st March 1871 in the Collectorates of the Southern Division :—

	Amount of Annual Tax payable by Inamdars to Government under Acts II. and VII. of 1863.	Amount of Annual Succession Duty payable by Inamdars to Government under Act II. of 1863.	Total amount of profit to Government, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Duty at the occasional rates under Act II. of 1863.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unadjudicated Inams ...	2,32,956	41,270	2,74,226
Adjudicated Hereditary Inams ... ..	.. ..	21,667	21,667
Total ... ..	2,32,956	62,937	2,95,893

The financial result of the Inam settlement is as follows :—

In 1864-65	...	...	...	Rs. 18,986 11 9
" 1865-66	"	"	"	" 17,312 8 2
" 1866-67	"	"	"	" 3,859 0 7
" 1867-68	"	"	"	" 151 10 8
" 1868-69	"	"	"	" 6 0 0
" 1869-70	"	"	"	" 7 5 4
" 1870-71	"	"	"	" 805 11 0
				Rs 41,128 15 6

The following statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1870-71, exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and terminable Inam Settlements.

	No.	Value.
<i>Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls.</i>		Rs. A. P.
I.—Inam ... ..	2	91 12 0
II.—Surinjam ... ..	3	1,397 8 10
III.—Wuttun ... ..	...	... ..
<i>Claims to Cash.</i>		
IV.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st December 1865, as per Bills examined and passed, and under special sanctions of Government and decision of the Alienation Officer	2,914	8,073 6 4
V.—Formal adjudication under the Amended Rules of 1842	413	14,124 0 5
VI.—Brought on the accounts from recently lapsed villages	43	205 9 2
VII.—Disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of proof of enjoyment prior to lapse	24	388 15 8
VIII.—Political Pensions ... ..	6	2,832 0 0
Total Land and Cash ...	3,405	27,063 4 5

### BENGAL.

The table below shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of land revenue for 1870-71, compared with the year preceding it, and with three previous periods at intervals of five years.

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total demand, including arrears.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	183,165	3,62,94,006	3,98,65,471	3,63,32,499	4,49,116	30,83,856
1860 61 ...	191,703	3,70,19,738	4,02,52,177	3,70,33,849	1,48,903	30,69,425
1865-66 ...	225,145	3,77,19,764	4,13,69,437	3,75,52,227	3,15,202	35,02,008
1869-70 ...	233,418	3,90,18,970	4,31,87,233	3,91,10,738	90,165	39,86,380
1870-71 ...	234,50	3,91,08,861	4,31,61,348	3,87,92,233	1,57,239	42,11,876

Since the year 1855-56 the current demand has increased by Rs. 26,35,007.

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 1,56,439, against Rs. 90,165 in the year 1869-70. The largest remissions were in the divisions of Orissa, Dacca, Patna, and the Presidency. The balances outstanding were heaviest in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Orissa, Dacca, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore divisions. The bulk of the balances in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions, was not realizable by law during the year. In Orissa the remissions allowed on account of the famine are still borne on the books as suspended demands, and hence the outstandings appear large. In the Presidency division the balance is principally due from Punchannogram holdings. Four hundred and sixty petty Government estates were redeemed during the year by the payment of Rs. 5,967-11-4. Of these, 20 estates, with a total revenue of Rs. 8-10-3, are situated in Chittagong; 379, with a total revenue of Rs. 157-11-9, in Sylhet; 24, with a total revenue of Rs. 69-7-8, in Calcutta; and 37, with a total revenue of Rs. 66-13-7, in the suburbs of Calcutta. Up to the close of the year, 15,975 estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,871-13-8, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 1,06,814-11-5. There remain 63,572 estates, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 90,296-5-1, which, when redeemed, will fetch Rs. 17,50,930. A hundred and thirty-one whole estates, with a total area of 28,979 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 35,768, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 28,927, and realized a total sale price of Rs. 2,36,928. Four shares in estates, with an area of 75,679 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 50,317, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 39,726 for the sum of Rs. 2,05,000. The total number of whole estates sold up to the end of 1870-71 was 5,304. Their area was 1,095,917 acres, and their estimated rental, Rs. 15,12,563. Up to the end of 1870-71 the total number of grants of waste land was 581. Of these, 19 were in Durrung, with an area of 7,002 acres, having no present revenue, but with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 2,626; 31 were in Kamroop, with



an area of 10,540 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,952; 59 were in Luckimpore, with an area of 99,043 acres, present revenue of Rs. 276, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 27,952; 21 were in Nowgong, with an area of 18,003 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 5,063; 124 were in Seebaugor, with an area of 110,631 acres, present revenue of Rs. 239, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 41,486; 166 were in Cachar, with an area of 359,153 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,29,084; 12 were in Sylhet, with an area of 21,408 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 6,021; and 149 were in the Soonderbuns, with an area of 605,658 acres, present revenue of Rs. 42,640, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,77,458. The total number of grants was 581, their total area 1,231,438 acres, with total present revenue of Rs. 43,155, and total eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,93,642.

In 1868, in consequence of the general failure of the tea speculation, a concession was made for the relief of tea-planters by the introduction of three additional rules to those already in force for the sale and lease of waste lands, and the planters were allowed to relinquish lots, or portions of lots, by the transfer of all sums paid on behalf thereof to the credit of other entire lots or portions in their occupation. These additional rules, which were originally intended for the benefit of tea-planters only, were subsequently erroneously made applicable to the holders of all descriptions of waste land, and were maintained in force long after the exceptional circumstances under which they were passed had ceased to exist. A further continuance of the concession being considered unnecessary and inexpedient, they were withdrawn and abrogated during the year under review.

With a view to prevent the acquisition of small freehold properties either by ryots who have no capital for improvement, or by monied persons who would injure the position of Government as landlord, the addition of the two following rules to those now in force for the sale of waste lands in Assam was proposed to the Government of India, namely (1) that no lesser area of land than 500 acres shall be sold in one lot, except under special circumstances with the sanction of Government, and (2) that no redemption of land revenue of grants shall be allowed in lots of less area than 500 acres, except under special circumstances, as in the case of sales in fee simple. Since the close of the year the first of these rules has been sanctioned. In the meantime the entire question of waste land rules has been considered by a committee especially appointed

for the purpose, the result of whose deliberations will be noticed in the Annals of next year. Seven hundred and eighty-two estates were sold during the year for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and other demands amounting to Rs. 24,874. Of these, 83 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 17,061, were purchased by Government for Rs. 279; the remaining 699 estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 46,500, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 24,595. The only regulation districts in which there were no sales were Pooree, Chumparun, and Bograh. The largest number of estates sold was, as usual, in Chittagong and Sylhet, the revenue rolls of these districts containing by far the largest number of petty estates. In the former 170, and in the latter 247 estates were sold. The aggregate Government revenue of these 417 estates was Rs. 19,978, and the price realized at sale Rs. 56,571, or, on an average, about three times the revenue.

The season of 1870-71 was favourable to agriculture, and the staple crops of the country produced a full yield. The rice crop, which is the great crop of eastern and central Bengal, was specially good; the jute crop was fair; the indigo outturn was on the whole good; the tea crop was not so good as it promises to be this season, but the yield in oil-seeds was very large. The statistics of area under the several staple crops of Bengal is as yet extremely imperfect. Indeed, the tea and opium crops are the only staples for which the Government at present possesses accurate figures. But the customs return show that the exports of staple products were as follow:—

				Exports in cwts. during	
				1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	...	...	...	7,461,000	8,607,000
Jute	...	...	...	3,439,000	3,343,000
Seeds	...	...	...	3,510,000	5,953,700
Indigo	...	...	...	58,842	63,532

It is reckoned that five-sixths of the indigo grown in Bengal is exported, and that three-quarters of the jute is also exported. According to this statement, the total breadth under these crops, at seven seers of indigo to the acre and at nine maunds of jute to the acre, would be about—

Indigo	...	...	...	...	610,000	acres.
Jute	...	...	...	...	600,000	"

The production of, and the trade in, jute has rapidly attained large dimensions, and it is a most lucrative crop for the grower. But there was a decrease in the year under report. The price paid to the ryot for jute fibre has increased three-fold during the last ten years; and this rise sufficiently accounts for the increase in the area under this crop.

No material change has been made in the management of the Botanical Gardens, but additions have been made to the collection of ferns, orchids, and palms, and several minor improvements in the garden have been made. The experiments made with exotic cotton have not resulted favourably. It appears that there is no difficulty in growing fine cotton plants of foreign kinds; but in a climate so moist and showery as that of Calcutta, the ripening bolls are liable to be destroyed by rain. It is thought that possibly the drier climate of Chota Nagpore might be found more suitable.

*Ipecacuanha*.—The plants of *ipecacuanha* in the garden are in almost exactly the same condition in which they were a year ago, and the superintendent thinks it certain that this drug cannot be grown at Calcutta. An accident interfered with the experiments made on a small scale in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling; but on the whole, so far as present experience justifies an opinion, the superintendent thinks that *ipecacuanha* will ultimately be produced successfully at the base of the Himalayas.

*Cocoa*.—The Government lately gave instructions that some experiments in growing cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) should be made in Bengal; and though the plant can only be kept alive in Calcutta under shelter, there seems to be fair ground for hoping that it could be profitably cultivated at the foot of the hills.

*Tobacco*.—Experimental tobacco cultivation was carried on only in the Botanical Gardens, and more than ten pounds of seed of the finest foreign varieties were supplied to Mr. Rivett-Carnac. There is evidently no difficulty in producing at the Botanical Gardens any amount of tobacco seed of these varieties, but as yet the superintendent has not been able to produce good merchantable leaf.

*Rheea*.—In the cultivation of *rheea*, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens merely aims at keeping a stock of young plants, which are ready for supply to the public at a very low price. His Excellency the Viceroy having called the superintendent's attention to the *bun rheea* of Bengal, inquiries were made with the following results:—*Rheea* is the cultivated variety of *Bœhmeria nivea*, and therefore *bun rheea* should mean *Bœhmeria nivea* itself. This plant however does not, the superintendent believes, grow wild in any part of Bengal, unless in the extreme east of Chittagong; and in any case there seems to be no reason for supposing that the wild *Bœhmeria nivea* would be more easy of cultivation, or produce a more valuable crop, than the ordinary *rheea*. But in making inquiries about the wild *Bœhmeria nivea*, the superintendent found that the hill people, both in north and east Bengal, give the name of *bun rheea* to a great variety of plants, all of which, however, are (apparently) a species of nettles belonging to the sub-order *Bœhmeria*. It

appears to be a general character of this sub-order to produce fine fibre, and it is probable that rheea is by no means the most valuable fibrous plant of the sub-order, but that species superior in fibre to this exotic plant grow wild abundantly in Bengal. Excellence in fibre, however, is not the only condition which a fibrous plant has to satisfy in order to make it economically valuable. The principal merit of jute as a valuable fibre is that it can be easily prepared. The nettle fibres generally will not endure lengthened maceration in water to get rid of the cellular tissue; but different varieties vary exceedingly in the degree of difficulty involved in the reduction of their fibre to such a state that it will arrive in a condition satisfactory to the European manufacturer. The European manufacturer appears to object to any process that involves treating the bark with either alkaloid or acid; he wants the fibre cleaned mechanically from cellular tissue, dried, and packed.

*Rice.*—The curator of the Botanical Gardens was instructed to experiment on the growth of the Carolina rice. His cultivation was not very successful, but his own experiments, as well as information collected from others, led him to the conclusion that Carolina rice can be grown to any extent in Bengal, the only difficulty being to find a market for the produce, which is considered unwholesome and poor flavoured. Experiments made with Carolina rice seed, distributed in various parts of the country by the Board of Revenue, showed favourable results in those places where the cultivation was tried under ordinarily favourable circumstances. The fact is that the Calcutta gardens are rather a field for scientific botany than successful in the practical cultivation of useful products.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In a financial sense, the past year was, in these Provinces, highly successful. The net receipts under the various heads of revenue were as follow :—

	£
I.—Land revenue ... ..	3,855,643
II.—Land revenue not on the revenue roll ... ..	195,501
III.—Outstanding balances ... ..	80,643
IV.—Excise ... ..	183,994
V.—Stamps ... ..	320,118
VI.—Miscellaneous revenue (sayer) ... ..	7,091
VII.—Surplus process (tulubana) ... ..	2,938
VIII.—Sale of confiscated estates ... ..	19,067
IX.—Sale of waste land ... ..	1,44
Total ... ..	4,646,43

The following table shows the receipts under each head for the five years commencing with 1865-66 :—



	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	£
I., ... ..	3,840,811	3,893,881	3,871,536	3,720,945	3,855,643
II., ... ..	121,154	148,103	145,069	167,019	185,501
III., ... ..	36,516	32,000	9,430	3,014	60,643
IV., ... ..	191,490	200,420	220,871	185,058	183,994
V., ... ..	253,480	272,405	303,767	344,278	320,118
VI., ... ..	10,841	11,130	6,124	9,080	7,091
VII., ... ..	3,323	3,107	2,597	2,080	2,628
VIII., ... ..	14,384	14,006	71,741	36,260	19,067
IX., ... ..	2,042	2,192	3,034	2,300	1,440
Total, ... ..	4,483,042	4,565,244	4,633,169	4,470,086	4,646,435

The collections were larger by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  lacs than those of the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to "land revenue not on the rent-roll;" that is, to enhancement of the land revenue as yet only provisionally sanctioned. The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates, and of waste lands, were below the average. But the collections for land revenue proper have risen from £3,970,965 in 1865-66, by steady gradation, to £4,051,143, in 1869-70, in consequence of the resettlements; and over six lacs of past years' balances were paid in during the year. The following abstract gives the totals of demands, collections, and balances on account of 1870-71 as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	£	£	£
1868-69, .. ..	3,897,311	3,720,945	168,867
1869-70, .. ..	3,896,693	3,855,042	31,044

The returns under the head of miscellaneous revenue (sayer) are as follow :—

Year.	Demand.	Gross collections.	Charges.	Net collections.	Percentage of charges, on gross collections.
	£	£	£	£	£
1865-66, ... ..	13,879	13,893	2,852	10,841	20.8
1866-67, ... ..	13,050	13,000	1,870	11,130	14.4
1867-68, ... ..	15,295	15,236	10,113	5,348	60.3
1868-69, ... ..	10,173	10,058	978	9,080	9.7
1869-70, ... ..	8,117	8,094	1,003	7,091	12.4

The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates amounted to £19,067, of which £17,700 were paid for two estates.

#### LAND REVENUE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL.

The following table shows the number of pcesses for recovery of revenue issued during the past five years, together with the average revehue realized per process :—

						Number of processes.	Average reve- nue per process.
1865-66,	...	...	...	...	...	106,762	Rs. 360
1866-67,	...	...	...	...	...	95,598	406
1867-68,	...	...	...	...	...	92,613	418
1868-69,	...	...	...	...	...	82,170	452
1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	99,585	387

The following abstract shows the total number of suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during the revenue year 1869-70:—

Division.	Number of cases.				
	Pending at the close of the year.	Instituted.	Decided.		Pending.
			On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	
Meerut, ...	1,128	10,147	6,705	3,573	997
Rohilkhand, ..	785	13,954	7,893	6,016	830
Agra, ...	470	11,545	6,172	4,823	720
Allahabad, ...	946	7,892	4,689	3,240	309
Benares, ...	895	8,898	6,513	3,350	928
Total, ...	3,624	53,436	32,274	21,002	3,784

### PUNJAB.

The land revenue demand of these Provinces rose from Rs. 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70, to Rs. 1,87,13,900 in 1870-71, an increase of Rs. 70,145, of which the following is the detail:—

		Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of Revenue-free estates	...	47,898	14,161	+ 33,237
Revision of assessment	...	3,208	3,646	- 434
Alluvion and diluvion	...	65,315	37,962	+ 27,353
Land taken up for Public purposes	...	27	5,406	- 5,379
Assessment of wastes	...	2,280	...	+ 2,280
Progressive assessments	...	6,719	...	+ 6,719
Other items	...	7,361	963	+ 6,393
Total,	...	1,82,238	62,143	+ 70,145

The increase was chiefly in the items of lapses of revenue-free grants. The collections during the year were as follow:—

			Rs
Regular land revenue	...	...	1,86,20,928
Tributes	...	...	2,74,631
Miscellaneous	...	...	11,57,193
Total	...	...	2,00,52,752

Of the regular land-revenue collections, Rs. 1,85,77,268, or 99½ of the demand, were the realizations of 1870-71; and Rs. 43,660 were realizations of previous years.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue :—

	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue,—viz., from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue roll	2,77,324
Water-advantage revenue	1,14,589
Grazing dues	4,08,237
Sale proceeds of fuel	81,660
Proprietary dues	10,867
Lease of gardens and groves	14,886
Tax on barilla	33,750
„ saltpetre	3,795
„ alum	5,252
„ fisheries	7,122
„ water-mills	5,874
Other items	48,051
	<hr/>
Realizations of balances of previous years	10,16,437
	<hr/>
Total	11,57,193

In the items of fluctuating revenue, grazing dues, sale of fuel, proprietary dues, leases of gardens, taxes on barilla, fisheries and water-mills, there was an increase as compared with the realizations of 1869-70; in the items of water-advantage revenue, and taxes on saltpetre and alum, there was a decrease.

From the following table it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, the area under cultivation in the spring crop of 1870-71 was 285,334 acres less, and that in the autumn crop was 377,018 acres more :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Acre.	Acre.
Spring crop	9,422,361	9,137,027
Autumn crop	8,862,491	9,239,509
Total	18,284,852	18,376,536

The principal decrease on the cultivation of the spring harvest was in wheat, of which the area was 257,164 acres less than in 1869-70; the cultivation of other food grains and pulses was also less by 67,461 acres; poppy cultivation increased from 13,836 to 17,279 acres. In the autumn harvest of 1870-71 the area under rice cultivation was larger by 41,913 acres than in that of the previous year; that under other food-grains and pulses by 495,623 acres; and that under sugar-cane by 28,590 acres. Cotton cultivation decreased from 837,623 to 801,535 acres.

The chief crops grown in the spring harvest were:—

					Acres.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	5,402,473
Barley	...	...	...	...	1,635,694
Pulses	Gram	...	...	...	1,014,098
	Peas	...	...	...	107,547
	Masur	...	...	...	155,787
Oil-seeds	Sarson	...	...	...	231,040
	Tara Mira	...	...	...	130,388
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	89,237

In the autumn harvest the principal crops were:—

					Acres.
Bajara (spiked millet)	...	...	...	...	2,352,310
Joar (great millet)	...	...	...	...	2,101,290
Indian corn	...	...	...	...	940,449
Cotton	...	...	...	...	801,535
Rice	...	...	...	...	710,742
Surgarcane	...	...	...	...	370,195
Pulses	Mash	...	...	...	335,209
	Mung	...	...	...	269,085
Oil-seed, Til	...	...	...	...	168,036

According to the returns, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions; and pigs 70,000. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs as more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions; and boats, as 3,300.

The following statement shows the average rent per acre for land suited to ten of the principal crops, and the average produce of land per acre in lbs.

Land suited for cultivation of—					Per acres.			
					Rent.		Produce.	
					Rs.	As.	P.	lbs.
Rice	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	680
Wheat	...	...	...	...	4	11	5	640
Inferior grains	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	525
Indigo	...	...	...	...	5	10	1	40
Cotton	...	...	...	...	4	11	1	83
Opium	...	...	...	...	7	14	9	9
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	3	9	3	317
Fibres	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	250
Sugar—Raw	...	...	...	...	14	9	9	1,547
Do. Refined	...	...	...	...				
Tobacco Undried	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	577
Do. Dried	...	...	...	...				
								1,212
								667

### OUDE.

During the year, the land revenue rose from Rs. 1,27,96,836 to Rs. 1,31,03,380, or an increase of Rs. 3,06,544. Of this, Rs. 58,433 were remitted, Rs. 25,548 refunded, and Rs. 1,28,66,065 realized. The total cost of collection, including a moiety of dis-



trict officers' salaries and the whole cost of the revenue establishments, was Rs. 6,52,976, or at the rate of 5·07 per cent. on the amount realized, and the net collection, Rs. 1,21,64,453. Outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 1,53,333, or 1·17 per cent. on the demand.

No estate was sold for arrears of revenue; and the Financial Commissioner says, "that the Government demand has been realized from Talookdars and other large proprietors without entailing any undue pressure or distress upon under-proprietors may be fairly assumed from the fact that in no instance has it been found necessary to sell a sub-tenure for arrears of rent."

The following shows the extent to which the most important crops were grown during the years ending on the 30th September 1869 and 1870:—

		1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice,	...	1,331,396	1,517,529
Wheat,	...	1,775,119	1,734,416
Other food grains,	...	4,594,990	3,974,344
Oil seeds,	...	140,074	166,801
Sugar,	...	153,859	148,504
Cotton,	...	25,803	33,901
Opium,	...	31,260	37,022
Indigo,	...	9,234	11,435
Fibres,	...	11,631	16,915
Tobacco,	...	49,305	53,701
Vegetables,	...	1,687,799	75,733

Rice is most largely grown in the Trans-Gogra districts, and in Kheree, Barabunkee, Fyzabad, and Sultanpore. The great Oude staples are wheat and other food grains. Oil seeds are grown largely in the districts of Lucknow, Barabunkee, and throughout the Seetapore Division, and Sugarcane thrives in every district where there are sufficient capital and cultivators. Cotton, on the other hand, has never taken a firm hold, and European enterprise is wanted for the development of Indigo. For the extension of opium cultivation there is almost indefinite room; the great mass of villages present the necessary requisites of a fair soil, accessible manure, and water not too far from the surface. Tobacco is often luxuriant; good seed and the secret of its preparation seem alone wanting. Fibres are little grown.

This is an approximate cattle return for the past two years:—

		1868 69.	1869-70.
Cows and buffaloes,	...	3,065,449	3,209,939
Horses,	...	13,424	19,973
Ponies,	...	63,237	129,623
Donkeys,	...	46,291	42,286
Sheep and goats,	...	804,492	825,441
Pigs,	...	301,071	349,350
Carts,	...	41,752	33,209
Ploughs,	...	919,239	1,009,430
Boats,	...	2,050	3,993

The general averages for the two years are as follow :—  
For land suited to the growth of—

		Average rent per acre.					
		1868-69.			1869-70.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rice,	...	4	12	10	4	13	8
Wheat,	...	7	4	11	7	12	8
Inferior grains,	...	4	0	3	4	3	9
Indigo,	...	7	0	1	4	3	4
Cotton,	...	5	7	6	6	3	1
Opium,	...	12	8	4	9	9	9
Oil seeds,	...	3	12	4	4	12	1
Fibres,	...	3	15	8	3	13	0
Sugar-cane,	...	9	2	6	10	13	11
Tobacco,	...	11	7	2	10	14	0

According to the returns, the average produce in lbs. avoirdupois per acre was :—

		1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice,	...	649½	701
Wheat,	...	878½	908
Inferior grains,	...	644	764
Opium,	...	20½	16
Sugar,	...	81½	849
Tobacco,	...	700	702

The average yield of rice varies from 360lbs. in Seetapore to 1,116lbs. in Roy Bareilly; of wheat from 506lbs. in Seetapore to 1,628lbs. in Hurdul; and of the inferior grains from 438lbs. in Pertabgurdh to 1,045lbs. in Roy Bareilly. While the best irrigated lands give a yield of from 20 to 27 bushels (1,200 to 1,620lbs.) of wheat to the acre, the unirrigated lands do not yield more than six bushels or 360lbs.

According to the returns, the number of seers (at 2lbs. to the seer) which could be bought for one rupee, were :—

		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
		Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
Wheat 1st quality,	...	23	1	13	7	15	5
„ 2nd „	...	26	4	14	1	16	0
Gram 1st „	...	34	0	15	3	14	8
„ 2nd „	...	35	9	15	13	15	14
Rice 1st „	...	10	13	7	15	8	0
„ 2nd „	...	17	2	11	9	11	13
Sugar refined, „	...	3	2	3	1	2	14
„ gur,	...	11	3	9	15	9	5
Salt,	...	5	2	4	14	4	11
Ghee,	...	1	10½	1	12½	1	9
Cotton,	...	1	15½	1	13	1	10
Linseed,	...	16	7	10	4	13	10
Jute,	...	13	5	12	10	12	10

Wheat was dearer than it had been in the famine year of 1837-38 at either Allahabad or Allyghur, where, as stated by Colonel Baird Smith, it sold at 17½ and 18 seers for the rupee. Rice of the first quality could in 1838 be purchased at Agra at

11 seers, and of the second quality at 12 seers for the rupee. Gram, sugar, and salt were even dearer than they had been in the previous year.

From the returns published in the *Oude Government Gazette*, it appears that the prices prevailing in the province, were:—

	End of June 1870.		End of September 1870.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
Wheat, ...	18	0	19	9½
Gram, ...	18	6½	19	4½
Rice (common), ...	13	2½	15	15½
Juar, ...	22	0½	22	13½
Bajra, ...	18	10½	22	0½

During the last half of the official year there was a still further fall:—

	End of Jan'y. 1870.		End of Jan'y. 1871.		End of March 1870.		End of March 1871.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
Wheat, ...	11	9½	23	4½	15	0	26	0
Gram, ...	11	5½	20	8½	17	0	26	0
Rice (common)	13	10½	20	2½	14	0	19	0
Juar, ...	17	13½	26	2½	23	0	31	0
Bajra, ...	22	5½	23	5½	25	0	26	0

Wheat, rice, and gram then fell gradually from famine prices to unusual cheapness.

The following table shows the present state of the settlement in Oude:—

464 square miles assessed at Rs.	1,46,702	had been settled in perpetuity.
18,593	1,25,07,192	for 30 years or upwards.
32	4,233	10 to 30
32	26,576	under 10 years.
3,577	10,82,029	are under progress.
16,915	1,11,87,891	had been settled with full record of rights.
3,577	10,82,029	without such record.
3,043	14,96,817	were settled in detail during the financial year.

Of a total assessed area of 8,938,806 acres, 2,762,142 are returned as irrigated by private individuals, 3,700,014 as unirrigated, and 2,476,650 as grazing or culturable. 7,444,382 acres are absorbed by 466 large, and 3,597,565 acres by 6,177 small estates; the distinction between large and small being based on the payment of more or less than Rs. 5,000 as annual revenue. Of the large estates, the average area varies from 9,521 to 74,031 acres; of the small, from 405 to 982. 371,563 acres are held revenue free, the average area of each estate being 345 acres. In only five estates, averaging 485 acres each, has the revenue been redeemed. 50 estates, averaging each 1,513, and in all comprising 75,631 acres, are returned as held by grantees; and 20 estates, covering 58,518 acres, and averaging 2,926 acres each, have been purchased under the waste land rules. Up to the 30th September 1870, the number of recorded intermediate holdings

was, on permanent tenure, 30,069, with an average area, of 218 acres, and a rent of Rs. 331; and on farming lease 243, with an average area of 233 acres and a rent of Rs. 3,820. According to the return, 43 small zemindaries were transferred during the year by compulsory sale. The shares transferred under this process were, in large zemindaries, 5, in small 27, and in cultivating communities only 4.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rs. 60,81,233 were realized as Land Revenue in the Central Provinces during the past year. The demand was Rs. 60,87,785, and the uncollected balance was, therefore, very small. Only one village was sold for arrears of revenues, and five were farmed out.

The varieties of Tenure held direct from Government are as follow:—

	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	Area in acres.
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue	42	4,125	2,895,037
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	15,718	18,875	27,988,941
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	2,060	318	33,249
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs 100	35,367	5,328	4,460,057
Holders of revenue free tenures	9,596	2,163	1,221,623
Holders of quit-rent tenures	1,710	1,487	1,672,139

The greater part of the land in the Central Provinces is thus held by small Zemindars, or Malgoozars as they are more generally termed, with whom the settlement of villages has been made. There are 155,758 ryots holding at fixed rates, which cannot be altered while the Settlement remains. The average area of each ryot's holding is about 17 acres, and the rent rate per acre 13 annas 10 pie. Ryots with rights of occupancy, but who hold at variable rates, number 140,498. The average amount of land held by each is about 15 acres, and the average rent rate 11 annas 11 pie. Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights are 480,996 in number. They hold on an average 11 acres, and the rent rate on their lands is 11 annas 3 pie.

During the past year four hundred and sixty-four small Zemindaries, or villages, were "parted with" by voluntary sale or gift, 89 were sold by decrees of the Civil Courts, and 1,001 descended by inheritance. Shares in villages to the number of 233 were voluntarily alienated, 25 were sold by order of the Courts, and 515 changed hands owing to the death of the owners. Of smaller estates, comprising villages paying less than Rs. 100 revenue, and plots of proprietary cultivators, 499 were transferred to other owners by voluntary sale or gift,



63 were sold by order of the Courts, and 942 passed by inheritance. A thousand and twenty-seven ryots holding at fixed rates during the time of Settlement sold their rights; of 136 the rights in the soil were sold in execution of Civil decrees, and 1,326 holdings of this nature passed by inheritance. Among ryots with rights of occupancy at variable rates 469 transfers of a voluntary nature occurred, 233 by compulsory sale, and 815 by inheritance.

The area under cultivation during the year was estimated at 13,721,807 acres. The acreage under each crop was.—

	Acres.
Rice ... ..	3,590,058
Wheat ... ..	3,611,716
Other food grains ... ..	4,822,515
Oil-seeds ... ..	764,568
Sugar-cane ... ..	100,065
Cotton ... ..	721,389
Opium ... ..	5,085
Fibres ... ..	16,271
Tobacco ... ..	29,241
Vegetables ... ..	52,924
Others ... ..	7,964

Rice and wheat constitute 52 per cent. of the total cultivation; and other food grains, chiefly consisting of jawari, kodo, kutki, and pulses of various kinds take up 35 per cent. Cotton and oil-seeds form each 5 per cent. of the whole. Rice is grown chiefly in the Raipore, Belaspore, Bhundara, Seonee, Chanda and Balaghat districts. Of the whole land cultivated in these districts, it occupies in Raipore 53 per cent. in Belaspore 73, in Bhundara 66, in Seonee 29, in Chanda 36, and in Balaghat 73 per cent.

Wheat is most largely produced in Hoshungabad, Saugor, Raipore, Nagpore and Jubbulpore. The number of cows and bullocks is put down at 520,000, horses and ponies (chiefly the latter) 79,000, donkeys 26,000, sheep and goats 510,000, carts 240,000, and ploughs 292,000.

The average rate of rent and produce of land per acre for the whole Province is given in the following table:—

*Average rate of rent per acre of land suited for—*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Average produce, in lbs.
Rice ... ..	0	13	0	548
Wheat ... ..	1	5	4	430
Inferior grains ... ..	0	9	10	370
Cotton ... ..	0	15	3	75
Sugar-cane ... ..	2	7	2	346
Oil-seeds ... ..	0	12	1	227
Opium ... ..	2	13	10	5

The rates differ materially in different districts

*Crops cultivated in acres, (actual or approximate.)*

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Nagpore	20,418	206,321	613,305	94,661	1,201	96,287	55	..	684	1,041	..	..	5,180	..	..
Bhandara	550,126	88,038	148,753	26,172	8,553	..	..	..	288	651	..	..	3,526	166	..
Chanda	260,956	47,098	291,148	47,895	3,017	52,107	..	..	13	571	..	..	8,704	..	..
Wardha	952	183,151	372,311	8,660	669	191,678	394	..	954	1,032	..	..	1,126	8,089	..
Balaghat	173,787	7,756	43,614	8,140	1,052	..	..	..	8	482	..	..	160	..	..
Jabalpore	106,497	302,824	409,852	44,644	1,866	30,646	448	..	606	797	..	..	1,108	1,124	..
Saugor...	11,555	480,365	189,820	16,205	2,935	28,450	50	1	1,461	225	..	..	1,837	652	..
Damoh	38,406	211,755	177,372	20,721	1,230	17,498	2	7	895	782	..	..	970	1,240	..
Seoniceo	209,990	298,622	163,105	18,712	2,723	6,624	108	..	1,408	100	..	..	159	490	..
Mandla	64,372	46,292	192,842	41,280	1,312	810	73	..	2,666	2,040	..	..	412	56	..
Beul ...	18,120	253,320	436,423	7,405	9,567	1,950	2,106	..	1,881	770	..	..	8,204	..	..
Hoshangabad	17,086	596,546	245,529	16,255	1,118	18,084	279	..	..	1,743	..	..	..	..	..
Narsinghpore	20,063	182,954	291,617	6,826	6,333	53,194	38	3	1,638	901	..	..	1,311	673	..
Chhindwara	1,507	164,984	371,924	39,476	6,693	41,126	863	..	..	252	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar ..	11,205	10,838	277,871	25,272	298	24,844	404	..	1,370	57	..	..	1,637	..	..
Balpure	1,399,486	396,759	422,602	167,533	48,080	148,459	185	..	..	15,528	..	..	11,947	474	..
Bilaspore	666,115	53,323	142,815	38,724	3,563	9,218	33	..	1,901	2,041	..	..	6,484	..	..
Sambalpure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Godavari ..	10,387	70	821,2	857	105	403	..	..	..	239	..	..	70	..	..
Total	3,590,058	3,614,716	4,822,515.4	761,563	100,025	721,389	5,655	11	16,271	29,241	..	..	52,924	7,964	..

## BRITISH BURMA.

The following figures show the progress of the revenue under the present system since the amalgamation of the three Provinces of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim in 1862, together with the estimated annual population during the same period:—

	Revenue £.			Population.
1862-63	...	...	76,976	2,020,634
1863-64	...	...	72,280	2,092,041
1864-65	...	...	82,464	2,196,180
1865-66	...	...	83,906	2,273,049
1866-67	...	...	88,725	2,330,453
1867-68	...	...	94,964	2,391,312
1868-69	...	...	115,866	2,395,935
1869-70	...	...	99,525	2,463,484
1870-71	...	...	102,940	2,491,786

It will be seen that during the past nine years the revenue has gradually and steadily increased.

The following statement shows the details of the revenue for the last 5 years, and a comparison between the average of the 4 years preceding 1870-71.

Sources of Revenue.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Average	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opium and other Drugs.								
Amount paid by farmers for privilege of sale	19,985	20,870	36,321	29,962	26,784	31,172	4,388	...
Net profit, or difference between rate at which opium is received by Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and that at which it is sold to the farmer	24,352	26,135	26,021	24,769	25,319	28,501	3,182	...
Ganja.								
Amount paid by farmers for Arrack and Spirits of Local Manufacture.	2,023	2,100	2,309	2,198	2,157	2,292	135	...
Amount paid for licenses Distilleries	25,322	29,857	31,433	23,677	27,572	22,699	...	4,873
Licenses, fees and excise duty								
Toddy.	4,243	2,659	2,149	2,300	2,838	2,300	...	538
Amount paid for privilege to sell in towns	7,556	7,388	8,906	8,528	8,094	8,085	...	9
Do. do. for licenses to sell in villages	3,542	3,951	4,042	4,060	3,899	3,575	...	324
Licenses for the sale of European liquors.								
Wholesale	577	686	1,760	1,380	1,100	1,216	116	...
Retail	825	1,117	2,315	2,315	1,643	2,635	992	...
Auctioneers	5	5	20	...	7	10	3	...
Taverns	350	275	660	590	493	460	...	33
	88,780	95,043	115,836	99,579	99,906	102,939	3,033	...
Less charges	58	82	73	56	67	...	...	...
	88,722	94,961	115,863	99,523	99,839	102,939	...	...

The following figures give the aggregate excise revenue of the several districts of the Province in 1866-67 and 1870-71:—

DISTRICTS.				1866-67.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
				£	£	£	£
Akyab ...	...	...	...	10,652	8,666	.....	1,986
Ramree ...	...	...	...	293	2,907	2,614	...
Sandoway ...	...	...	...	205	1,214	1,109	...
Rangoon ...	...	...	...	30,313	42,386	11,973	...
Bassein ...	...	...	...	6,467	5,326	...	141
Myanong ...	...	...	...	718	4,031	3,313	...
Prome and Thayet ...	...	...	...	6,067	7,647	1,680	...
Amherst ...	...	...	...	27,112	23,415	...	3,694
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	1,032	751	...	282
Mergui ...	...	...	...	3,078	2,592	...	1,086
Shwe-gyen ...	...	...	...	685	418	...	267
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	2,502	3,584	1,082	...
				88,725	102,940	21,671	7,456

The collections in Akyab have fallen off very considerably, but the decrease is more than covered by the increase in Ramree and Sandoway. Prior to April 1868 there were no opium or arrack farms in these districts, the inhabitants of which had to draw their supplies from Akyab. The whole of the districts in the Pegu division show an increase of revenue, with the exception of Bassein, where the falling-off is in the realizations on account of opium. Tenasserim, on the other hand, shows a large decrease, with the exception of Toungoo. The decrease in Amherst and Mergui was in the license fees for the spirit farms, and in Tavoy on the opium farm.

#### BERAR.

During the past year the collections in Berar on account of Land Revenue were—

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
Regular land revenue ...	46,88,612	=	468,861	4 0
Miscellaneous .....	7,95,721	=	79,572	2 0
Total...	54,84,333	=	548,433	6 0

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue—

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
Produce of fruit trees, &c. ...	49,516	=	4,951	12 0
Grazing dues ...	24,487	=	2,448	14 0
Fines ...	3,345	=	334	10 0
Miscellaneous ...	7,18,373	=	71,837	6 0
Total ...	7,95,721	=	79,572	2 0

The outstanding balances at the end of the year 1870-71 aggregated rupees 60,781 (£6,078 2s.) Of this sum rupees 53,456 (£5,345 12s.) belonged to that year, and rupees 7,325 (£732 10s.) to previous years. The balances are classified as follow—

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
In course of liquidation ...	54,693	=	5,469	6 0
Irrecoverable ...	6,083	=	603	16 0
Total ...	60,781	=	6,078	2 0



The following observations made by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Revenue Report for the past year well illustrate the condition and circumstances of the land revenue, or land tax, in Berar:—I need not enlarge on the importance to a State which deals directly with the cultivators, of observing and scrutinizing the fluctuations in the demand attested by its annual rent roll. It is now found, by careful sifting of the statistics, that large numbers of fields change hands every year, that new tracts not under plough in the previous season have been this year, as usual, added to the cultivated area; while, on the other hand, many fields were, after the harvest of 1869-70, thrown up, and have gone back out of tillage into unoccupied fallow. But, taking a review of the whole, we find that the margin of cultivation continues to spread, and the rent roll of the State to become larger in proportion. The constant change of ownership in fields, which these returns indicate, is in itself a healthy symptom. It shows that transfer is easy and cheap, unshackled by legal forms, or by stamp duties. No burden on the land is more frequently complained of by the French peasant proprietor than the taxes upon inheritances, sales, and mortgages, and the black-mail levied by law and lawyers upon the conveyance of realty in England is a notorious grievance which has produced serious consequences. In this province land passes from hand to hand as easily as a Government debenture; if it did not, the whole elasticity of our revenue would disappear, for the cultivator's scanty margin of profit would not enable him to pay costs for his title or fees for a secure tenure.

#### MYSORE.

In this Province the revenue from land during the year was Rs. 72,91,498, as compared with Rs. 72,69,272 in 1870.

The items of increase consist mainly of the proceeds from the annual sale of the grazing rights in the pasture lands, especially in the Nagar Division, of the receipts from "halat" or excise duty on coffee, which is incorporated in the land revenue, and of the results of the inam settlement in the imposition of quit-rent on inam lands. A comparison of the returns of dry land under cultivation show an increase of Rs. 26,635 over the previous year, owing to fresh land having been taken up. On the other hand there is a decrease in the extent of wet land in occupation, consequent on the relinquishment of such land chiefly in the Toomkoor District, from failure of water supply. In the surveyed and settled talooks of the Nagar Division, the assessment of lands taken up during the year amounted to Rs. 18,519, against Rs. 10,356 assessment on lands resigned. In 1869-70, lands to

the amount of Rs. 28,166 were resigned in the settled talooks. The following table shows the land revenue settlement for the several Divisions, comparatively, for two years:—

Divisions.				1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nandidroog	...	...	...	29,42,759	29,10,087	...	...
Ashtagram	...	...	...	19,77,701	19,97,259	19,558	32,672
Nagar	...	...	...	23,48,812	23,84,151	35,339	...
Total	...	...	...	72,69,272	72,91,498	54,897	32,672
				Deduct Decrease		32,672	
				Net Increase		22,225	

## COORG.

The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 2,68,389-9-3 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,78,025-3-7 in the present year, or a net increase of Rs. 9,635-10-4, of which the following is the detail:—

				1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Land Revenue	...	...	...	1,50,661	11	4	1,52,188	14	4	1,527	3	0	...	...	...
Ohull Paddy	...	...	...	18,128	12	1	18,169	15	4	41	2	3	...	...	...
Kumri	...	...	...	465	7	3	395	6	8	...	...	...	79	0	7
Coffee Assessments	...	...	...	89,942	1	5	94,470	4	2	4,528	2	10	...	...	...
Survey Charges	...	...	...	817	8	0	512	4	0	...	...	...	305	4	0
Total	...	...	...	2,60,115	9	1	2,65,736	12	7	5,008	8	1	375	4	7
Items added this year.	} Miscellaneous } Local Funds			559	1	0	4,769	15	0	4,210	14	0	...	...	...
				7,814	15	2	7,518	8	0	...	...	...	296	7	2
Total	...	...	...	2,68,389	9	3	2,78,025	3	7	10,307	6	1	671	11	9
				Deduct Decrease		...	671		11 9						
				Net Increase		...	9 635		16 4						

The instalments of revenue for 1870-71 due up to the 31st March 1871, amounted to Rs. 4,80,718-9-5. The sum collected in 1870-71 was Rs. 5,44,864-2-7, leaving a balance outstanding on the 1st April 1871 of Rs. 26,928-0-3. This balance includes a sum of Rs. 18,234-2-10, due for previous years, of which Rs. 10,986-13-7 are irrecoverable, Rs. 1,305-14-8 doubtful, and Rs. 5,941-6-7 recoverable. The assessment due on several coffee estates was not paid till the estates were advertised for sale in liquidation of the Government demand. During the year forty-three coffee estates which had been abandoned by the proprietors, and on which the outstanding Government demand amounted to Rs. 6,518-12-6, were sold by Government and realized only Rs. 47-11-2.

## OPIUM.

The monopoly of Opium was originally sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this system till 1785, when it was changed for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other native territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

*Bengal :—*

*Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Provision Opium during the six years indicated below.*

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1864-65.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency ...	3,55,28,809	4,12,13,677	5,10,76,170	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370	5,49,89,17
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and medical purposes ...	4,05,941	5,03,492	12,94,769	13,75,663	10,60,936	14,09,711
Confiscations ...	2,460	2,044	1,691	9	42	...
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	19,888	26,179	1,81,837	50,967	1,10,026	12,550
Total receipts ...	3,59,56,898	4,17,45,292	5,23,54,467	6,64,47,157	5,59,41,374	5,64,11,441
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	6,68,274	6,72,507	8,77,226	6,29,562	6,80,742	7,29,883
Manufacturing charges, &c.,	7,61,770	13,92,765	14,31,493	10,69,389	10,36,419	10,14,54
Payments for cultivation ...	1,22,21,614	1,06,69,290	2,14,01,356	1,54,62,166	1,63,89,433	1,82,66,11
Confiscations ...	2,242	14,100	5,551	...	...	...
Miscellaneous disbursements	9,292	14,515	...	14,743	18,477	7,24
Total charges ...	1,36,63,292	1,27,63,177	2,37,14,631	1,71,75,660	1,81,75,101	2,01,17,78
Net revenue ...	2,23,53,606	2,89,82,215	2,88,39,836	4,92,71,497	3,77,66,273	3,62,93,66

*Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the four years indicated below.*

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium contingencies.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65 ...	26,44,024	10,77,503	15,66,521
1868-69 ...	21,24,801	9,86,814	21,31,957
1869-70 ...	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689
1870-71 ...	30,41,703	9,99,769	20,41,935

The subjoined statement shows the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the past year. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,121-8, against Rs. 1,198-13-10 in 1870; the price of opium having fallen owing to a larger number of chests being offered for sale. The average, however, as estimated in the financial budget (Rs. 975 per chest), was exceeded by about Rs. 146-8 per chest. The





SALT.

*Madras.*—The increase monopoly price of salt was in force during the whole year. The sales for home and inland consumption were a little higher than in 1869-70, but were much below those of 1867-68 and 1868-69. It seems to be doubtful, however, whether the rise in price has had any appreciable effect on the consumption. The charges decreased by £18,280, but this was merely because of the frequent rains, so propitious for cultivation, were adverse to salt, and prevented it from being manufactured to the proper extent. Only 5,445,601 Indian maunds were manufactured. In 1869-70 the amount was 8,240,531 Indian maunds. The total sales including sales for export, which fell off considerably, amounted to nearly 250,000 tons, or 2,000 tons less than in 1869-70. The increased monopoly price raised the revenue by £99,500.

Quantity of Salt sold for			1860-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
			IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	...	...	3,099,750	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045
Inland do.	...	...	3,211,132	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693
	Total	...	6,310,882	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738
Exportation	...	...	504,733	195,176	210,972	472,180	355,520
	Grand Total	...	6,815,615	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.
Government price for salt per Indian maund	...	...	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11 2 0	2

*Bombay.*—It was noticed in the Administration Report of 1869-70 that the Government of India had authorised the appointment of Mr. W. G. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil Service, to prosecute inquiries into the Salt Department of this Presidency, with a view to the establishment of an improved preventive system.

During the year Mr. Pedder has found that:—In the town and island of Bombay alone there is an annual loss to the State of 2½ lacs of rupees on account of smuggled salt. The total quantity of salt smuggled throughout the Presidency is calculated at 803,497 maunds, and the loss in excise at Rs. 14,56,337.

The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty shows an increase of 407,472 Indian maunds over the previous year.

The amount removed in—

		Indian maunds.
1869-70	was	3,304,742
1870-71	„	3,712,214

The following table shows the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on Salt removed from the Pans ... ..	55,20,174	67,62,669
Do. on Salt removed by Sea ... ..	52,355	52,233
Do. do. by land ... ..	2,52,399	235,716
Proprietary right of the Government Salt Pans ... ..	55,565	74,269
Ground-rent from Salt Pans ... ..	26,163	26,391
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt ... ..	6,440	9,523
Total ... ..	59,13,556	72,10,791
Deduct for 1869-70 ... ..		59,13,556
Increase in 1870-71. ... ..		12,97,235

*Bengal.*—There are different kinds of revenue-producing salt—(1) that manufactured by Government and sold at a large profit; (2) that manufactured by private persons and paying an excise duty; (3) that imported by sea and paying a fixed customs duty. Of these the last is by far the largest. The Government salt manufacture has been abandoned in Bengal, and this salt, which in 1848 amounted to more than four-fifths of the entire clearances, has now dwindled to a very insignificant quantity. The revenue realized during the past year from these three descriptions of salt was as follow—

	Rs.
Government salt ... ..	1,66,533
Excise salt ... ..	8,04,235
Imported salt ... ..	2,52,07,672

There are three principal questions at the present time under the consideration of Government in connection with this branch of the revenue :—To prevent the smuggling of sea-imported salt; to prevent the illicit manufacture and consumption of untaxed salt by saltpetre refiners, especially in Behar; and to prevent smuggling into Bengal across the Madras frontier. The last-named difficulty has for many years embarrassed the local Government, and is caused by the duty on salt in Madras being only Rs. 1-14 per maund, while in Bengal it is Rs. 3-4. It is obvious that if the duties were equalized either by Madras being raised to the level of Bengal, or Bengal lowered to that of Madras, the traffic would at once cease. The latter measure, however, would involve a very serious sacrifice of revenue, while the former is considered open to great objection by the Madras Government, which has successfully resisted the increase.

*North-Western Provinces.*—During the year it was resolved to re-open experimentally certain local salt works in Oude, and at Karour in the Jounpore district. The first salt was manufactured on the 9th April, 1870, and the rains setting in early, the works were closed on the 14th June. During this time 7,500 maunds of salt were manufactured, but now a new and unexpected difficulty arose. It was found impossible to sell the salt. Adding together the Government duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the zemindaree cess of 2 annas, and the cost of manufacture, 14 annas per maund, Rs. 4 was found to be the lowest wholesale price at which it could be disposed of with advantage, yet the traders refused to take the best samples at rupees 4-8-0. Ultimately, only 131 maunds could be sold. It appeared, too, that the hereditary salt-workers had mostly taken to other occupations, and were with difficulty recalled to their ancestral trade; and that the habit of using the purer salts of the west had become so confirmed, that people would not buy the bitter home-made salt (in which there is a large mixture of sulphate of soda) at any remunerative price. On a review of all these circumstances, the Governor-General resolved (October, 1870) that the experiment should be abandoned. The accounts have not yet been completely made up, but the loss on the Karour salt-works will probably be found to have amounted to nearly £2,500.

*Punjab.*—The total out-turn during 1870-71 was 11,53,938 maunds, valued at Rs. 34,61,518; in the previous year the out-turn was 14,97,378 maunds, valued at Rs. 44,97,153.

*British Burma.*—There was a slight falling off in the amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1870-71, as compared with the collections in the previous year, the sums having been £12,053 and £12,832 respectively. The excise duty on this article is decreasing year by year, and the local manufacture is giving way before the importations of foreign salt on which a duty of three annas per maund is collected through the Customs department.

*Berar.*—There is a falling off of Rs. 71,694 (£7,169 8s.), as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The following figures show the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Customs duty on salt ...	370,197	2,98,045	3,08,750	...	10,705
2. Excise duty on salt ...	6,500	6,500	7,000	...	500
3. Fees, &c. ...	...	458	...	458	...
Total ...	376,697 £ 37,670	3,05,003 £30,500	3,15,750 £31,575	458 £46	11,205 £1,121

## EXCISE.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Government of India	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oude	87,764	55,082	21,269	14,909	16,484	11,777	12,707	13,100	79,848	86,276
Central Provinces	51,374	74,356	74,356	70,322	74,221	69,719	88,869	91,709	92,910	100,019
British Burma	67,896	74,353	81,789	84,883	86,431	100,248	90,707	96,146	106,146	121,018
Bengal	511,348	508,463	570,753	689,882	676,068	689,096	128,441	712,002	689,918	733,651
North-Western Provinces	277,928	291,544	172,754	211,827	211,430	190,397	221,475	223,890	175,257	207,002
Punjab	62,883	60,544	127,016	70,864	81,732	77,885	87,548	88,412	88,412	88,323
Madras	541,389	883,447	405,165	396,054	414,718	427,452	496,491	490,843	470,022	589,266
Bombay	224,265	274,231	321,244	307,323	385,012	363,543	416,311	445,314	446,828	445,822
Total	1,624,447	1,778,252	1,890,291	2,031,188	2,042,660	1,830,046	2,238,931	2,284,736	2,241,571	2,355,376
Perars	36,068	49,379	88,463	68,186	75,501	14,663	87,177	89,722	.....	.....
Eastern Settlements	129,072	123,149	131,516	124,712	126,913	114,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,789,589	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,086	2,244,574	2,119,789	.....	.....	.....	.....

## STAMPS.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Government of India	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oude	28,622	33,600	41,082	48,723	56,256	53,527	69,725	77,457	83,405	95,600
Central Provinces	12,036	36,414	38,201	50,742	58,819	58,102	78,141	83,500	87,888	90,307
British Burma	21,416	26,684	31,787	34,869	37,051	38,326	42,659	52,971	54,096	48,075
Bengal	664,547	543,341	561,666	600,906	605,890	562,347	693,007	712,523	707,827	737,798
North-Western Provinces	260,131	296,265	226,885	237,708	256,270	241,275	321,315	322,758	358,191	331,081
Punjab	96,621	94,802	103,772	112,121	128,448	130,349	171,255	190,807	208,420	223,347
Madras	310,829	213,688	233,342	269,409	306,485	282,553	353,725	372,347	416,482	390,580
Bombay	297,974	313,196	445,688	573,069	480,285	381,392	450,890	470,357	406,818	500,285
Total	1,686,179	1,473,833	1,693,316	1,929,850	1,913,992	1,755,685	2,186,269	2,204,971	2,373,357	2,505,003
Perars	7,098	7,780	15,125	16,377	23,982	26,233	31,830	45,941	.....	.....
Eastern Settlements	.....	7,965	26,175	25,521	26,653	21,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,693,217	1,489,698	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,804,773	.....	.....	.....	.....



# CUSTOMS.

The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The following shows the Revenue for the year stated:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Government of India	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central Provinces	...	...	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	...	21,978	10,194	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	170,069	206,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western Provinces	...	...	1,237,073	942,113	191,271	119,354	290,201	8,483	6,772	...
Punjab	...	...	73,334	61,449	947,682	867,059	1,123,184	281,893	203,288	...
Madras	...	...	61,673	61,449	...	47,797	71,293	1,123,337	576,493	...
Bombay	...	...	77,839	83,619	...	81,413	94,208	53,994	49,899	...
...	...	...	232,822	206,578	...	102,529	291,902	279,504	276,485	...
...	...	...	815,350	791,890	...	716,758	83,008	882,256	846,064	...
Total	2,851,902	2,464,306	2,383,693	2,296,449	2,279,518	2,039,606	2,578,632	2,092,755	2,439,185	2,610,789
Porters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,851,909	2,464,366	2,384,601	2,296,929	2,279,854	2,039,664	2,578,632	2,092,755	2,439,185	2,610,789

# COTTON.

*Madras.*—In Madras the area under cotton decreased in 1870-71 by acres 331,256. The following shows the acreage under cultivation:— Ganjam, 9,558; Vizagapatam, 11,286; Godavery, 23,455; Kistna, 226,495; Nellore, 19,158; Cuddapah, 64,317; Bellary, 366,681; Kurnool, 190,630; Chingleput, 18; North Arcot, 1,547; South Arcot, 43,710; Tanjore, 4,284; Trichinopoly, 8,340; Madura, 64,470; Tinnevely, 212,668; Coimbatore, 142,118; and Salem, 9,311, acres. Total 1,398,048.

*Bombay.*—The area under cotton in this Presidency decreased during last year by no fewer than 228,549 acres, which, at an average of 50lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, represents a loss in pounds of 11,427,750, and a money value of nearly one-third of a million sterling. Kattywar has by far the largest area devoted to cotton—amounting to 1,175,205 acres during the past season. The out-turn per acre appears, however, to be exceptionally small.

Dharwar is calculated to have yielded only 24lbs. per acre, and the out-turn of the fields worked by Departmental agency in the same district stands at the high average of 72lbs., or exactly three times that of the Revenue estimate. In the Baroda territory where the ryots are highly assessed, the yield is given at 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the previous year 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ , lbs. per acre. These high assessments, however, have probably tended to a more careful method of cultivation.

The following is a comparison for the last two years of the estimated out-turn of the best Cotton districts in British territory with the Baroda territory:—

	1876-71.	1889-70.	Total.
Baroda...	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	306
Kaira ...	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broach...	48	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surat ...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	196 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Kaira the Cotton is generally sown with grain, which may partially account for these figures, though only partially, as in some parts of the Baroda territory the same system prevails.

In Sind the departmental sowing of "Sind Native" gives an average of 276 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per acre, but the Revenue Return is as follows:—

	lbs.
Hydrabad per acre	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shikarpore (nearly)	68
Thurr and Parkur	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upper Sind	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Murrachee	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>5753<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>
Average yield per acre	<u>106 9/10</u>

The Sea Island, Egyptian, Peruvian, and Bourbon sowings were not successful during the past year. Egyptian, however, might succeed if sown at a different period, as the means of irrigation are at hand. American showed considerable vitality, and though the plants suffered, the out-turn was good, being 125lbs. per acre of clean cotton. "Hingunghat" was healthy throughout the season, but was deficient in yield. This variety and the American will probably be useful for hybridization.

*North-Western Provinces.*—In June a cotton farm was established near Boolundshuhur under the superintendence of the Cotton Commissioner, who has this year taken up his headquarters at Allahabad. A Scotch gardener was placed in charge

of the experiment, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 provided from Imperial revenue to meet the yearly cost. The land taken up was 93 acres. It was sown with Hingunghat, Bunnee, and Jurree (Berar varieties), common country cotton, and New Orleans; a little Egyptian and Sea Island cotton were also sown, but failed to come up. The experiment was begun too late, the ground not having been properly prepared for the crop before the rains. The produce was 1,822lbs. of clean cotton, or 22 maunds and 31 seers; the value, Rs. 396.

*Central Provinces.*—The season of 1870-71 was not altogether favourable for cotton cultivation, and the area devoted to the crop was smaller than in the preceding year, though larger than in 1868-69. The following Statement shows the number of acres under cotton in the years 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

	Acres, 1869-70.	Acres, 1870-71.
In the Wurdha valley, including all the districts of the Nagpore Division ...	285,808	234,93
In the Nerbudda valley, including the districts on the Satpuras in the Nerbudda Division ...	131,271	124,738
In the Jubbulpore Division ...	78,251	89,572
In the Chhattisgarh and Sumbulpore country ...	228,124	218,974
The Godavery district ...	573	719
Total ...	824,027	768,936

The Wurdha district alone showed a decrease of 44,000 acres; the only districts having any considerable increase were Hoshungabad and Jubbulpore, in both of which the area devoted to cotton was about 10,000 acres above that of the preceding year.

*British Burma.*—Cotton cultivation increased during the year by nearly 1,400 acres. There were no experiments made with any description of foreign cotton, the attempt to introduce Hingunghat cotton during the previous year having proved a complete failure.

*Berar.*—In the following table the area sown with cotton in the past season is compared with the cotton acreage of the province during the two preceding years:—

Divisions.	Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar ...	Oomrawattee* ...	182,133	325,692	361,210	35,518	...
	Ellichpore* ...	309,172	187,942	191,257	3,315	...
	Woon ...	131,161	134,543	139,160	4,617	...
	Total ...	622,516	648,177	691,627	43,450	...
West Berar ...	Akolah ...	406,862	411,690	448,498	34,808	...
	Buldana ...	198,123	291,762	294,262	2,500	...
	Basin ...	62,241	64,157	85,486	21,329	...
	Total ...	667,226	767,609	828,246	58,637	...
	Grand Total ...	1,289,742	1,415,786	1,517,873	102,087	...

\* The difference between the figures of the Oomrawattee and Ellichpore Districts during the seasons, 1868-69 and 1869-70, is due to transfer of territory between these Districts.

The total area sown with cotton in India is roughly estimated at 12,890,000 acres. Assuming these figures to be tolerably correct, the cotton acreage of Berar represents nearly 6·12 per cent. of the total area sown with this crop in India. There was fortunately no return of the "boll-worm" which caused so much damage during the previous season. But in January, when the crop was ripe, and the picking was in progress, unseasonable rain returned, and much of the cotton was stained and damaged. The figures of the past season show an increase of nearly 19 per cent. over those of 1869-70; but fall short of the exports of 1868-69, which was a very favourable season. In the season 1869-70, 66 per cent. of the cotton exported by railway consisted of full-pressed bales (bales packed ready for export); 30 per cent. of half-pressed, and only 4 per cent. was in loose bags. In the past season the proportions were as follow:—

Full-pressed cotton	...	...	...	...	74 91 per cent.
Half-pressed	...	...	...	...	28 08
Loose bags	...	...	...	...	2 01 "

These figures show that Berar, considering its area, is not behind the other provinces in supplying the markets of Europe with cotton. India may be said to export on an average about 1,676,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. These exports are supplied approximately as follow:—

					Bales.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,179,000
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	25,000
Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	26,000
Coconada	...	...	...	...	32,000
Madras	...	...	...	...	124,000
Tut. corin	...	...	...	...	84,000
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	200,000
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	6,000
Total					1,676,000

The following extract from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives the judgment of the Chamber on the produce submitted to them for opinion, and it will be seen that the cotton grown in Berar from Hingunghât seed is declared to be superior to the produce of Hingunghât itself:—*No. 1. Hingunghat.*—Very fine colour, staple fine, long and very strong; this cotton is superior to genuine Hingunghât in every respect. *No. 2. Bunnee.*—Very good colour, staple fine and strong, but a little uneven. *No. 3. Jurree.*—Good colour, fine staple, but hardly equal to No. 2. *No. 4. Dharwar.*—Good colour and clean staple, soft and weak. *No. 5. New Orleans, two years' growth in India.*—Good white colour, staple fine, but irregular and rather weak. *No. 6. New*



*Orleans*, grown from fresh seed.—Good white colour, staple fine and fair length, but deficient in strength.

*Mysore*.—There is little cotton cultivation in this Province except in the Chitaldroog District, where the total area under cotton during the past year was 34,271, giving an out-turn of 53,763 maunds.

## TEA.

*Bengal*.—The progress of tea cultivation in Bengal during the past year will be seen from the following :—

*Tea cultivation statistics of 1870.*

Name of district.		Number of gardens.	Area under tea in acres.	Outturn of tea in lb.—1870.
Assam	{ Kamroop ... ..	38	3,174	340,030
	{ Nowgong ... ..	27	2,183	311,007
	{ Durrung ... ..	46	3,862	887,219
	{ Sechsangor ... ..	135	15,745	3,198,512
	{ Luckimpore ... ..	30	3,509	769,682
Darjeeling	...	60	11,325	1,704,188
Gawalparah	...	3	325	2,294
Dacca	...	2	not given	1,240
Sylhet	...	29	3,383	370,853
Cachar	...	66	21,045	4,006,823
Chittagong	...	not given		157,000
Chota Nagpore	{ Hazareehangh ... ..	3	} estimate {	1,000
	{ Loharduggah ... ..	2		200

The outturn of the year was thus from ten to eleven million pounds of tea, worth, at 8 annas per pound, about fifty lacs of rupees, or £500,000 sterling. The exports of Indian tea were 12½ million pounds in 1870-71, against 12¼ millions in the preceding year. But these exports include a certain amount of tea grown in northern India. The tea gardens gave employment to more than 70,000 labourers. The officers of the tea districts report that in Assam gardens which were opened for speculation only have been closed, while *bond fide* undertakings are being managed more successfully and more economically than before. In Gawalparah, where the tea gardens are entirely in the hands of natives, the cultivation is not spreading. In Darjeeling and Cachar tea is thriving, though in the latter district the raids of border tribes caused considerable loss of life and property on some few outlying gardens, and gave rise to panic among the tea garden coolies. In Chittagong and Dacca tea industry gained little ground during the year. In Chota Nagpore it is still a moot-point whether tea-planting will pay or not, but recent reports show that during 1871 there was a fair yield on one of the Loharduggah gardens.

## COFFEE.

The cultivation of Coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the Continent.

*Mysore*.—Coffee is grown chiefly in the western talooks of

the Nagar Division, and of the Hassan District in the Ashtagram Division. In the Nagar Division the revenue derived from this source was Rs. 38,910-8-11, or Rs. 640-2-0 over that realized in the previous year; the season appears to have been good owing to the fall of periodical rains. The quantity of crops exported by Europeans was 1,182 kandis, 11 maunds, 11 seers, the duty on which was Rs. 5,912-13-5; the crops exported by native planters was 6,616 maunds, 10 seers, 16 tolas, or six times larger than the former, the duty on this being Rs. 33,167-9-6. The total number of Coffee gardens was 8,693, of which, 106 belonged to Europeans, and 8,587 to natives, scattered over 55,237 acres and containing 63,389,230 trees. There are 22 European and 4,760 native planters in the Division. In the Hassan District of the Ashtagram Division the coffee estates are reported to be gradually recovering from the injury caused by successive years of drought and scarcity. The excise duty or *halat* of 4 annas per maund was levied on 1,520 tons and 7 cwt. of coffee during the year. Of this amount 333 tons, 6 cwt. were grown by Europeans, and 1,187 tons, 1 cwt., by natives, showing an increase over the previous year of 51 tons, 1 cwt., in the output of European estates, and 36 tons, 14 cwt. in that of native estates. The extent of land at present cultivated with coffee, in this district, is roughly estimated at 42,310 acres, and Europeans (about 32 in number) hold nearly half of this. They only, however, contributed Rs. 6,666-3-8 in *halat* to Government, against Rs. 23,741-0-6 paid by natives.

#### CINCHONA.

*Madras.*—The growth of the cinchona plants during the past year was very satisfactory. The older plants of the different varieties of *Cinchona officinalis* formed fine leading shoots, and assumed a treelike appearance, and the largest plants of *C. officinalis* vary from 22 to 23 feet in height, with a circumference of stem of from 18 to 21 inches. The finest plants of *C. succirubra* are now 30 feet high, with a circumference of stem of 3 feet. Three thousand five hundred plants of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* were permanently planted out on new land. They have been planted close and will cover about two acres. This was the only extension made to the permanent plantations, operations having been confined to filling up failures, and planting along the edges of the roads and spaces by the sides of ravines. The number of plants of the new species propagated during the year was 16,379 against 17,000, the result of last year's propagation. Only 662 plants were distributed to the public, and 45 ounces of seed were gratuitously issued to planters in various parts of India. Among the new species recently intro-

duced, some of the varieties of pitayo bark promise to be hardy and well suited to this climate. The total number of plants of new and recently introduced varieties are as follow :—

<i>Cinchona lancifolia</i> (from Java)	...	...	279
<i>Do. officinalis</i> (lanceolate-leaved variety)	...	...	2,140
<i>Do. pitayensis</i>	...	...	1,779
<i>Do. calisaya</i> , new varieties	...	...	54,881
Total	...	...	59,079

The propagation of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* was discontinued, but the imported plants of *C. pitayensis*, received on the 6th December 1870, were propagated to a considerable extent, and the variety is stated to be of great value. The *C. lancifolia*, received from Java, makes slow growth in this climate, and consequently has not been extensively propagated. There are in all seven varieties of the lanceolate-leaved *Cinchona officinalis*. These differ slightly in appearance one from another, and also in the quality of bark. Nos. 1 to 3 having been found to yield the greatest quantity of quinine, and the rest, therefore, have been discarded. During the year 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark were supplied to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. The cinchona trees, which were manured in 1870 with guano, sulphate of ammonia, and stable-manure, do not show any marked difference in their growth, and probably the manure will have little or no effect upon the secretion of the alkaloids. The high system of cultivation hitherto maintained on the plantations was not carried out during the past year, the expenses having been reduced to the lowest point possible. With the same object the establishment in the Cinchona Department was materially reduced. No new buildings were erected during the year; the principal work performed being weeding the plantations, maintaining roads, cutting drains, and filling up failures. The following remarks of the Superintendent, bearing on the question of the value of cinchona plantations as an investment, are interesting :—"From 1,000 unselected eight-year old plants of *C. succirubra*, 1,060 lbs. weight of dry bark has been taken; these plants will yield in October and November of this year 1,500 lbs. more of dry bark; in all 2,560 lbs. during the year, or an average of over 2½ lbs. of bark per tree. This bark will realize in the home market from 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb., from which deducting 8d. per lb. as cost of collection, carriage, &c., and calculating 350 trees to the acre, a clear profit of at least one rupee per lb., or rupees 875 per acre, will remain. Supposing the cost of cinchona cultivation at the eighth year to be rupees 1,000 per acre, the above return will make cinchona cultivation a very good investment, especially as the yield in the ninth year will be almost

equal in value to that obtained in the eighth. In the tenth and each succeeding year the yield will, in all probability, increase with the growth of the trees, and in consequence of the quality of the bark improving with each renewal. I make the above observations, as at the present moment there is a strong conviction that cinchona cultivation will not prove profitable. This conviction has caused private individuals, who have invested in the cultivation as a speculation, to withhold expenditure; consequently private estates on the Neilgherries are generally in a neglected or abandoned condition. The yield of bark referred to above is, however, higher than could be expected from the average of private plantations in the eighth year. Such plantations would probably not yield more than half the quantity, as the trees from which this bark was taken were planted in October 1862 on the Government plantations, and from the first were well cared for. The land was thoroughly prepared and trenched before the plants were placed in it, and from that time to the present date the plants had every attention and care; consequently their growth has been much above the average development of trees on private plantations, where a smaller expenditure of money and care has been considered sufficient. There exist, moreover, serious difficulties to be encountered by speculators in cinchona cultivation. With red bark it is necessary to wait eight to nine years, and with crown bark twelve to fourteen years, before a profitable crop can be obtained. Few can be so long out of their money, and at the same time maintain an expensive cultivation. Apart from this it is difficult to enter into successful competition with American-grown bark. In America cinchona bark is a wild product, and its growth costs nothing. Here, in India, as a cultivated plant, the cost of production forms the heaviest item of charge. From the quantity of bark brought into the home market, it appears that the supply from America, instead of decreasing as was anticipated, is yearly becoming more abundant, so that the supply from this source keeps pace with the increasing demand. It is, therefore, evident that, with a low quality of bark, we can never hope successfully to compete in the home market with American bark of like quality; but with higher quality barks I believe that a successful and profitable competition can be established. The mossing process is indispensable to obtain a bark of high quality, as by each successive renewal of bark its value increases; and this will, no doubt continue until red bark will yield from 10 to 12 per cent. of crystallizable alkaloids, and of this from 6 to 8 per cent. of quinine sufficiently pure to pass the commercial tests. From crown barks a like quantity of crystallizable alkaloids will probably be procured, of which from 8 to 10 per cent. will be commercial



quinine. Bark of this quality would defy competition, as no such bark could be procured from America. The freedom with which these high qualities of bark are worked greatly enhances their value, while the cost of collection, preparation, and shipment would be the same as for an inferior bark. It appears, therefore, to be an object of importance to aim at producing only the highest quality of bark.

*Bengal.*—During the past year the supreme Government taking into consideration the importance of the question, nominated a commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject of cinchona, the special question for decision being the expediency of sending home the whole of the bark which bears a marketable value, or of manufacturing it entirely or in part in this country. The commission having visited the plantations at Rungbee, came to the conclusion that as cinchona officinalis has never grown well there, the trees of this species should be cut down, the bark being sent to London for sale. Cinchona succirubra, as the only species likely to furnish a large supply of bark for some time to come, formed the principal subject of their report. Though unable to predict that this tree will last in Sikkim for sixty or a hundred years, as it does in its indigenous state, they rejected Mr. Melvor's opinion that there is reason to fear the early destruction of the plantation by disease. On the whole they thought it safe to calculate that the trees would at any rate last 7 or 8 years longer, and that even if they lasted no longer than that, they might yield a good supply of barks by being coppiced. With respect to the manufacture, it appears that the Rungbee plantations produced 12,500lb. bark in the season of 1870-71. Five thousand pounds of the best, which is expected to fetch 1s. 9d. per lb., were sent to London for sale, and the rest was boiled down at Rungbee. As regards the future, the commission recommended that the bulk of the stem bark should next season be sent to London for sale, enough being kept for extensive local experiments; but that the inferior bark should all be worked up at Rungbee.

The cinchona plantations have lost, by early death, Dr. T. Anderson, who introduced the plant into Bengal, and under whose superintendence the present successful cultivation has been brought about. In the opinion of his medical advisers, the unsparing zeal with which Dr. T. Anderson exposed himself personally in the steaming valleys of Sikkim cost him his life. Dr. T. Anderson commenced the propagation of cinchona plants in Sikkim in 1862, but for several years little progress was made. Sinchul, Lebong, Upper Rungbee, and Rungyroong, were

successively tried and found to be localities not well suited to the culture. The young stock was very unhealthy, young plants had to be thrown away by thousands, and it was the opinion of very high authorities that cinchona could never be profitably grown in Sikkim. Dr. T. Anderson, undaunted by these and other discouragements, applied himself steadily to overcome, one by one, the difficulties experienced; and by 1897-68 these difficulties had been so far overcome, that he felt no doubt of economic success in the growth of two species of cinchona. When Dr. T. Anderson left for England, in the spring of 1869, he left his successor to pursue in cinchona culture the plan of proceeding which he had brought into successful operation. Mr. Broughton's method of preparing the alkaloids from red bark was tried at Rungbee during the year, and at first it appears to have been successful. Subsequent samples, however, when sent to the medical store-keeper in Calcutta, were found to contain metallic copper, and the manufacture was therefore stopped, the fact being that the manufacture had been temporarily conducted by gardeners who had no scientific knowledge, but did the best they could. No definite arrangements have yet been made for future local manufacture. The plantation of the Darjeeling Cinchona Association at Pomong, which adjoins the Government Rungbee plantations, has considerably extended its operations, and there are now about 1,000 acres of *c. succirubra* on the plantation.

CHAPTER X.  
PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

*The following is a General Abstract Account of the Amount expended for Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, for the Year ended the 31st March 1871:—*

PUBLIC WORKS.			Construction of Military Buildings and Fortifications.	Repairs.	Total.	
Military Buildings.			£	£	£	
Onde ...	...	...	25,754	7,140	32,894	
Central Provinces ...	...	...	65,658	7,298	72,956	
British Burma ...	...	...	24,037	8,952	32,989	
Bengal ...	...	...	68,595	27,994	96,589	
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	69,627	28,395	98,022	
Punjab ...	...	...	139,307	30,488	169,795	
Madras ...	...	...	33,235	22,301	55,536	
Bombay, including Sind ...	...	...	221,783	44,140	265,923	
<i>Minor Administrations.</i>						
Hyderabad ...	...	...	22,525	4,180	26,705	
Central India ...	...	...	84,548	17,068	101,616	
Port Blair ...	...	...	2,975	285	3,260	
Rajpootana ...	...	...	33,243	3,469	36,712	
Total Military Buildings ...	...	...	791,287	201,710	...	992,997
Civil Buildings.			Construction of Civil Buildings in all Departments	Repairs.	Total.	
Onde ...	...	...	17,580	6,533	23,113	
Central Provinces ...	...	...	9,785	4,311	14,096	
British Burma ...	...	...	17,932	3,362	21,294	
Bengal ...	...	...	120,068	31,853	151,921	
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	45,965	12,193	58,158	
Punjab ...	...	...	26,588	8,531	35,119	
Madras ...	...	...	51,333	9,180	60,513	
Bombay, including Sind ...	...	...	111,574	22,960	134,534	
<i>Minor Administrations.</i>						
Hyderabad ...	...	...	1,255	324	1,579	
Coorg ...	...	...	1,112	212	1,324	
Central India ...	...	...	3,287	1,933	5,220	
Port Blair ...	...	...	3,087	489	3,576	
Rajpootana ...	...	...	3,220	831	4,051	
Total Civil Administration ...	£	...	413,086	101,717	...	514,803
Public Improvement.			Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Embankments, &c.	Repairs.	Total.	
Onde ...	...	...	10,858	14,709	25,567	
Central Provinces ...	...	...	91,215	21,450	112,665	
British Burma ...	...	...	39,832	13,805	53,637	
Bengal ...	...	...	96,941	120,316	217,257	
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	34,824	116,273	151,097	
Punjab ...	...	...	61,285	92,519	153,804	
Madras ...	...	...	99,336	209,243	308,579	
Bombay, including Sind ...	...	...	138,611	75,711	214,322	
<i>Minor Administrations.</i>						
Coorg ...	...	...	1,445	4,505	5,950	
Central India ...	...	...	26,394	22,772	49,166	
Port Blair ...	...	...	482	...	482	
Rajpootana ...	...	...	18,983	5,916	24,899	
Total Public Improvement ...	£	...	620,276	697,219	...	1,317,495
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826,295

## Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

				Brought forward		£	£
Establishment and other Miscellaneous Charges.				...	...	...	2,825,291
Oude	...	...	...	...	...	28,270	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	59,467	
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	32,773	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	178,269	
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	167,096	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	156,786	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	148,670	
Bombay, including Sind	...	...	...	...	...	176,597	
Minor Administrations.				...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	5,102	
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	2,559	
Central India...	...	...	...	...	...	41,795	
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	3,182	
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	19,776	
Total Establishment, &c.				£	...	...	1,020,273
Tools and Plant.				...	...	...	...
Oude	...	...	...	...	...	698	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	2,567	
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	780	
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	15,841	
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	27,277	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	6,440	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	14,777	
Bombay, including Sind	...	...	...	...	...	6,950	
Minor Administrations.				...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	347	
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	99	
Central India...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	215	
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	...	486	
Total Tools and Plant				£	...	...	75,419
Guaranteed and Aided Irrigation Works.				...	...	...	...
Madras : Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	3,225	
Do. Compensation for Lands taken	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Total Guaranteed, &c., Irrigation Works				£	...	...	3,249
DEDUCT—				...	...	...	3,927,256
Charges in England and value of Stores in Stock Fund to works included in the above Account.				...	...	...	...

	Charges in Eng-land.	De-crease in Stock Balance.	Total.	Less.		Total.	Net Deduction.	
				In-crease in Stock Balance.	Increase to Balance of London in Stores.			
Minor Administrations.	Hyderabad	4,364	...	4,364	2,540	2,996	5,536	—1,172
	Central India	...	958	958	1,718	...	1,718	—760
	Coorg	...	37	37	...	...	...	37
	Port Blair	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	...	2,485
	Rajpootana	...	998	998	...	...	...	998
Oude	...	...	3,136	3,136	...	...	...	3,136
Central Provinces	...	...	40,646	40,646	...	...	...	40,646
British Burma	...	1,300	...	1,300	2,363	...	2,363	—1,063
Bengal	...	64,511	...	64,511	5,735	14,768	2,493	44,018
N. W. Provinces	...	...	6,590	6,590	2,253	...	2,253	4,337
Punjab	...	8,352	28,749	35,101	...	7,247	5,247	29,854
Madras	...	15,761	...	15,761	5,483	...	5,483	10,275
Bombay	...	19,239	1,562	20,791	...	...	...	20,791
Total	111,527*	85,151	196,678	20,092	23,001*	43,093	153,585	153,585
Carried forward	£	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,773,651

\* These totals are made up from the accounts of the several works and shew English Stores actually used on them during the year.



Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	..	...	3,772,651
<b>INCOME TAX GRANT.</b> Government of India.				
Proportion of one per cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund ...	..	...	37,516	37,516
<b>SUPERVISION AND COST OF LAND FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.</b>				
Oude.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	4,025		
Consulting Engineer for Railways: Salaries, Travelling Allowances and Contingencies ...	...	4,781	9,359	
Central Provinces.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	674	674	
Bengal.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	448		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges ...	...	9,231	9,679	
North-Western Provinces.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	9,081		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingent charges ...	...	1,738	10,814	
Punjab.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	..	39		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies ...	...	6,247	6,286	
Madras.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railway, Irrigation and Canal companies ...	...	472		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, &c.: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges ...	...	6,262	6,734	
Bombay and Sind.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	22,807		
Consulting Engineer for Railways: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges ...	...	16,600	39,407	
<b>STATE RAILWAYS.</b>				
Bengal.				
Salaries of Messrs. Miller and Kline ...	...	1,874		62,053
Working Expenses of the Calcutta & South-Eastern railway ...	...	5,796		
Construction of works ...	...	1,915		
		9,585		
Deduct—Decrease in stock ...	...	202	9,383	
N. W. Provinces.				
Moradabad, Deobund and Roorkee State Railway ...	...	2,657	2,657	
Punjab.				
Salaries of Messrs. Miller and Kline ...	...	1,425	1,425	
<b>LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.</b>				
Government of India—General and Political.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the East Indian Railway Company ...	...	7,050		13,465
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India on account of the Jubbulpore line ...	...	49,392		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	...	6,197	62,639	
Carried forward ...	...	...	62,639	2,907,585

*Foregoing Statement.*—(Continued.)

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	...	...	62,639	3,907,685
Panjab.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway—Panjab and Delhi Lines ...	...	...	21,189	
Madras.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Madras Railway Company ...	...	18,877		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company ...	...	1,687		
Bombay and Sind.			20,544	
Loss by difference of Exchange on amount drawn in India by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company ...	...	66,896		
Loss on amount drawn in India by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company...	...	98		
Loss on amount drawn in India by the Sind Railway Company ...	...	99		
			67,093	171,465
Total Charges on account of Buildings, Roads, &c., in India ...	...	...	...	4,079,060
In England.				
Stores ...	...	...	...	134,250
Other Payments as in Home Accounts ...	...	...	...	560
Total charges on account of Buildings, Roads, &c.	...	...		4,213,860

*General Abstract Account of the Amount expended for Irrigation  
and other Extraordinary Public Works for the Year ended the 31st  
March 1871.*

[illegible]

# IRRIGATION.

*Madras.*—The total estimates sanctioned for the Irrigation and Canal Company were in round figures Rs. 110,85,632, of which Rs. 11,691, were for revenue account and the rest for construction. Under the latter head was included provision for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala ; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section ; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section, and across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimappully ; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District ; as well as for station buildings and a few distribution works. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 12,60,843 8-9 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction including special superintendence and sundries ... ..	7,46,118	0	11
General management ... ..	1,00,082	3	11
Executive establishment ... ..	1,82,399	0	0
Stores ... ..	14,063	3	3
General plant in use on works ... ..	348	9	10
Manufacture of stores ... ..	50	8	0
Store charges ... ..	46,651	4	3
Inefficient balance ... ..	110	11	0
Revenue account ... ..	11,353	10	9
Profit and loss ... ..	24	2	9
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870 ... ..	41,031	7	1
Deposit on suspense account ... ..	11,624	14	0
Interest account ... ..	3	4	1
Miscellaneous advance ... ..	88,629	7	6
Bank of Madras for refunds ... ..	17,862	9	5
Government of Fort Saint George Revenue advance account ... ..	425	8	0
Bank of Madras for revenue account with Government ... ..	39	0	0
Refunds to Government ... ..	21	0	0

Total ... 12,60,843 8 9

The average labour employed on the Company's Canal works during this year, and for the four preceding years, was :—

—	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Coolies ... ..	670-75	6473-55	9968-68	9467-24	3960-41
Artificers ... ..	28-72	189-98	610-95	1078-34	361-86
Carts ... ..	12-00	178-08	382-19	477-61	121-91
Cattle ... ..	31-75	428-19	690-52	901-65	246-04

During the year rupees 12,60,843-8-9 were expended in India ; the cash balance at the year's end was rupees 82,715-9-6 ; the total expenditure in India from the commencement has been rupees 147,17,498-9-4.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was:—Under class A, acres 167·39; class B, 10·73; class C, 0; class D, 4·53; and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid were:—Under class A, acres 13,455·18; class B, 3,486·12; class C, 163·53; class D, 56·04; total 17,160·87.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Compensation	...	84,324	9	10
Deduct for trees, &c.	...	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid	...	81,367	14	5

Hence compensation was only granted for 6,848·53 acres. For the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

*Bombay.*—The works reported and completed in Bombay are the Krishna Canal, the Yerla Canals, and the Chiklee Canal, at a total cost of Rs. 7,12,900. In the Roree Division of the Hyderabad Collectorate several Canals were cleared, and the cultivation has largely increased. Regulating Sluices were also built at the heads of the principal Canals in the Foolailee Division, and a large sum was expended upon clearance. In the Ghar and Eastern Nara Divisions many improvements were made to the existing works. The following are the most important works in progress:—The Moota Storage Lake and Canal. Cost up to date Rs. 17,97,900. The Lakh Canal. Cost incurred 2 lacs. The Bhatowdee Tank. Cost incurred 2½ lacs. The Ekrook Tank. Cost incurred 8½ lacs. The Mudduck Tank. Cost incurred 1 lac. The Maynee Tank. Cost incurred 1 lac. The Jamda Canal. Cost 6½ lacs. Mooktee Reservoir. Cost 2 lacs. The most important surveys completed and projects in contemplation are:—The survey of the country between the Beema and the Seena. The survey of the left bank Neera Canal. The survey for storage work in the Girna Valley. The plan and estimates for the Taptee irrigation were before Government at the end of the year. The estimated cost was Rs. 44,00,000. The area under command is acres 345,000; the area of irrigation is estimated at acres 194,632, and the net return at 15·6 per cent.

*Bengal.*—The Bengal Irrigation Works are divided into two parts—the Orissa and the South Western Circles, each of which is under a Superintending Engineer. The former Circle extends from the Chilka Lake to the Borabullung, and the latter from the Borabullung to the Hooghly. The earth works of the first section for the first thirty-three miles of the high level canal between the rivers Mahanuddy and Brahminee was nearly completed at the year's end. The total length of distributaries



to be constructed is about 113 miles; of these, 36 miles lie beyond the rivers Burra and Chota Gungootee, and will not be begun till the syphon or dam across the former river can be fairly commenced. Of the remaining 77 miles, 52½ miles have been completed; 20 miles of this were carried out during the past season. All the head sluices to the distributaries of the first range, with two additional sluices for intermediate channels, have been built and supplied with shutters. The area directly irrigable from the distributaries at the end of the year was about 32,000 acres.

The extent of canal navigation open to the public in the Orissa circle during the past year was as follows:—

				Miles.
Kendrapara canal	...	...	...	39½
High level	...	...	...	26
Taldunda	...	...	...	7
Total				72½

The following shows the number and tonnage of the boats using the canals, the tollage, and other particulars connected with the navigation of the canals during the past year:—

Name of Canal.	Number of boats passed through each canal.	Tonnage.	Approximate value of cargo.	Number of passengers carried.	Tollage.
Kendraparah canal	4,294	40,592	Rs. 38,52,403	969	Rs. 13,926
High level	461	1,645	5,777	2,574	439
Taldunda	1,162	30,278	4,86,341	2,784	2,265

The floods throughout the rains of 1870 were moderate in all the Orissa rivers. The limit of safety for the embankments in the Pooree division being taken as 76·00 on the Lallbagh gauge, the following are the levels attained by the four highest freshes of the season:—

June 24th	...	...	...	...	72·30
July 20th	...	...	...	...	72·10
August 2nd	...	...	...	...	74·10
August 31st	...	...	...	...	72·60

In the south-western circle no high floods occurred, and the quantity of rain was much below the average of the two preceding years, although 1868 was an unusually wet year. Early in March, however, a quantity of rain fell, accompanied by high winds, causing serious losses in materials which were being manufactured or collected for the works on the high level and tidal canals.

*North-Western Provinces.*—The area irrigated by the canals

of these Provinces during the year was 1,050,808 acres, or less by 38,865 acres than the area irrigated in 1869-70, but 67,399 acres more than in 1866-67, which is stated in the Report as the year of largest requirement for irrigation before the drought years 1868-69 and 1869-70. The following table shows the areas irrigated during the harvests of the years stated:—

Year.	AREAS IRRIGATED.		Total.
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,480
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,899	654,400	1,050,808

Among the crops irrigated in the khurreef season are the five valuable ones, sugar-cane, indigo, rice, and cotton, the spread of which during the last few years is shown in the following table:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sugar-cane ...	76,875	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141
Rice ...	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479
Indigo ...	72,290	77,976	76,667	130,248	118,897
Cotton ...	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070

The spread of the sugar-cane cultivation is reported to have been steady, and quite independent of seasonal differences, while rice has been nearly stationary, fluctuating according to the season. The copious rains of 1870-71, which allowed the inferior kinds of rice to be grown without irrigation, account for the reduced area, as compared with the excessively dry year 1869-70. Indigo irrigation, which in 1869 increased suddenly to about 70 per cent., fell very little. The total income from all sources during the year was rupees 25,51,169, or less by rupees 18,623 than last year. The whole of this falling-off is deemed due to the Eastern Jumna Canal, which gave rupees 45,277 less, than previously, but the revenue from all the other canals slightly increased. The total amount of capital invested in the irrigation works of the Province up to the beginning of the year 1870-71, was rupees 2,86,61,981, of which a sum of rupees 15,15,671 had been spent on works given up, or not yet finished, and which could not therefore, have returned any revenue, leaving a balance of rupees

2,71,46,310 expended on reproductive works. The net returns are 5·10 per cent. on the capital expended on the entire works of irrigation now in actual operation in the North-Western Provinces.

The net profits *derived from direct canal revenue* for the past five years have been:—

In 1866-67	...	...	...	...	4·94
„ 1867-68	...	...	...	...	3 44
„ 1868-69	...	...	...	...	8·21
„ 1869-70	...	...	...	...	5·13
„ 1870-71	...	...	...	...	5·10

The *Ganges Canal* consists of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,071 miles of distributaries. It irrigates a tract of country 320 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth, lying between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. The gross income derived from all sources during the year was rupees 19,10,368—an increase of about rupees 9,000 over that of last year. The charges for maintenance were rupees 8,77,248, and the net profits for the year were therefore rupees 10,33,119, or 4·30 per cent. on the capital sunk. The total area irrigated was 766,614 acres, about 13,000 acres less than last year. The canal was closed for repairs for nearly a month in July and August. The receipts from navigation were rupees 37,606, being an increase of rupees 3,810 over those of last year. Rupees 30,966 were spent on maintenance of locks and other navigation works, leaving the small sum of rupees 6,640 as nett profit. The Eastern Jumna Canal, which waters a tract about 120 miles long by 15 broad, lying between the Hindun and Jumna rivers, consists of 130 miles of main channel and 608 miles of distributaries. The gross revenue for the year was rupees 5,66,367, or less by rupees 45,277 than last year. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was rupees 1,81,754, so the nett profit was rupees 3,84,613, or 19·8 per cent. on the capital sunk up to the end of last year. The area irrigated this year was 212,715 acres, or 38,352 less than last year, the season not having been favourable for irrigation.

The *Doon Canals* are five small canals, aggregating 67 miles in length, and irrigating the Dehra Doon. The gross income from all sources was rupees 43,113—an increase of rupees 4,829 over last year. The total area irrigated, 12,419 acres, was 1,990 more than last year.

*Punjab.*—The following table shows the income and expenditure in connection with irrigation in the Punjab for the year 1870-71:—

Name of work.	Total Outlay on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total realized during 1870-71.	Deduct Charges for 1870-71.				Net Surplus or Deficit.
			Cost of Maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
Irrigation.							
Western Jumna Canal ...	27,74,614	15,09,371	2,50,290	1,38,731	3,89,021	11,20,350	
Bari Doab Canal ...	1,20,23,516	6,40,493	3,70,434	6,01,176	9,71,610	3,31,117	
Upper Sutlej Canals ...	5,00,946	36,507	1,15,140	25,047	1,40,188	1,02,681	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals ...	90,262	30,957	39,614	4,515	44,162	13,205	
Indus Canal ...	3,54,253	815	82,497	17,713	1,00,210	99,305	
Sirhind Canal ...	5,62,304	22	...	28,110	28,110	28,038	
Shahpore and Sahiwal Canals ...	...	3,921	4,050	...	4,050	129	
Total Irrigation ...	1,63,05,793	22,22,088	8,62,061	8,15,201	16,77,351	5,44,735	

A number of very important works in connection with the Bari Doab Canal, the Sirhind Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, Peshawur irrigation, and the Sutlej and Indus surveys were carried on during the year.

*Oude.*—The irrigation works in Oude are of comparatively slight magnitude. Rupees 3,726 were expended on improvements to the Gogra River, and the kunkur reefs at Khyree and Munyar were removed, as also were those below Chahara. The trees on the river which impede navigation were partly removed and the demolition of the kunkur reefs at Chaharah, Phoolpore and Sirwah were begun. The Tehree Bridge consisting of five timber spans of 50 feet was entirely destroyed by the floods of September 1870; and a boat bridge was put up and opened to traffic in December 1870. The Gunti bridge at Sultanpore, on the Fyzabad and Allahabad road, was destroyed and partially carried away by the flood; and a boat bridge was sanctioned at a cost of rupees 1,667 for the requirements of the traffic. The Charbagh Canal bridge was arched and opened for traffic in August. A number of other similar works were engaged in, and in some cases completed.

*Central Provinces.*—Several small irrigation works were surveyed and estimated for in the Godavery district, chiefly with a view to improving and repairing village tanks, &c., and restoring embankments. A project was set on foot for supplying the town of Khundiva in Niniar. The surveys for the great Kanh reservoir were submitted in rough to the Indian Government for consideration. The scheme has been considerably enlarged since its first projection. The estimated cost is now 102½ lacs of rupees. The original estimate was 72 lacs. The area taken in is about 965,300 acres as under the command of the channels of the project, and it is calculated that 538,000 acres



"will take water." Upwards of 848 miles of levels were made during the year in connection with this one project. A number of minor surveys were also taken and a small project intended as an experiment in connection with a cotton farm in the Wurdhia district was completed at a cost of rupees 3,116.

*British Burma.*—The irrigation works to which we referred last year as having been carried to the state of completion of surveys, appear to have been at a standstill during the year, owing doubtless to financial considerations. The Reservoirs east of the Rangoon barracks were completed; the maximum depth of water in the main reservoir during the monsoon was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the total cost of the work was rupees 22,000, of which rupees 8,300 were spent in 1870-71. A tank for the use of the Royal Artillery was commenced and virtually completed at a cost of rupees 3,700. Its capacity is about 5,000,000 cubic feet or 81,000,000 gallons. Surveys were in progress for embankments between Zaloon and Donabyoo at a cost of Rs. 1,400; and also between Laymyethna and Nga-thein-gyoung and between Loodazoo and Nouk-mye, on both of which about rupees 900 were spent. The foregoing are lines of proposed embankment on the west bank of the river. In addition, a sum of rupees 600 was spent on the detailed survey of the contemplated line on the east bank between Tarokmau and Mengyee.

*Berar.*—The Administration Report states that an officer was employed during the year in investigating the capabilities of Berar for irrigation; but that no works were actually undertaken. Forty-three reports on sites examined were sent in by the Executive Engineer. Many of these were mere reports requiring little or no investigation. Others were preliminary reports on projects considered worthy of fuller inquiry; and others occupied considerable time in investigating and working out. The Executive Engineer had the services of two Overseers as surveyors.

The following are some of the projects that were taken up and promise to prove satisfactory—

Akolah irrigation project by dam across Morena river and valley.

Buldanah large reservoir	...	} For town purposes :
Do. small do.	...	
Karinja Irrigation tank.		
Jokulgeira anicut.		

A project for supplying the cotton farm near Sheogaon with water was also investigated, but was finally determined to be impracticable.

During the year a number of wells were completed or, in progress at Khamgaon, Akolah, Basim, Oomrawattee, Budniara and Yeotmahal. The cost of sinking wells in Berar is very considerable, the boring having to be through hard rock, and the comfort and convenience which have resulted from the wells to which we have just referred are said to be considerable.

*Mysore.*—The Chief Commissioner reports that the Srirama-devara anicut on the Hemavatee river and the Marchalli anicut on the Lakshamanatirtha river were satisfactorily finished during 1870. Several important channels were brought under re-construction or repair, and the survey of the great Marikanave project was completed. The re-construction and repair of a large number of the numerous tanks studding the country was carried on as usual. The charge of the river Irrigation channels generally was transferred from the Revenue to the Irrigation Department during the year, a change which promises to have satisfactory results.

*Coorg.*—The grant to the Public Works Department was a lac of rupees, of which nearly all was spent, but chiefly in repairs. No irrigation was carried on during the year.

#### FORESTS.

*Madras.*—The Forest Department, during the year, yielded a net surplus of rupees 69,339, including credit for an increase in the value of stock in hand to the extent of rupees 24,437. The actual cash surplus is rupees 44,902, a result below the average of former years, but the diminution is in a great measure ascribed to the spread of planting operations, which, during the year, involved an aggregate cost of rupees 29,382. In fifteen out of twenty ranges planting was steadily kept up, and in three of the remaining five it was not required, owing to the large annual reproduction of timber. On the teak-plantations of Nelambur, rupees 6,351 were spent, and 75,000 fresh seedlings were planted out. Several plantations were established in the arid districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and North Arcot, both with a view to the provision of timber and for meeting the demands of the Railway Company for fuel. The Railway fuel-reserves were reported to be a distinct, and to some extent, a novel feature in forest conservancy in this Presidency. The aim of the Government was to regulate the consumption of fuel by the Railway Company upon fixed principles, in order that reckless or unforeseen denudation of jungles in the vicinity of the line might be guarded against. With this object tracts of jungle extending sometimes to four and five square-miles were demarcated, fenced

in, and in some cases fire traced. The ranges of Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Bolumpetty, and Salem, each contain several of these reserves, and a comparison of the annual estimated reproduction of fuel with the annual demand of the Railway shows that the area of fuel reserve will soon be sufficiently extensive to warrant the Government in forbidding the supply to the Railway of fuel from the jungles at large.

*Yield of Forest.—Amount of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests during the year.*

Districts.	Timber.			Firewood.		Bamboos.		Charcoal.
	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Tons.	Tons.	Cart-loads.	Cart-loads.	Tons.
Gumsur ...	860	84,30	24,520	390	No account.	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	133,240	3,780	1,186½	No account.	1,254½	1	58½
Karnool ...	4c2	233,600	10,000	70	970	2,396	...	10
North Arcot ...	...	25,510	Not known.	...	Not known.	8,906	Not known.	466
Salem ...	5,020	20,113	57,423	3,694½	No account.	11,035	1,813	1,061½
South Arcot ...	1,403	16,512	6,400	963	195	917	193	17
Madura ...	9,704	13,472	37,246	3,341½	*12,340	1,928	160	80
Tinnevely ...	3,892	72,973	3,348	519½	3	261	1	1,217
Anamilly ...	22,223	...	1,840	13	295	1,259	638	2
Bolampetty ...	326	3,179	3,359	2,077½	19	1,522	6½	8
Nellumhoor ...	7,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad ...	16,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	10,938	5,928	No account.	19,220	No account.	3,602	No account.	...
Mudumalay ...	3,154½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	...	10,580	...	900	...	200	...	...
Bhowany ...	...	18,040	...	700	...	200	...	...
Collegal ...	...	2,780	...	500	...	200	...	...
Total ...	75,656½	640,057	147,896	32,647	13,522	33,480½	2,968½	2,010½

*Bombay.*—The gross forest revenue amounted to rupees 9,62,476, and the expenditure to rupees 4,45,131, leaving a sum of rupees 5,17,345 to represent the net forest revenue of the entire Presidency, exclusive of Sind. The value of the stock in hand amounted to rupees 3,46,589, and the amount of outstandings to rupees 1,74,911. In the preceding year the gross revenue amounted to rupees 10,23,433, and the expenditure to rupees 4,15,477, leaving rupees 6,09,955 as the net proceeds. On the other hand the value of wood in stock at the close of 1869-70 was only

\* Besides head-loads which the forest officer estimates at ten times this amount.

Besides the above there were felled departmentally as follow:—

2,267,809 lbs. red sanders.

12,675 maunds of sandalwood.

19,985 tons of engine fuel.

rupees 2,29,271, and the outstanding stock amounted to rupees 2,15,005.

The following shows the actual difference between the two years :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Net Revenue ... ..	Rs. 6,09,955	5,17,345
Value of stock in hand ... ..	" 2,29,271	3,46,589
Outstandings .. ..	" 2,15,005	1,74,911
	<u>Rs. 10,54,231</u>	<u>10,38,845</u>

Much attention was paid to plantations in most of the Collectorates. In Canara the Conservator devoted considerable attention to the rearing of teak seedlings, and the experiments were so successful that the attention of all forest officers was directed to the plan advocated by the conservator. The necessity of establishing fuel plantations in the vicinity of large towns was also forcibly impressed by Government upon all revenue and forest offices.

Free grants of wood and bamboos to the value in all of rupees 20,106 were made. The policy of these grants was questioned by the Conservator, N. D., but Government expressed an opinion that the persons to whom the grants had been made were entitled to much consideration at the hands of the Department, and that it was the best policy to enlist their good offices and wishes as much as possible in favour of the Department. The number of forest offences committed during the year under report amounted to 847, the number of convictions obtained was 642. Fines to the amount of rupees 5,610 were inflicted, and wood to the value of rupees 2,267 sold.

*Bengal.*—The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department were during the past year :—

Receipts.					Rs.
From sale of timber at depots ... ..	...	...	...	...	53,297
Ditto ditto removed by purchasers ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,768
Permit fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	960
Grazing dues and fisheries ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,041
Sale of fruits, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	60
Fines and forfeitures ... ..	...	...	...	...	224
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,790
					<u>61,140</u>
Expenditure.					Rs.
Conservancy and working ... ..	...	...	...	...	24,173
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...	60,186
					<u>84,359</u>
					Deficit ... <u>23,219</u>

The forest divisions in the Lower Provinces are Assam, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Bhagulpoore, and Dacca. The Assam divi-



sion comprises the sub-divisions of Upper Assam and Lower Assam including Gowalparah. The Cooch Behar division consists of the sub-divisions of Sikkim and the Bhootan Dooars as far as the Sunkoss river on the east. The Bhaugulpore division contains the sub-division of Chota Nagpore, including forests in the Patna division; and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, including certain detached and outlying forests. The Dacca division includes the sub-divisions of Sylhet and Cachar. The general inspection of all the forests in the Assam division, was completed in April and May 1870, and the work of examination and valuation for the purpose of selecting "reserves" was commenced in the Sibsangor district, but had to be closed early in the season, owing to the unusually early setting in of the rains. In the Chittagong division several tracts of forests, extending over 5,760 miles, were notified in the Gazette as Government forests. In the Bhootan sub-division no forest survey took place, but the boundaries of the Government forests in the Dooars were all mapped. They will be settled as soon as a decision regarding the existence of private rights, required under Act XVI. of 1869, has been delivered. In the Bhaugulpore division the Government estate of Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was surveyed. It is reported to contain an area of about 202 square miles, and to be covered by sal forests of various age to the extent of 70.25 square miles. In Chota Nagpore, the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, together with one of the tributary mehals (Gangpore), were inspected during the past season, and it was found that here also there had been much destruction of timber. In Patna, the sub-divisions of Gya, Sherghotty, and Shahabad were visited, and the report states that though there is no forest of any value in these tracts, there is much land favourable for teak plantations. Plantations in the Sikkim division were extended on a spur of the Himalaya called the Bamun Pokree. The small teak plantation in Assam on the Dehing river, Luckimpore district, was also increased. Besides Timber, revenue is collected on gums, bamboos, grass, silk cocoons, &c., the fees on these products amounting to about rupees 55,000 a year. In Assam, on the Dehing and Dhunsiri rivers, from 700 to 800 logs were felled and dragged to river banks. By a notification dated the 27th January 1871, the understated forest lands in the hill tracts of Chittagong, were declared to be Government forests under section 2 of Act VII. of 1865; on the north, the Fenny River, Hill Tipperah, and south boundary of Cachar; on the south, the Akyab district; on the east, the British frontier; on the west, an imaginary line drawn from Ramghur on the Fenny to the Kaha-

reemoni hill station, and thence through Seetinpahar on the Kurnafoolee river, along the water-sheds between the Nurha and the Marugree streams, between the Dalloo and the Sungoo rivers, and the Dalloo and the Banoo rivers, to the Mamoree river, and across it along the water-shed on the west.

During the year under report forest establishments were for the first time sanctioned for the divisions of Bhaugulpore, Chit-tagong, and Dacca, and a re-distribution of the establishments of the other divisions was also authorized.

*North-Western Provinces.*—The gross receipts from Forests during the year 1870-71 were rupees 8,75,506, and the expenditure rupees 6,73,565; a decrease of 23 per cent. on the net revenue of 1869-70. The value of timber in stock increased by rupees 253,388 during the year, and in the expenditure there was an increase of 70 per cent. In the Bhagurutty, Goruckpore, and Rohilkbund Divisions, there was an increase in the anticipated revenue of rupees 32,955, and in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Dehra Doon, Jounsar and Jhansie a decrease of rupees 1,16,625. The former is reported due to the sale of old timber in stock in the Bhageerutty Division, and to good European supervision in the Goruckpore Division; and the latter principally to want of European supervision in the Doon for four months of the year; to an unusually bad season for the forests; to suppression, except within a limited space, of the export of dry timber; to the timber market being overstocked; and to a less supply of building material having been taken by the Public Works Department than was anticipated.

*Punjab.*—The financial position of the Forest Department in this Province is shown below:—

			Rs.	
<i>Assets at the beginning of the year.</i>				
Value of timber stock	..	...	3,22,680	Rs.
" dead and other stock	...	...	3,788	
Outstandings on account of sales	...	...	57,783	
" contractors " payments to	...	...		
	...	...	2,29,799	
			6,14,006	
Expenditure during the year	...	...	11,24,022	17,38,028
<i>Receipts during the year.</i>				
Timber ..	...	...	7,12,763	
Other products	...	...	2,47,468	
Outstandings recovered	...	...	64,174	
			10,24,405	
<i>Assets at close of the year.</i>				
Value of timber in depots	...	..	5,27,344	
Dead stock	...	...	24,823	
Outstandings on account of sales	...	...	65,019	
" contractors " payments to	...	..		
	...	...	1,36,166	
			7,53,352	
			17,77,757	
Profit on year's operations	...	...	39,729	

The results, however, are stated to be better than these figures show, since about Rs. 45,000, representing the purchase of timber lying in forests and certain to be realized in the next two or three years are put down as expenditure. The assets were also reduced by striking off nearly Rs. 34,000 of nominal or irrecoverable debts, which hitherto were charged as assets. Altogether it is assumed that the Department was worked at a virtual profit of a lac of rupees.

The following table shows the estimated quantities of *deodar* trees on each river, and the fellings up to date:—

River.	Estimated number of 1st class trees.	Felled in 1866.	Felled in 1867.	Felled in 1868.	Felled in 1869.	Felled in 1870.
Jhelum	In 1867. 10,000 or 15,000	None.	500	350	1,118	686
Chenab	In 1868. 16,990	4,000	1,002	None.	787	976
Ravi	In 1866. 12,425	18	None.	None.	155	500
Byas	In 1865. 10,000	792	021	337	432	150
Sutlej	In 1864. 49,000	250	167	208	237	None.

The number of pines felled in 1870 was as follows:—

River.	Pinus Excelsa.	Pinus Longifolia.
Jhelum	579	...
Chenab	900	...
Ravi	1,000	3,387
Byas	..	6,659
Sutlej	...	...

*Oude.*—The receipts and expenditure in connection with the Forest Department were:—

Timber	...	...	...	Rs.	2,704	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	57,477	4	9
			Total	...	60,181	4	9
Deduct expenditure	...			"	29,991	7	5
				"	39,810	2	8
But the assets of the year exceed the liabilities by	...	...	...	"	93,181	8	10
Thus the net surplus is	...	...	...	"	53,371	6	2

A considerable amount of labour was expended during the year in connection with various parts of Oude and especially in the Kheeree Division. In this Division, 400 bamboo seedlings were planted during April and May, and 1,000 more were put in the ground during the rains; most of these transplants withered and died from some cause not ascertainable. Another nursery was also formed of about 10,000 bamboo seedlings, but they also showed signs

of withering. The felling operation was confined to block 3 of the second section of the Kheree Division, block 4 having been exhausted of first class sal trees in the year previous. 3,285 logs and 235 pieces of sleeper length were carted out of the forests up to 31st March, and 2,500 logs were carted out in April and May 1870. Of these about one-fourth are calculated to be sound logs.

Very little timber was sold during the year, partly because the timber in store at Byramghat and Cawnpore was of inferior quality, and could not compete with the Nepal timber, and partly because the market was already glutted with inferior timber brought out of the Oude Forests, by dry wood contractors. The Minor Forest produce of the Oude Forests was put up to public auction at Kheree, Baraich, and Gondah, but owing to the depressed state of the market, fair prices could not be obtained. The other sections were not put up. The grazing and miscellaneous forest produce leases were unsaleable for reasonable sums, but arrangements were made for the collection of the grazing dues, and for the sale of dry wood and other forest produce by departmental agency in those sections which remained unleased. The results of these arrangements up to end of August, amounted to rupees 26,821, and may be estimated at rupees 29,000 by the end of September, the last month of the contract year. If this be added to the proceeds of the auction sales, *viz.*, rupees 21,730-8, the total amount realized during the contract year would be rupees 50,000, which is by no means an unfavourable result, during a year in which there was very little demand for inferior timber. The actuals over this head are stated to have amounted to rupees 51,197-4-4.

*Central Provinces.*—In these Provinces the Government forest lands are stated as partly under the management of the District officers, and partly of the special Forest Department. From the large area of waste lands remaining at the disposal of Government after the settlement of the cultivated tracts had been made, certain promising tree-bearing spots were selected and set apart as reserves, and these are the peculiar charge of the Forest Department. The reserves are 19 in number, and are grouped in five divisions. The work of the Forest Department during the past year was confined to ordinary conservancy and demarcation. Timber cutting was carried on to a very limited extent; indeed most of the forests in the Central Provinces require nursing. The Government waste lands generally were managed as in former years by the Deputy Commissioners; they furnish the towns and villages with grass, fuel, bamboos,



small timber, and other forest produce. In some districts annual leases are given of the land for management; in others the management is retained by the District officer, and an arrangement is made with the population of the neighbouring villages which resort to these Government wastes for wood or grass. Householders take out a license enabling them to take from the forest lands all produce of certain kinds which they require for the use of their household. Herdsmen take out licenses authorizing them to graze the number of cattle entered in their licenses. Special licences again are granted to individuals authorizing them to remove from the forest the amount and description of forest produce entered in their license. An establishment is kept up whose duty it is to see that nothing is taken out of the forest unless covered by a license. The revenue accruing to Government from these wastes amounted to rupees 3,71,852, an increase of 18 per cent. on the revenue of the preceding year. The total income from Forests, taking those managed by the Forest Department and those by the District officers together, was rupees 6,58,119. Nearly a lac and a half of this sum was, however, due to the Forest Department on account of timber sold during the preceding year.

*British Burma.*—The following Forest revenue was obtained during the year from the following sources :—

Heads.	Kadoc.	Home or Forests.	Total.
I.—Sale of timber at Depôts ...	...	3,51,623 12 6	3,51,623 12 6
II.—Sale of timber removed by purchasers. ...	...	2,61,467 7 ...	2,61,467 7 ...
III.—Duty on foreign timber ...	1,49,956 9 ...	...	1,49,956 9 ...
IV.—Permit Fees ...	...	16,831 14 6	16,831 14 6
VII.—Sale of confiscated, drift and waste timber ...	...	9,973 4 ...	9,973 4 ...
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures ...	...	1,424 14 ...	1,424 14 ...
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	26,846 7 ...	26,846 7 ...
Total Receipts ...	1,49,956 9 ...	6,68,167 10 6	8,18,124 3 ...

The charges may be thus classified :—

Home or Forests ...	Rs. 3,85,431 5 1
Kadoc or Foreign ...	14,717 8 0
Total Rs. ...	4,00,148 13 1

The surplus or net revenue in favour of the Forest Department may be thus exhibited :—

Home or Forests ...	Rs. 2,82,736 5 3
Kadoc or Foreign ...	1,35,239 1 0
Total Rs. ...	4,17,975 6 3

or Rs. 88,393 in excess of the budget estimate.

The gross revenues for five years (1866-67—1870-71) were as follow:—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	2,98,498	1,25,555	4,24,053
1867-68	4,61,836	1,85,755	6,47,591
1868-69	6,03,908	2,14,004	8,17,912
1869-70	8,46,327	1,38,549	9,84,876
1870-71	6,68,157	1,49,967	8,18,124

The net receipts during the five years were:—

1866-67...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,917
1867-68...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,204
1868-69...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,783
1869-70...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,65,263
1870-71...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,17,975

Close upon 49,000 acres have been demarcated as reserved forests, and 33,000 acres have been begun, and are on a fair way to completion. It has been determined to concentrate more Teak plantations as much as possible in the neighbourhood of Rangoon and operations were during the year mainly confined to that division. At Kayet-pyogon, two blocks embracing 356 acres were planted in extension of the former area. No extension took place in the plantations of the Tharrawaddy and Prome divisions. In all plantations, clearing and other protective operations were carried out. The same work is now carried on at Plumado and Thantoungyee. The Cinchona plants of 1866 at Bogalay now average 9' 10" in height and those of 1868 at Plumado 5' 10". In the Thantoungyee plantation, upwards of 563 cuttings were fairly established and 300 seedlings raised. The plants of the older plantation are healthy and indicate rapid growth.

A new system of assessing the timber on the running foot principle has been introduced in all fresh permits, and it is expected that the revenue will by this means be increased to some extent in future years.

*Berar.*—The financial results of the department during the year were favourable; the net revenue realized was rupees 95,817-11-2 against rupees 83,975-4-0 in the previous year.

A large part of what are called the forest lands of Berar are bare tracts of ground without either tree or shrub except here and there a few stunted baboos. The trees consist first, of the forests of the south, which cover the mountain ranges bordering on the Paenganga and its tributaries; secondly, those on the west, along the ghats, about Buldana; and thirdly, those on the north, which clothe the lofty Gawalgarh hills, from their summits to their skirts, with foliage often impervious to the sun. The most important of these forest ranges is the third, which co-

vers the face of the highlands of the Melghat, and contains at least eleven kinds of valuable timbers trees. Chief among these is the teak, the most generally useful of all the denizens of our Indian forests. The teak and tawas trees of the Melghat have yielded of late years a considerable revenue to Government. Other useful trees abound in the same tract, chief among which are the Mango, Mhowa, Babool, Sendhi, Saj, Dhaman, Jaman, Tendu, Siwan, Kowa, Kalam, and Cher.

The bamboo also grows in considerable profusion throughout the Melghat. The demarcation of State reserves—formed during the past year—is one of the principal cares of the Forest officers in Berar. About 281 square miles were added during the year to the State reserves of the province. Those now comprise, in all, upwards of 781 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 7·4 per cent. are situated in the Melghat. The steps taken during the year for extending and improving plantations were important. Of the five experimental plantations which were formed in the preceding year, four have turned out well; and the saplings have weathered their first hot season without losing their healthy appearance. Deaths were comparatively few in number. Irrigation was not found necessary. And there seems little room for doubt, judging from the results witnessed so far, that these plantations will ere very long prove remunerative.

Attempts were made during the year to propagate the bamboo by means of roots, in various parts of Berar where it had become nearly extinct. The Districts of Oomrawatee and Buldana were supplied with a quantity of roots, but when Captain Douglas inspected these during his cold weather tour, he arrived at the opinion that the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. In only a few places were the roots alive, and this was where, with constant attention and watering, they had been able to withstand the effects of the hot season.

• *Mysore.*—The State forests in Mysore are officially reported to consist of most valuable timber, and to cover an area of 428 square miles. They are entirely under the control of the Forest Department. What are called the district forests are worked by the revenue offices, assisted where necessary by the Forest Department; but the wood in these forests is less valuable than that of the State lands. A large portion of the revenue arises from sandalwood, and during the year reserves, amounting to 500 acres, were formed for the cultivation of this valuable wood, with 700 acres more for prospective operations.

The following table shows in detail the operations of the year :—

Heads.	Direction.	N. & E. at Range.	Ashagram Range.	Nanditoog Range.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Felled. { Timber ... ..		2,603 logs.	1,381 logs.	...	3,984 logs.	
{ Sandalwood, Tons		384½	278½	117½	880½	
2. Brought to Depôts. { Timber ... ..		59,044 c. f.	40,657 c. f.	...	99,701	
{ Sandalwood, Tons		384½	278½	117½	880½	
3. Sold. { Timber ... ..		63,083 c. f.	19,956 c. f.	...	83,039	
{ Sandalwood, Tons		319½	363½	108½	792½	
4. Average per cubic foot. { Timber ... ..		0-3-5	0-6-11½	...	...	
{ Sandalwood, Tons		44-4-8	43-8-0	38-15-0	48-3-11	
5. Amount of sales under Head I		1,44,425	1,26,412	35,915	3,06,754	
6. Outstandings at end of year ...		2	2,341	508	3,551	
7. Estimated value of timber in depôt at end of year ...		81,558	1,35,443	11,370	2,28,371	
8. Estimated value of receipts in depôt during year ...		125,636	1,88,843	37,680	3,52,159	
9. Total expenditure for the year	15,794	53,734	52,055	23,820	1,45,442	
10. Acres planted with teak and other timber ... ..		17	100	6	123	Approximate land enclosed is not detailed.
11. Acres sown for fuel ... ..		...	80	110	180	
12. Acres sown with Sandalwood		118	250	...	368	

Coorg.—The fellings of timber and sandalwood during the year were :—

Description of Wood.	Fellings.	Collection.	Sales.
Teak ... ..	551 Logs.	949	256
Junglewood ... ..	114 do	518	42
Sandalwood ... ..	60½ Tons.	60½ Tons.	66 Tons.

The general financial results were :—

Receipts during the year ...	...	...	Rs. 74,067
Assets at the end of the year—			
Value of timber and other stock	...	...	25,701
Outstandings at the end of the year	...	...	24,979
			50,680
Assets at beginning of the year—		Total	Rs. ... 1,24,747
Value of timber and other stock	...	...	26,608
Outstandings ... ..	...	...	23,757
Expenditure during the year ...	...	...	24,563
			74,923

Profit on year's operations... 48,918

Two plantations of teak measuring in all 393 acres, of which 253 are planted, are in existence, and are being yearly extended. During 1870-71, 200 acres were planted up and 90 cleared for plantings of 1871-72. A tract of land measuring 600 acres was



selected as a sandal reserve, portions of which will be sown up this year. In addition to the above, wood to the value of rupees 3,479 was given free to Her Majesty's 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

The forests of Coorg are managed by the Conservator of forests for Mysore, and the Department is charged with the supervision of all forest lands, both State and District, and with all sandalwood growing wild throughout the Province. Sandalwood is found in five out of the six talooks into which Coorg is divided, and is the source of a great part of the revenue of the Forest Department.

## CHAPTER XI.

*EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.*

THE following table shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to Government or aided by it in British India, with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure on account of instruction :—

Years ended..	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average Attendance of pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total Expenditure from all Sources.
30th April.			£	£
1861 ... ..	14,823	333,078	235,369	363,883
1862 ... ..	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1863 ... ..	15,159	396,166	274,470	402,643
1864 ... ..	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
1865 ... ..	17,313	447,933	405,967	644,615
1866 ... ..	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
31st March.				
1867 ... ..	20,653	653,834	481,378	755,518
1868 ... ..	21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
1869 ... ..	23,340	758,357	631,652	1,009,731
1870 ... ..	24,274	789,125	637,463	1,070,685
1871 ... ..	25,147	793,622	649,724	1,019,418

*Note.*—The figures have been revised according to the latest information, which will account for their differing from last year's Abstract.

*The three Universities.—Statement exhibiting the results of the University Examinations for Matriculation or Entrance.*

				Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
Colleges—						
Government	...	...	...	19	6	5
Independent	...	...	...	22	13	1
Total	...	...	...	41	19	6

Years ended.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
30th April.						
1861 ... ..	803	415	80	43	42	14
1862 ... ..	1,058	477	195	82	86	30
1863 ... ..	1,114	477	252	105	134	30
1864 ... ..	1,307	690	390	143	148	56
1865 ... ..	1,396	702	565	223	241	109
1866 ... ..	1,500	510	555	229	262	111
31st March.						
1867 ... ..	1,350	629	395	306	440	93
1868 ... ..	1,507	814	1,069	338	539	163
1869 ... ..	1,734	892	1,320	324	610	250
1870 ... ..	1,730	817	1,200	401	839	142
1871 ... ..	1,905	866	1,358	424	877	143
Degrees.						
1858 to 1867 ..	977	255	179	104	567	276
1868 ... ..	777	234	263	141	143	57
1869 ... ..	713	401	522	213	137	67
1870 ... ..	917	470	679	268	181	62
1871 ... ..	1,412	437	310	133	Not Stated	85

*Note.*—The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 by Acts of Imperial Legislature, Nos. II, XXII, and XXVII. All are based on the model of the University of London, without rigorous uniformity of details being insisted on.

*Number of Schools and Attendance of Pupils, for each Presidency or Province of British India, in each of the undermentioned years.*

[illegible]

1966.—This Province was not formed till 1962; but such of the Districts as once belonged to the North-West Provinces and Bengal have the information under their respective Provinces.

*Amount Expended by Government, and Gross Expenditure for Instruction in each Presidency or Province of British India, as far as can be ascertained.*

Years ended.	Bengal.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		Oude.		British Burma.	
	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.
30th April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 ...	80,617	110,476	50,206	94,766	14,885	41,851	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862 ...	88,078	110,147	48,574	...	17,576	51,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863 ...	90,306	123,262	49,472	75,298	26,060	73,208	10,000	...	1,413	...	α 1,610	...
1864 ...	112,976	173,166	53,628	75,726	27,859	65,257	11,100	22,049	1,005	6,612	α 1,690	...
1865 ...	25,561	203,517	72,919	111,551	41,476	78,898	13,511	23,155	12,440	17,394	α 3,250	...
1866 ...	138,047	227,702	78,469	119,230	48,407	86,676	13,546	33,776	14,244	21,424	α 3,848	...
31 March.												
1867 ...	138,576	229,069	77,400	123,179	56,265	94,906	15,646	39,074	15,468	24,230	α 4,748	...
1868 ...	165,913	274,212	96,283	149,274	47,095	94,918	18,468	45,216	18,678	32,716	α 7,432	18,205
1869 ...	175,499	295,150	97,226	181,563	59,081	98,464	21,738	49,576	21,779	41,193	α 11,313	20,960
1870 ...	184,246	316,509	106,978	189,015	57,638	99,890	21,148	49,076	22,422	44,765	8,184	18,620
1871 ...	86,598	319,882	104,761	193,945	59,296	1,186	24,621	52,067	21,593	43,765	7,281	15,178

Years ended.	Madras.		Bombay.		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		Mysore.		Coorg.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31st April.										
1861 ...	52,690	56,090	37,061	60,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862 ...	50,995	54,467	43,107	63,334	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863 ...	55,698	55,693	43,934	74,560	...	1,517	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	60,697	65,322	52,323	90,228	...	Not stated.	...	...	...	...
1865 ...	66,836	71,271	70,974	120,402	...	2,282	...	9,329	...	1,816
1866 ...	62,067	71,638	87,007	171,430	...	3,444	...	9,875	...	978
31st March.										
1867 ...	61,607	73,216	91,668	151,831	...	8,424	...	10,374	...	1,216
1868 ...	71,047	84,300	86,783	167,074	16,322	17,700	6,9553	6,12,106	...	1,042
1869 ...	85,765	105,602	81,694	175,642	20,605	23,978	6,12,259	6,16,472	61,693	61,126
1870 ...	98,486	115,148	89,522	181,254	23,721	27,660	20,927	28,391	61,191	1,355
1871 ...	101,816	116,822	94,801	209,078	23,963	31,930	23,486	32,291	1,502	1,596

α Grants in aid.

β Income exclusive of fees.



THE THREE UNIVERSITIES.  
*Madras.*—The following table exhibits the results of the Examinations held by the Madras University from its establishment to the close of last official year :—

*University Examinations from 1857 to 1871.*

Years,	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.				
1857-58 { September 1857	41	29	7	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	No Examination.	do.	Beside the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1868, and by five in 1870; all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1858-59 .. { February 1858	79	11	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1859-60 ..	67	22	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1860-61 ..	53	23	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1861-62 ..	80	35	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1862-63 ..	195	49	33	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1863-64 ..	222	58	47	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1864-65 ..	380	93	50	82	19	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1865-66 ..	503	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	
1866-67 ..	555	124	109	167	53	23	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1867-68 ..	895	142	164	250	57	53	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1868-69 ..	1,066	128	210	350	71	48	24	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1869-70 ..	1,300	131	193	443	53	101	53	23	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	
1870-71 ..	1,200	167	231	631	106	126	59	28	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	
1870-71 ..	1,553	189	235	263	22	74	65	5	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	8,105	1,334	1,396	2,305	414	438	235	155	42	20	8	..	..	..	..	

The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table:—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins ... ..	754	258	167	57
Other Hindoos ... ..	393	103	60	20
East Indians ... ..	60	17	7	5
Europeans ... ..	33	10	5	4
Mahomedans ... ..	26	6	4	...
Native Christians ... ..	77	30	24	10
Parsees ... ..	.....	...	1	1

Additional endowments were founded during the year in connexion with the University by the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin and the hon. G. N. Gajapati Rao. The Maharajah of Travancore conveyed to the University, in trust, rupees 10,000, for the establishment of a scholarship to be awarded to a Travancore Student, who has passed either the First Arts or the Matriculation Examination, and who engages to proceed with the study of Medicine or Civil Engineering. The Maharajah of Cochin conveyed rupees 6,500, to be applied in a similar manner, for the benefit of a Cochin student. The hon. G. N. Gajapati Rao's endowment amounts to rupees 1,000, and is intended to provide an annual prize for the best Sanscrit scholar among the Bachelors of Arts, such scholar having taken up Sanskrit as his optional language at the Degree Examination. The expenditure of the University in 1870-71 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment ... ..	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners ... ..	23,011	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies...	5,059	5	10
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>32,414</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
From this must be deducted—			
Fees received from candidates ... ..	20,790	0	0
Receipts from sale of calendar ... ..	196	0	0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>20,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Consequently the net cost of the University was only rupees 11,428-5-10.

*Bombay.*—During the past year the number of students matriculated from aided institutions shows an increase of eight over the number in 1869. St. Mary's Institution in Bombay was conspicuously successful, having prepared eleven out of the forty-one successful candidates; and the Bombay Proprietary School, and Baba Gokley's School at Poona received honourable mention. The comparative results of collegiate instruction as shown by the numbers who have passed the higher University examinations may

be thus briefly given:—For the first Examination in Arts 26 students passed from the Elphinstone College; for the Degree of B. A. six students; and for the Degree of M. A. two students. For the first Examination in Arts 14 students passed from the Deccan College, and for the Degree of B. A. seven students. Three students obtained their L. M. Degree from the Grant Medical College, and four students passed the preliminary examination for this Degree. Thirteen candidates obtained the Degree of LL.B. from the Government Law School: and two candidates the Degree of L. C. E. from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Eight candidates were successful in passing the first examination in Civil Engineering.

*Bengal.*—The total number of candidates enrolled at the entrance examination held in December 1870 was 1,905, against 1,730 in the previous year. Of this total number 1,566 came from Bengal. The Bengal candidates in 1869-70 numbered 1,436. The increase in the number of successful candidates from the province was even larger, advancing from 660 in 1869-70 to 866 in 1870-71. Of the candidates for matriculation, 1,323 were Hindoos, 73 Mahomedans, 67 Christians, and 103 Brahmists or Deists; and among those who passed, 728 were Hindoos, 39 Mahomedans, 43 Christians, and 56 Brahmists and Deists. Of the junior scholarships given away at the entrance examination, 113 were won by pupils of Government schools, 21 by those of aided, and 26 by those of unaided institutions. For the first examination in arts there were 540 candidates, against 520 in the preceding year. Of this number 459 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 462 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 233, against 225 in 1869. Of these 185 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 207 in 1869. The subjects in which the largest numbers of failures occurred were English and mathematics. The falling off in Bengal has not been accounted for. Of the candidates who passed, 152 were Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans, 5 Christians, and 24 Brahmists and Deists. One hundred and forty-two of them had studied in Government colleges; 38 in aided colleges; 4 in unaided colleges; and 1 was a schoolmaster. The 40 senior scholarships were all awarded to pupils of Government colleges. For the B. A. examination there were 212 candidates, as compared with 210 in 1869. Of these 201 belonged to Bengal, against 198 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 84 against 98 in 1869. Of these 78 belonged to the lower provinces, against 90 in 1869. Here also, therefore, the result is less satisfactory than hitherto. Of those who took the B. A. degree, 56 were Hindoos, 2 were Chris-

tians, and 20 were Brahmists or Deists. No Mahomedan succeeded in passing. Sixty-one were students of Government colleges, and 15 of aided colleges, and 2 were schoolmasters. There were 27 candidates for Honours in Arts, against 21 in 1869. All but one of the candidates succeeded in passing, and 23 of the 26 belonged to the Lower Provinces; 21 of them being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges. For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 12 candidates, and 9 passed. They all belonged to the Lower Provinces, 7 being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges. At the B. L. examination there were 83 candidates, of whom 19 succeeded, and 32 passed as licentiates. For the Licence in law there were 27 candidates, and 12 were successful. Of those who took the B. L. degree, 1 was a student of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 7 of Hooghly, 4 of Krishnaghur, and 36 of the Presidency. Only one candidate went up from Patna, and he failed. Of the Licentiates in Law 3 were students of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 2 of Krishnaghur, and 4 of the Presidency. One candidate went up from Hooghly and 1 from Patna; but both failed.

One candidate presented himself for honours in law, and passed successfully. For the first M. B. examination there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed in the second division. For the first L. M. S. examination there were 58 candidates, and 38 passed. For the second M. B. examination there were 2 candidates, and only one passed in the second division. For the second L. M. S. examination there were 29 candidates, and 27 passed. There were 9 candidates for a License in Engineering, of whom 1 passed in the first division, and 2 in the second. Of the proceedings in the Syndicate during the year, the following were the most important:—Baboo Rajendralal Mittra having proposed—

- (1.)—That some knowledge of the rudimentary principles of natural and physical science should be required from entrance candidates;
- (2.)—That a higher standard in natural and physical science should be laid down for candidates for the First Examination in Arts;

a committee was appointed to consider the question. Their report had not been received at the end of the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces having proposed certain changes with a view to giving those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the University, and increasing the encouragement given to vernacular education, the various local Governments were consulted, and after due consideration of their suggestions, the following resolutions were passed:—



- (a) That for the better encouragement of vernacular education and literature, an examination in vernaculars be instituted by the University, on the plan of the middle class examinations conducted by British universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this examination be laid before the senate for approval and confirmation after the details have been settled by the syndicate in consultation with the faculty of arts and the educational authorities of the several local Governments.
- (b) That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, be held annually at Allahabad.
- (c) That notices of meetings of the faculty of arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the registrar may be laid before the meeting of the faculty.

Arrangements for giving effect to these resolutions were not complete at the close of the year.

The gross expenditure of the University was Rs. 47,349-13-2, and its receipts, rupees 44,137-11-0, giving a balance of rupees. 3,212-1-5 as the net charge against the public revenues. The corresponding charge in the previous year was rupees 6,018-6-11.

#### PROVINCIAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

*Madras.*—On the 31st March 1870 the total number of colleges and schools connected with the Educational Department was 3,134, with an attendance of 105,455 pupils; and on the 31st March 1871 there were 3,479 institutions, attended by 115,212 scholars. Thus, during the year 1870-71, the number of schools increased by 345, and that of pupils by 9,757. The number of Government Institutions increased from 116, with an attendance of 10,420, to 119, attended by 10,811. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, rose from 1,761 to 2,204, and the attendance from 69,277 to 80,623. The schools under inspection, but not aided, were slightly fewer in 1870-71 than in the previous year; and the attendance during the year stood at 19,724, against 21,453 in 1869-70. These schools are being improved with a view to their qualifying for grants in-aid from Government.

Of the 115,212 pupils attending schools in the Presidency—548 are Europeans, 4,244 East Indians, 12,276 Native Christians, 93,830 Hindoos, 4,301 Mahomedans, and 13 Parsees. There are 10,185 girls, of whom—193 are Europeans, 1,843 East Indians, 3,873 Native Christians, 4,258 Hindoos, 13 Parsees, and 5 Mahomedans.

The following tables show the distribution of schools in the standard of instruction :—

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed				
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Pupils.	
1st Division.															
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	15	14	639	63	1,961	78	2,750	...	...	1	...	42
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	373	22	705	66	1,734	91	2,862	...	...	...	...	...
Godavary ...	...	...	4	648	32	1,303	121	2,670	157	4,621	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	1	12	382	13	714	67	1,335	83	2,403	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.															
Bellary ...	...	1	7	556	16	837	132	2,765	151	4,165	...	...	1	...	78
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	129	6	173	132	2,362	139	2,604	...	...	...	...	...
Nadiah ...	...	...	1	211	8	354	183	2,957	192	3,522	...	...	...	...	...
Nehore ...	...	...	1	226	14	579	230	4,343	245	5,147	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.															
Madras and Chingleput ...	...	6	246	17	4,529	31	3,061	161	4,504	215	12,340	...	6	...	418
South Arcot ...	...	...	3	553	20	858	192	4,303	215	5,714	...	...	1	...	28
4th Division.															
North Arcot ...	...	...	1	329	32	1,549	151	3,565	184	5,443	...	...	1	...	58
Salem ...	...	...	1	374	39	1,467	110	2,235	150	4,076	...	...	2	...	63
Tanjore ...	...	3	151	7	1,756	61	4,037	45	1,186	106	7,130	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	2	489	33	1,128	33	794	68	2,411	...	...	...	...	...
5th Division.															
Coimbatore ...	...	1	3	1	293	36	1,488	345	6,469	383	8,259	...	10	...	249
Madura ...	...	...	1	284	13	832	256	6,693	270	7,809	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	...	...	1	235	42	1,552	97	3,189	140	4,070	...	...	...	...	...
6th Division.															
Malabar ...	...	1	24	3	762	35	2,522	54	2,158	93	5,466	...	3	...	22
South Canara ...	...	1	10	1	275	19	1,061	53	1,253	74	2,599	...	...	...	...
Total	...	14	453	53	12,551	476	24,839	2,491	58,576	3,034	94,442	...	25	...	1,168

a Of these 39 are girls.

b Of these 3 are girls.

c Of these 45 are girls.

d Of these 290 are girls.

e Of these 29 are girls.

f Of these 31 are girls.

g Of these 20 are girls.

Note.—Besides the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated Schools in the Ganjam District; 43, Village Schools in the Vizagapatam District; 7, Village Schools in the Kurnool District; 2, Village Schools in the Nadapah District; 167, Village Districts; 31, Village Schools in the South Arcot District; 24, Village Schools in the Salem District, The total number of girls (10,185) is accounted for thus—

Girls attending purely Female  
Do. Mixed  
Do. Lower Class  
Do. Normal



The numbers studying different languages are as follow :—

Number of Pupils instructed in.	Boys.											Girls.				
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Oriya.	Tulu.	German.	French.	Urdu.	English.
—	40,662	57,492	80,473	718	11,367	2,386	50	625	27	521	1,291	37	14	17	25	2,510

The following is a summary of the expenditure during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1870-71.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	37,184	10	11	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	1,34,742	8	7	...	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads A. ...	8,46,238	10	3	1,50,055	14	4
Total ...	10,18,165	8	9	1,50,055	14	4

*Bombay.*—The chief distinguishing features of the Bombay educational system are the large number of Government schools, especially of the lower class, and the small number of aided schools. In the early days of State education in Bombay, Government alone supported all the public schools. After a time an attempt was made to bring the people into co-operation, but it failed. The plan of raising school rates under a legal enactment was therefore adopted, and has been successful. The Bombay grant-in-aid rules address themselves chiefly to schools for higher education, and the managing bodies with whom they work are chiefly Missionary Societies. There were 71 aided schools in 1870-71, of which 51 were in the four principal cities—Bombay, Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad. Of the whole 71, 27 were schools for European children, 33 Missionary schools for Natives, and only 11 schools kept by Natives for Natives. The latter are, however, mostly newly opened schools, and the number shows a tendency to increase. The agencies of higher education are the Government Colleges, two of Arts, one of Medicine, one of Civil Engineering, and a School of Law. There were in 1870-71 twelve high schools which prepare students for these Colleges, and two were supported entirely by Native States. Below the high schools are 46 middle class schools of the higher grade, some of which are feeders or auxiliary to the high schools ;



and others are independent middle class schools. The middle class schools of the lower grade, 111 in number, are vernacular schools, with an English class or department, and may be called talooka or country schools. The bulk of the Government schools is of the lower class, under which, however, it is to be understood that both middle and lower class instruction, through the vernacular are included. These numbered in 1871 2,543. The colleges and schools for training teachers provide in Bombay for the lower class schools only, the University being relied upon for the supply of Masters for the English schools. There are three Colleges and four schools for training Vernacular Masters, and two schools for training Mistresses. Vernacular education in the British Districts is now supported by a public grant of about two lacs and local funds of about eight lacs per annum. The local fund is made up of the educational cess, and the fees of the schools supported by the cess. The educational cess is an extra anna in the rupee levied on the assessment of all assessed lands, whether paying rent to Government or not. The total sum of ten lacs is sufficient for the instruction of about 150,000 children, but the population of the British Districts is thirteen millions, and at a low estimate a million scholars should be provided for.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1870-71 was as follows:—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges ... ..	α 43,118 9 11	660 0 0	43,778 9 11
Inspection ditto ... ..	β 1,44,762 5 0	27,763 4 9	1,72,525 9 9
Instruction, including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads ... ..	γ 7,10,271 2 3	11,14,320 10 5	18,74,478 10 1
Total ... ..	9,48,038 14 7	11,42,743 15 2	20,90,782 13 9

α This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 35 998) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment: amount spent on contingencies and books issued gratis Rs. 1,914-9 11.

β This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors and their establishments, with travelling allowances and contingencies.

γ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department after deducting the proceeds (Rs. 52,312-11-6) of sale of books, &c., repaid into the Treasury during the year; Translation Department; grants for building School-houses; grants-in-aid to private institutions; contingencies; expenditure on education from Dukshira Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

The total sums (exclusive of balance) which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department in 1870-71, were—

Imperial grant	...	...	Rs.	9,48,038
Fees from Government schools	...	...	"	2,38,615
Educational rate or cess	...	...	"	7,20,326
Funds of Native States	...	...	"	1,81,349
Proper subscriptions	...	...	"	48,097
Assignment of Municipal Funds	...	...	"	36,644
Endowments Funds	...	...	"	38,006
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	"	229
Total				Rs. 22,01,307
Deduct Imperial Grant				" 9,48,038
Total of Fund raised locally				Rs. 12,53,268

Eighty-four new schools were opened during the past year. There was also a corresponding increase of 2,434 in the number of scholars. The net increase of schools and scholars during the year may be thus summarized :—

		Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	...	228	7,040
Aided Institutions	...	1	214
Unaided Institutions	...	84	2,339
Total	...	313	9,593

*Bengal.*—The following brief description of the educational institutions of Bengal is prefixed in the last Administration Report to the usual account of the year's work.

"The Calcutta University is, strictly speaking, an imperial rather than a provincial institution; it is a corporate body governed by a Syndicate of its own, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six fellows, elected yearly by the four faculties (of arts, law, medicine, and engineering) into which the senate is divided. The senate consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole body of fellows, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The entrance examination of the University is open to all persons who have attained the age of sixteen years. A large number of those who pass this examination proceed no farther with their studies, as a certificate of having so passed is regarded as a sort of diploma in itself and a passport to employments in which a knowledge of English is required. Those students, however, who after passing the entrance examination wish to proceed farther, are compelled to enter one of the colleges or schools affiliated to the University. Of the institutions affiliated to the University, about half are in the province of Bengal; of the rest one is at Colombo, and the others are scattered over various parts of Upper India. The entrance examination is carried on simultaneously in a large number of places, the papers being all examined and

marked in Calcutta. An under-graduate after passing must study two years in an affiliated institution before he can go in for the first arts, or "little-go," examination, and again for two more years before he is eligible for the degree of B. A., for which there is another examination. There is also a farther honours examination. All who pass it obtain the degree of M. A., but only those who pass within a specified time receive honours. These are the examinations and degrees in the faculty of arts. Various licenses and degrees are also given in the remaining three faculties of law, medicine, and civil engineering; but it is unnecessary to describe them at length, as they do not at present affect more than a very small number of schools and colleges throughout the province. Of the institutions affiliated to the University, the first to be mentioned are the general colleges or colleges which instruct in the course of the faculty of arts. Of these colleges, there are eighteen altogether; eleven are Government institutions, and five receive grants under the grant-in-aid rules, and two are unaided. The grant-in-aid colleges are all kept up by religious societies. Next to these come the special colleges, under which term are included law classes attached to general colleges. Of such special colleges there are eleven in all, one being devoted to the study of medicine, nine to law, and one to engineering. They are all Government institutions. The Calcutta School of Art, which is devoted to the study of drawing and kindred arts, might also be, but is not, included in this class, probably because its teaching does not correspond with the course of any faculty of the University."

"The only other exceptional institutions are two madrasahs, at Calcutta and Hooghly. They are schools intended mainly for the purpose of affording instruction to Mahomedans in Persian and Arabic as well as English. The one at Calcutta was founded by Warren Hastings, and that at Hooghly is endowed from the estate of the late Mahomed Mohsin. Of the schools spread all over the country, the higher class English schools are those which educate up to the standard of the University entrance examination. Middle class English schools educate up to a standard two years below that of the entrance examination. Vernacular schools are divided into middle and lower class schools. The distinction between the two classes is not so distinct and clearly marked as in the case of English schools, but it may be said generally that the course of a middle class vernacular school occupies about six, and that of a lower class only four years. In doubtful cases vernacular schools are classed as belonging to the middle or lower class, according to the social status of the pupil. Besides this there are in several districts normal schools in which masters are

trained for vernacular schools; there are also a few schools for girls. Vernacular scholarships of four rupees a month, tenable for four years, are distributed every year to the number of ten in each of the larger, and five in each of the smaller districts. They are open to the pupils of middle-class vernacular schools only. The rules as regards age and attainments vary in different districts, but everywhere the course comprises text-books of literature and grammar in the several vernaculars, and in vernacular composition, with history, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, natural philosophy, political economy, and the preservation of health. The whole of the examinations are conducted in the vernacular. As an instance of the effect which they sometimes produce, it may be mentioned that it was a scholarship of this class which first brought up from an obscure village to the Dacca school Anunda Mohun Bose, who is at present distinguishing himself as a mathematician at Cambridge. An equal number of vernacular scholarships of the same value, tenable for a year in a normal school, are also yearly distributed. Besides this, a hundred minor scholarships, of five rupees a month, are yearly given away. They are tenable for two years in zillah and other higher-class schools. They differ from vernacular scholarships chiefly in requiring some knowledge of English. The course includes text-books in English literature and grammar, elementary Sanskrit grammar, the history of India, geography, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid (book I), popular elements of natural philosophy, and some short text-books on elementary political economy and the preservation of health. With the exception of two papers in English literature and grammar, the whole of the examination is conducted in the vernaculars of the candidates. Junior scholarships to the number of a hundred and sixty, worth rupees 1,814, and 10 a month, are given away each year at the University entrance examination, a certain number being allotted to each educational circle. They are tenable for two years in any affiliated institution. Forty senior scholarships, worth rupees 32, 28, and 20 a month, are given away at the first arts examination. These two are tenable for two years at any affiliated college. There are also a small number of special scholarships for students of Sanscrit, Arabic, medicine, and engineering, and a few privately endowed scholarships, which are not of sufficient importance to require separate mention."

Turning to the year's results, the number of pupils under instruction in schools and colleges supported by or receiving aid from the State, shows for the first time a considerable decline, namely, from 170,713 to 163,854. The Director of Public Instruction considers that this falling off, in the absence of any other exceptional adverse influence, must be attributed partly to the financial restrictions which put a stop to all



new grants for eleven months of the year, and partly perhaps to apprehension that the Government policy with regard to education is undergoing change. Simultaneously with a decrease in the number of students, there was an increase of 39 in the number of institutions supported by or receiving aid from the State; the total numbered 4,228 in 1870-71 against 4,189 in the previous year. Among the new schools established during the year, 11 were vernacular Government schools, and 75 vernacular aided schools and patshalas. At the same time schools of other classes decreased in number, and in particular aided English middle class schools, which show a falling off of 35. The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, and the number of pupils under instruction in each during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

Schools and Colleges.	Institutions.		Pupils.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Colleges, general ...	17	16	1,407	1,874
Ditto, special ...	13	13	1,273	1,305
School of Art ...	1	1	48	72
Madrasahs ...	2	2	147	173
Normal school for masters ...	36	35	1,896	1,687
Ditto for mistresses ...	2	5	24	54
Higher class English school ...	135	133	19,961	18,781
Middle ditto ditto ...	594	559	30,083	26,280
Ditto vernacular ditto ...	955	978	46,618	46,083
Lower ditto ditto ...	2,135	2,198	61,618	61,175
Schools for girls ...	299	288	7,604	6,869
Total ...	4,189	4,228	1,70,713	1,63,854

The aggregate expenditure of the department during the year was rupees 31,98,821, of which rupees 18,65,985 were supplied by the State, and rupees 13,32,836 accrued from fees and subscriptions. Comparing these figures with the corresponding one for the previous year, it appears that the aggregate increase of expenditure was rupees 33,734, of which rupees 23,526 were provided for by State grants, and rupees 10,208 obtained from private sources.

Of the total income from local sources (amounting to Rs. 13,53,395) Rs. 7,41,739 was derived from fees. In 1869-70 the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 7,29,649. There was therefore an increase of receipts under this head of rupees 12,290, in spite of the falling off in the number of pupils in almost every class of school.

*North-Western Provinces.*—During 1870-71, the position of the Educational Department was materially improved. A

system of "gradation,"\* with increasing salaries, similar to that hitherto in force in Bengal, was introduced, and more recently a high place in the scale of precedence was allotted to officers by the royal warrant. The number of pupils was 204,103, in 8,717 schools, or an increase of 2,313 scholars, and 192 schools, over the numbers of the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

		Number of pupils.	
		1869-70.	1870-71.
Government Colleges and Zillah Schools,	...	4,181	4,175
Tehseelee Schools,	...	15,994	13,087
Village Boys' Schools,	...	102,358	104,136
Village Girls' Schools,	...	7,019	7,308
Normal Schools, Male,	...	387	377
Female,	...	49	60
Aided Colleges and Schools for Boys,	...	13,904	15,900
Girls' Schools	...	3,529	3,828
Aided Normal Schools, Male,	...	42	33
Female,	...	42	67
Indigenous Schools unconnected with Government,	...	52,179	55,092
Total,	...	201,790	204,103
Total of boys educated,	...	191,071	192,860
"    girls    "	...	10,719	11,243

267 pupils in Government Colleges are trained up to the university standard. The Government Zillah and Aided Private Schools, many of which also prepare pupils for the university matriculation, supply an English and Vernacular education to 18,046 boys, or '06 per cent. of the entire population; at Tehseelee Schools 13,087 boys, '04 per cent. of the population, receive a Vernacular education but of a superior kind; the Village Schools give elementary instruction gratis to 104,136 boys, or '34 per cent.; and 55,092, or '18 per cent., boys are

\* *Director of Public Instruction*—Salary Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,250.

*Inspector of Schools, 1st Circle*—Salary Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500.

*Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle*—Salary Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250.

*Inspector of Schools, 3rd Circle*—Salary Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000.

*Two Assistant Inspectors of Schools*—Salary Rs. 500 each per mensem; travelling allowance Rs. 100.

*Assistant Inspector of Schools, Benares Circle*—Salary Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 550.

*One Native Inspector of Schools, Kumaon Circle*—Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250.

*Principal, Benares College*—Salary Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 after four years.

*Principal, Agra and Bareilly Colleges*—Salary Rs. 750 each per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000.

*Six Professors, Literature and Mathematics*—Salary Rs. 500 each per mensem, rising to Rs. 750.

*Anglo-Sanskrit Professor, Benares College*—Salary Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 700.

*Professor of Law Colleges, North-Western Provinces*—Salary Rs. 600.

*Sub-Professor of Law Colleges, North-Western Provinces*—Salary Rs. 300.

*Headmasters, Government Colleges, including that of Benares Normal School*—Salary Rs. 400 each per mensem.

taught at the Indigenous or unimproved Schools of the country. Only 11,243 girls are under instruction ; but that is an increase of no fewer than 524.

The total cost was rupees 15,17,657. The details are shown in the following statement :—

Institution.	Number on list at close of the year.	Average daily attendance of the year.	Total.		Cost per head.					
					On total.	To Govern-ment.				
Government.					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Colleges ... ..	4	267-50	86,670	9 0	824 0	285 0				
Zillah Schools ... ..	27	3,374-40	2,45,975	6 3	73 0	61 0				
Teh-selee Schools ... ..	241	10,379-94	64,644	8 1	6 0	5 0				
Village Schools ... ..	3,041	82,308-56	3,18,446	9 10	4 0	0 12				
Government Female Schools	416	5,718-80	27,958	0 3	5 0	5 0				
Normal Schools, Male ... ..	5	315-17	36,520	15 5	116 0	99 0				
Ditto, Female...	4	41-89	9,465	9 6	229 0	210 0				
Private.										
Colleges ... ..	4	988-60	64,328	0 8	65 0	24 0				
Aided Boys' Schools, under Inspector's management ... ..	79	2,868-62	58,858	10 2	21 0	9 0				
Ditto ditto, private management	120	8,323-10	2,42,703	2 10	29 0	13 0				
Aided Girls' Schools ... ..	114	3,060-92	1,02,531	0 1	33 0	12 0				
Normal Schools, for Male ... ..	2	38-00	3,526	8 0	93 0	57 0				
Ditto ditto Female ... ..	2	50-00	7,652	15 6	153 0	60 0				
Indigenous Schools, Male ... ..	4,528	42,130-25	2,37,316	4 6	6 0	...				
Ditto ditto Female ... ..	134	632-57	10,825	8 0	20 0	...				
Total ... ..	8,721	160,393-82	15,17,657	12 1	9 0	4 0				

The general results, however, may be thus summed up. Government schools educated 129,133 boys, at a cost of rupees 7,89,921, or rupees 6-1-10 per head and the Aided schools educated 19,878 boys, at a cost of rupees 4,79,660, or rupees 24-2-1 per head.

Three students went up for honours and the M. A. degree, and all passed, against one successful candidate last year. Two from the Benares College, passed in English; the third, a Mahomedan from the Agra College, took the first honour degree in Arabic ever given. In the B. A. Examination four candidates out of five passed; two were in the first division, and both were students of Agra College. For the first Arts Examination 42 went up, against 32 last year, and 24, or 57-1 per cent. succeeded, where only seven passed last year; nine, however, were in the first division, and 15 were in the third. In the Entrance Examination 114 of 175 candidates passed. Last year 76 passed of 124. The percentage of success has thus risen from 61 to 65. The improvement in the number of Christians and Mahomedans, from 9 and 8 per cent. last year to 14 and 12 per cent. this year, is very satisfactory. Of the 175 candidates, 90 were from the Government Schools, and 65, or 72 per cent., passed. Of the 90 Government candidates, 53 were sent up by the four Colleges and 44 passed, or 83 per cent. 37 were sent from nine Zillah Schools, and 21, or 57 per cent., passed.

*Punjab.*—The assignment from the imperial revenue for expenditure on education in the Punjab during 1870-71, placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, amounted to rupees 6,27,641. This sum was expended on 1,360 Government Educational Institutions, 562 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 4,133 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The following table shows the cost of educating each pupil in the various Government and Aided Institutions during the year :—

	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
<b>Government Institutions.</b>		
	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ... ..	697 0 0	608 0 0
Schools of Higher Class ... ..	176 0 0	164 0 0
Schools of Middle Class ... ..	15 6 10	12 1 3
Schools of Lower Class ... ..	3 14 11	0 6 4
Female Schools ... ..	4 5 8	1 14 11
Normal Schools ... ..	149 4 9	60 2 4
Jail Schools ... ..	1 2 6	.....
<b>Aided Institutions.</b>		
Schools of Higher Class ... ..	28 12 5	18 1 5
Schools of Middle Class ... ..	22 11 0	12 11 7
Schools of Lower Class ... ..	5 11 6	2 8 6
Female Schools ... ..	7 7 9	3 5 7
Normal Schools ... ..	145 2 6	89 9 0

Four students went up for the Calcutta University B. A. Examination, and one passed in the first division, gaining the second place in the whole Presidency; the other three failed. Twenty candidates went up for the First Arts Examination, three passed in the first, nine in the second, and three in the third division. For the Entrance Examination, Government Schools sent up 36 candidates, of whom one passed in the first, fifteen in the second, and seven in the third division. Thirteen failed. Aided schools sent up 37 candidates; five passed in the first, fifteen in the second, and eight in the third division. Nine failed.

*Oude.*—For the Entrance Examination, the number of students under preparation during 1870 rose from 1,142 to 2,916, and the number of actual candidates from 32 to 57. Of the latter 31 were educated in Government schools, 20 in Canning College, and six in La' Martiniere; of the forty who passed, 18 belonged to Government Institutions, 18 to Canning College, and four to La' Martiniere,



The following table gives the general results for the last five years :—

Year.	Entrance Examination.		First Arts' Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.
1866 ... ..	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867 ... ..	17	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868 ... ..	38	31	9	3	.....	.....
1869 ... ..	32	20	3	2	.....	.....
1870 ... ..	*37	*40	10	6	2	1

\* Includes four students of La' Martiniere College.

The following figures are taken from the Educational Report :—

Heads.			Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average attendance during the year.
Zillah Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 11 1870-71, 11	2,390 2,626	2,266 2,529	1,932 2,139
Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 18 1870-71, 18	1,840 2,214	1,966 2,096	1,699 1,678
Vernacular Town Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 27 1870-71, 33	2,474 2,709	2,428 2,706	1,911 2,061
Village Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 542 1870-71, 575	21,433 3,270	20,216 21,445	16,135 16,562
Government Female Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 38 1870-71, 69	879 1,369	851 1,293	714 1,056
Jail Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 2 1870-71, 2	68 118	81 86	63 85
Normal Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 2 1870-71, 2	201 141	214 140	197 126
Private Colleges ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 2 1870-71, 1	705 730	668 674	576 562
Middle Private Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 24 1870-71, 22	2,177 2,124	2,341 2,142	1,737 1,610
Lower do. do. ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 40 1870-71, 42	1,765 2,160	1,815 2,047	1,506 1,584
Private Female Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 11 1870-71, 16	371 387	278 398	233 310
Indigenous Schools ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, ... 1870-71, 507	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 717 1870-71, 791	34,303 37,848	33,117 35,556	26,603 27,773
Omitting Indigenous Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ... ..	...	...	74	3,545	2,439	1,170
Total ... ..	...	...	{ 1869-70, 717 1870-71, 1,298	34,303 42,105	33,117 38,463	26,603 30,472
Including Indigenous Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ... ..	...	...	581	7,802	5,351	2,869

Omitting the statistics of indigenous schools, the number of schools rose from 717 to 791, the pupils from 34,303 to 37,848, and the average attendance from 26,603 to 27,773. The schools increased by 74, the pupils by 3,545, and the average attendance by 1,170. Thus the pupils have increased by 13 per cent. and the average attendance by 4 per cent.

Excepting the Indigenous Schools, the total expenditure fell from rupees 4,37,650 in 1869-70 to rupees 4,26,214 in 1870-71, showing a decrease of rupees 11,436.

The present state of what are termed "High Schools" is shown in the following classification, tabulated for the last seven years:—

Year.	Number of pupils in classes.										Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	
1864-65	...	...	10	36	119	154	301	264	413	...	1,297
1865-66	...	8	22	57	121	164	310	258	402	19	1,395
1866-67	...	12	18	97	87	108	244	359	477	...	1,427
1867-68	...	15	15	95	120	185	229	447	754	11	1,890
1868-69	...	8	73	134	194	195	273	554	813	29	2,284
1869-70	...	57	109	201	183	284	344	526	680	...	2,390
1870-71	...	74	147	207	220	221	329	618	815	...	2,626

The general results of the two last years (excluding indigenous schools) are as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Grand Total Schools	...	791
Average Attendance	...	27,773

The proportion of attendance to a population of 11,220,230 was in 1869-70, 1 to 421; in 1870-71, 1 to 368.

*Central Provinces.*—The number of schools of all kinds, the number of scholars on the school books, and the average attendance are as follows for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Number of schools	...	1,864
Number of scholars	...	1,950
Average daily attendance	...	83,538
	...	47,986
	...	53,247

The number of purely Government schools is 848, of scholars attending these schools 46,993, and the average daily attendance is 29,065. The total expenditure on education during the year was rupees 5,13,139, of which only rupees 2,46,200 was chargeable to the Imperial revenues, the rest being contributed from local sources, including the 2 per cent. cess on the land revenue which furnished rupees 1,26,927.

The proportionate expenditure of the funds at the disposal of the Administration for educational purposes was as follows:—

On direction and inspection	...	...	15
High class schools for boys	...	...	9 7
Middle class	...	...	23 2
Lower class	...	...	40 5
Schools for girls	...	...	4 1
Training schools for Masters	...	...	3 2
" " Mistresses	...	...	1 1
Scholarships	...	...	3 2
Total	...	...	100 0

Twenty-six boys went up for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 21 passed. Of those who passed, 11 were from the High School at Saugor, 5 from the Free Church Mission School at Nagpore, 1 from the Bishop's School, Nagpore, 1 from the Kamthee Zillah School, and 3 were teachers. The number of Government schools of the middle class is 44, with 5,063 scholars, and the average attendance 3,484. The number of boys learning English is 1,830.

The ratio of pupils enrolled and of pupils daily attending school to population is shown below:—

Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Population.	Ratio of enrolled pupils to population being 1 in	Ratio of average daily attendance of pupils to population being 1 in
82,538	53,263	7,585,411	95	150

*British Burma.*—In this province there was a large decrease during the past year in the schools under Government supervision. In 1869-70 there were 182 schools, having 6,347 pupils; but in 1870-71 there were only 81 schools and 2,418 pupils. The imperial grant for 1870-71 was £10,997, and the receipts from school fees amounted to £402, but the expenditure in consequence chiefly of the large savings under grants-in-aid, was only £7,289. The usual statistics are shown below:—

Districts.				Number of Schools.			Pupils attending.				
				Government.	Private.		Total.	Private schools.			Total.
					Missionary.	Others.		Government School.	Missionary.	Others.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arakan.	{ Akyab...	...	...	1	...	2	3	157	...	4	116
	{ Ramree ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	85	...	50	135
	{ Sandoway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	{ Rangoon ...	...	...	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	825
	{ Bassein ...	...	...	4	27	30	...	231	54	285	
	{ Myanoung ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	103	...	103	
	{ Prome ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	63	26	89	
	{ Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	36
Tenasserim.	{ Moulmein ...	...	...	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	{ Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Mergul ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	20
	{ Shwe gyen ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	{ Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	154	...	154
Total ...				7	14	55	81	566	1,593	254	2,418

*Berar.*—In 1870-71 rupees 3,19,300 were expended on education in Berar. Omitting an aided Christian school at Yeotmalah in the Woon District—which had to be closed for want of pupils shortly after the commencement of the year, there were in the Assigned Districts in 1870-71—344 Government educational Institutions, and 110 Unaided Indigenous Schools. The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows—

In the	2 High schools	149—a decrease of 16.
In the	44 Middle class schools	2,891—a decrease of 33.
In the	270 Lower class schools	7,602—a do. of 42.
In the	27 Girls' schools	431—a do. of 51.
In the	1 Normal school	49.

The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government schools of the higher class was rupees 91-7-3 in 1870, against rupees 84-9-8 in 1869; in the middle class schools, rupees 17-2-7 against rupees 17-6-3 in 1869; in the lower class schools, rupees 10-2-1, against rupees 10-1-6 in 1869; in the girls' schools, rupees 14-2-0, as compared with rupees 13 in 1869; and in the Normal school, rupees 36 against rupees 28-4-0 in the previous year.

*Mysore.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on schools in Mysore during the past three years:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	12,856	13,070	14,252
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ..	11,619	19,720	31,086
Government schools ...	91,218	1,06,944	1,21,087
Buildings ...	5,380	5,017	11,722
Government contributions to Grant-in-aid Institutions ...	32,966	35,166	24,602
Private contributions to Grant-in-aid Institutions ...	61,142	74,636	88,051
Miscellaneous, including Central Book Depot ...	17,688	29,957	33,218
	2,32,878	2,84,507	3,22,006

The Educational Department has the control of 2,443 institutions, comprising 7 higher class schools 2 Government and 5 grant-in-aid, affording instruction up to the standard of the B. A. degree examination of the University of Madras; 5 District Government Schools of the same grade teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras; 10 Talook Anglo vernacular schools of the middle class; 9 Aided schools of the middle class; 435 Government vernacular schools of the lower class, (including hobli schools); 29 Aided schools of the lower class; 5 Government Female Schools; 33 Aided Female Schools; 4 Government Normal Schools; 3 Special Schools (including 1 Engineering and 2 Jail Schools); 1,903



Unaided indigenous schools. The average attendance at the several classes of schools was as follows:—

Government Schools	...	...	...	4,685
Hobli Schools	...	...	...	9 181
Grant-in-aid Schools	...	...	...	4,577
Indigenous Schools	...	...	...	24,864
				<hr/> 43,307

The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government schools of the higher class was—

	Rs.	39	10	2
In aided schools of the same grade	...	50	1	7
In Government schools of the middle class	...	35	2	11
In aided schools of the middle class	...	38	10	6
In Government schools of the lower class	...	8	9	6
In aided schools of the lower class	...	7	15	0
In Government Girls' Schools	...	13	5	0
In aided female schools	...	23	0	5
In Government Normal Schools	...	80	0	6
In Government Engineering School	...	305	5	10

*Coorg.*—There were in Coorg in 1870-71—34 Government Educational Institutions, 3 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 22 Unaided Indigenous Schools. These include 1 School of the Higher Class, 3 Schools of the Middle Class, 28 Schools of the Lower Class, 1 Girls' School of the Lower Class, and 1 Normal School for Masters. The total cost was rupees, 15, 960.

## CHAPTER XII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

*Bombay and Sind.*—The chief part of the Archæological researches of the year were made under the superintendency, or arose from a memorandum drawn up in 1867 by Mr. Burgess. Photographs of the caves of Adjunta taken in the previous year were copied, and also photographs of the Jain Temples at Palitana, of the Buddhist and Brahminical Temples near Nassick, and of the temple of Ambarnath. An attempt was also made to induce the Nizam's Durbar to collect and communicate intelligence with respect to the archæology of the territories of his Highness. The Mahomedan buildings at Ahmedabad were partially restored at a cost on the palace of Sarkej of rupees 10,231. The Harem which was half ruin was also put in fair order.

*Bengal.*—The Archæological researches in Bengal during the year were very slight.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, of the opium department, completed a set of 123 photographic views of some of the most important antiquities of the Patna division, including the great temple at Bodhi Gya, the sculptured caves in the Barabar hills, the Son Bandar cave at Rajgir, the pillars at Bakra and Lauriya, and the mounds and ruins at Baragaon, which have been recognized as remains of the great Buddhist monastery of Nalanda. Mr. Broadley, of the Civil Service, conducted inquiries into the Mahomedan remains in the neighbourhood of the town of Behar. Two sets of photographs of ruins at Baragaon in the Patna district, and at Afsar and Tetrama in Hazaribagh, taken by Mr. Beglar, Assistant Engineer, were received during the year from the Public Works Department, and Mr. Ravenshaw, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagore, submitted photographs during the year of architecture at Kantonuggur, near Dinagore, and of the Ban Rajah's city. This is stated to have been the entire Archæological work of the year.

*Central Provinces.*—A museum was completed at Nagpore during the year, but apart from that there appears to have been little done in Archæology.

*Mysore.*—In the geological department of the Government Museum a complete collection was, it is said, made of the minerals of the country, and also of the various woods, vegetables, &c., but archæology was only represented by the discovery, about nine miles from Hassan, of a finely sculptured statue of Vishnoo in black marble, and of a number of cromlechs in the same neighbourhood. The statue is 20 feet high.

In none of the provinces was there any considerable archæological research during the year.

## NATIVE LITERATURE.

*Madras.*—There was an increase in the total number of Publications registered during 1871 of upwards of 100 in excess of the previous year, and the increase was chiefly under the important head of books, not mere pamphlets or tracts. The following tables show the character of the works printed :—

Class.	English.	Vernacular and Oriental Language.										Total for 1870.
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Kodagu.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Sanscrit.	Arabic and Persian.	Total.	
Original works ...	32	43	12	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	64	96
Translations ...	1	26	10	15	9	...	1	1	1	...	63	64
Republications ..	59	122	74	23	21	1	1	2	66	...	310	369
Total for 1870 ...	92	161	96	43	32	1	2	3	69	...	437	529
Do. 1869 ...	82	201	63	28	11	...	...	7	22	...	340	422

The rapid increase in the number of Sanscrit books, consisting chiefly of the reprints of standard classical poems and sacred works in that language, are taken as showing an onward movement among Hindoo readers, and is perhaps in part due to the impetus lately given to the study of Sanscrit in colleges and schools. The three Hindustani works entered above are published by Missionary or Educational Societies, and there is not a single indigenous publication printed or lithographed in this language. This fact and the entire absence of all Arabic and Persian works are named as a sign either of the utter stagnation of interest among the Mahomedan section of the community in all literary matters, or of the preference of the Mussulman's written form, and the slowness of their taste in suiting itself to typography, or of their poverty and consequent inability to incur the expense of even lithographed productions of their own literature. The Tamil works, instead of outnumbering, as they did last year, those in all other vernacular languages taken together, are nearly balanced by the latter in point of numbers, owing to a perceptible increase in the Telugu and Malayalam works, and a slight decrease in the Tamil. Another noteworthy fact is the appearance during the year for the first time, of two pamphlets in Tulu, and a song-book in Kodagh or Coorg; printed in the Canarese character.

*Bengal.*—The number of books received at the Bengal Library was 896; but of these 428 were pamphlets of less than 100 pages each. Of books containing more than 100 pages each the following were received:—

Arabic ...	...	...	2	Nepalese ...	...	...	1
Assamese ...	...	...	1	Oordoo ...	...	...	33
Bengalee ...	...	...	390	Ooriya ...	...	...	61
Mussulman Bengalee	...	...	20	Persian ...	...	...	13
English ...	...	...	233	Sonthali ...	...	...	3
Hindee ...	...	...	13	Sanscrit ...	...	...	52

*Diylotts.*

Bengalee and English	...	28	English and Hindee...	...	1
" and Hindee	...	1	" and Ooriya ...	...	1
" and Sanscrit	...	47	Hindee and Persian	...	1
English and Sanscrit	...	1	" and Sanscrit	...	1

*Triglotts.*

Bengalee, English, and Sanscrit	...	2	Bengalee, English and Oordoo	...	1
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Of these 722 were on the following:—*Biography*, 18, of which only 6 are original. These include brief memoirs, only one or two of which it is thought might be introduced into schools. *Drama*, 21; of which, among original works, 1 is in Assamese, 13 are in Bengalee, and 1 in Sanscrit. *Fiction*, 37; 10 of these in Bengalee and 2 in English are original, and about 5 of them may be found in educational institutions. *History*, 27; of which 15 are original useful works, or compilations from standard authors,—in Bengalee English 4, in Oordoo 1, in Ooriya 1, in Sanscrit 1. On the subject 8, in of *Language*, a Bengalee work has been written to prove that the Ooriya and Bengalee are not distinct languages, the former being only a corruption of the latter. The writer's object is to suggest the introduction of Bengalee into Orissa. Under the head *Language* are included dictionaries, of which 25 were published during the year; grammars, of which there are 18; and a single work on rhetoric in Sanscrit. Almost all of these are republications of works long in use. On *Law*, 61 books were published, but the larger number were re-publications of the Acts of Government taken from the *Bengalee Gazette*. On *Medicine* 18, of which 6 are in Bengalee and 3 in English, are original. Among *Miscellaneous* works, of which 145 were published, are included primers and reading books, with others which could not be properly classed under any of the heads adopted. Sixty-seven of these are intended for educational institutions; 85 are mere reprints; 60 are new books, or books thrown into a new form; but there is nothing in them worthy of special notice. On *Music* there were two Bengalee works, which are stated to have been prepared with considerable care. In *Poetry* there were 104, of which the largest number is in Bengalee. On *Politics* there were only three pamphlets. On *Philosophy*, 22 books were published. On *Religion* 169 books and pamphlets,



Brahmist, Christian, Hindoo, and Mahomedan; 85 were connected with Christianity, including tracts and gospels. The native Journals continued to increase in number. In 1870, there were 3 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 18 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 daily papers, making a total of 38. Some became extinct, but others appeared in their places.

*North-Western Provinces.*—The following table shows the number of books published in these provinces during the year:—

Subject.	Language.						
	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Sanscrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	English.	Bilingual.
Religious ...	9	14	1	4	10	...	10
Educational and moral ...	23	22	2	12	1	6	4
Poetical ...	8	11	1	10	...	2	4
Professional ...	6	13	1	...	...	2	...
Miscellaneous ...	6	11	1	3	...	2	...
Total ...	52	81	6	29	11	12	18

Thus sixty-one per cent. of the books published were either educational, moral, or religious. Sixty-three per cent. were in the Vernaculars, in the proportion of 38 Oordoo to 25 Hindee. Of 887,020 copies published no fewer than 745,885 were school-books, intended for use in the Government educational establishments.

The number of newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces increased from 26 in 1869 to 33 in 1870, and the circulation from 7,064 to 7,509 copies. 2,910 copies are taken by Government, and for the most part distributed among the district schools, the remainder being taken for the Government Secretariat and the Reporter on vernacular Newspapers. Of the 33 papers, 20 are in Oordoo and 6 in Hindee; 5 have double issues, one in Oordoo and the other in Hindee, and 1 is in Bengalee. One paper, the *Allypurr Institute Gazette*, is partly bilingual, containing English articles with their translations in Oordoo; but the bulk of the paper is purely Vernacular. The papers having the largest circulation are:—

Name.	Where published.	Circulation.			
		Native.	European.	Exchanges.	Total.
Lawrence Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	775	160	25	960
Agra Akhbar, ...	Agra, ...	185	...	21	484
Allypurr Institute Gazette	Allypurr, ...	212	230	38	480
Mangal Ramachar, ...	Ditto, ...	150	263	6	448
Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind, ...	Agra, ...	125	290	25	440
Dharm Prakash, ...	Ditto, ...	400	8	1	409
Muffid-i-Amm, ...	Ditto, ...	225	182	13	400

Eight monthly magazines, or the same number as in 1869, were published in the Provinces during the year. Their total circulation was 2,151, against 1,804 in 1869; but of this number only 419 are taken by Native subscribers and the rest on the part of Government for use in Vernacular schools. Six are in Oordoo, one in Sanscrit, and the remaining one in Sanscrit and English.

*Punjab.*—At the close of 1870 there were ten Vernacular newspapers published in this Province. The number of books registered during the year was 426, but the greater part were second or third editions, or translations and compilations in the following languages:—12 were English, 150 Oordoo, 61 Persian, 47 Arabic, 76 Hindee, 17 Sanscrit, 5 Gurmukhi, 2 Pushtu, and 56 were Polyglot. At the educational Press 89,912 Vernacular books were printed.

*Oude.*—In addition to the Government Press there are twenty other presses in Lucknow, and with the exception of three, two of which are part English and part Vernacular, they are all Vernacular purely. There are three or four Vernacular newspapers and some minor publications.

*British Burma.*—There are only three newspapers in the Burmese language, and they are issued weekly; three daily, three bi-weekly, and two other weekly papers are in English. The number of books published is stated to be very inconsiderable.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## THE ARMY, MARINE, MEDICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

## STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief, under of course the Governor General, has direct control over all Her Majesty's forces, European and Native, in India, except the armies of Madras (including Burma) and Bombay, which are under the direct control of the local Commander-in-Chief of each. The force under the Commander-in-Chief is technically known as the Bengal Army, but in addition to that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone.

The past year closed with preparations for a Camp of Exercise in the neighbourhood of Delhi, and although the operations were not so successful as was expected, some important facts in connection with the handling of troops are believed to have been elicited. The year in which we are writing will close with the preparation for another Camp to be held at Hassan Abdal in the Punjab. The following shows the

*Aggregate Effective Strength of the Army in British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years	Europeans, Royal and H. M.'s Indian Troops.			Native Force.				Total Effective Strength in India, Europeans and Natives.
	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers, including Staff Corps and those attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Full Force (exclusive of Officers) not under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Total Officers and Men.	
1862 ...	3,272	72,064	75,337	2,730	108,406	28,371	140,507	215,844
1863 ...	3,478	69,985	73,463	2,617	105,013	27,886	135,546	209,009
On 1st May 1864 ...	3,330	68,288	71,618	2,657	106,248	26,668	135,673	207,291
1865 ...	3,234	63,415	66,649	2,538	103,299	26,519	132,356	199,005
On 1st April 1866 ...	3,142	60,291	63,433	2,581	102,710	24,149	129,440	192,878
1867 ...	3,255	59,078	62,328	2,446	103,597	22,143	128,186	190,514
1868 ...	3,249	55,822	59,071	2,363	107,437	25,009	134,809	193,940
1869 ...	3,170	58,772	61,942	2,325	105,995	25,038	133,358	195,300
1870 ...	3,091	56,954	60,045	2,266	103,729	24,871	129,866	190,981
1871 ...	2,890	56,368	61,258	2,809	102,801	21,719	126,789	191,047

*Effective Strength of the Army of British India distributed in each Presidency, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years.	BENGAL.							
	European Force.			Native Force.				
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total.	European Commissioned Officers, including those of Staff Corps and such as are attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief, exclusive of O.H. cers.	Total.	
							European Officers.	Native Force.
On 1st May 1862 ...	1,652	45,723	47,330	543	59,210	27,957	543	67,167
On 1st April 1863 ..	1,795	44,228	46,023	588	40,258	27,886	588	68,144
On 1st May.								
1864 ...	1,737	42,231	43,969	630	42,938	26,668	630	69,606
1865 ...	1,639	37,836	39,525	588	43,610	26,510	588	70,169
On 1st April.								
1866 ...	1,613	36,003	37,646	639	43,314	24,149	638	67,543
1867 ...	1,750	35,769	37,519	618	44,428	22,143	618	66,571
1868 ...	1,642	32,140	33,782	581	43,285	25,069	581	78,354
1869 ...	1,411	36,125	37,769	570	46,112	25,038	570	77,150
1870 ...	1,597	35,021	36,618	564	44,642	24,871	564	69,513
1871 ...	1,509	36,180	37,689	560	44,367	24,719	560	69,085
MADRAS.								
On 1st June 1862 ..	879	14,043	14,922	1,421	33,270	1,414	1,124	23,634
On 1st May.								
1863 ...	880	12,901	13,781	1,330	35,919	...	1,330	35,919
1864. ...	852	13,452	14,304	1,277	35,419	...	1,277	35,419
1865 ...	862	13,410	14,262	1,213	32,258	...	1,213	32,258
On 1st April.								
1866 ...	760	12,111	12,871	1,221	32,050	...	1,221	32,050
1867 ...	765	11,552	12,317	1,121	31,902	...	1,121	31,902
1868 ...	713	10,350	11,063	1,081	31,702	...	1,081	31,702
1869 ...	769	11,099	11,863	1,070	31,676	...	1,070	31,676
1870 ...	800	11,800	12,600	1,049	31,592	...	1,049	31,592
1871 ...	737	11,605	12,342	1,041	31,327	...	1,041	31,327
BOMBAY.								
On 1st June 1862 ..	741	12,294	13,035	763	30,926	...	763	30,926
On 1st May.								
1863 ...	503	12,856	13,659	699	28,866	...	699	28,866
1864 ...	741	12,804	13,345	750	27,991	...	750	27,991
1865 ...	743	12,119	12,862	737	27,401	...	737	27,401
On 1st April.								
1866 ...	739	12,177	12,916	722	27,266	...	722	27,266
1867 ...	740	11,752	12,492	707	27,207	...	707	27,207
1868 ...	894	13,382	14,226	701	27,850	...	701	27,450
1869 ...	760	11,518	12,303	685	28,207	...	685	28,007
1870 ...	694	10,138	10,827	673	27,495	...	673	27,495
1871 ...	644	10,683	11,227	668	27,107	...	668	27,107



In the following table is shown the effective strength of the Army, classified according to army of survey, &c., beginning with the year 1869 :—

Arm of Service,	On 1st April 1869.										
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.	
	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.	
	Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	419	...	...	492	...	...	911	...
Artillery ...	555	6,211	66	227	3,135	6,648	195	2,496	6,507	777	11,842
Engineers ...	1	56	...	71	13	...	91	...	...	163	69
Sappers and Miners.	22	52	1,135	15	31	1,272	...	12	565	37	95
Cavalry ...	328	3,147	8,866	151	919	51,426	104	795	63,944	583	4,861
Infantry ...	1,479	26,624	26,045	841	6,766	28,330	540	7,898	21,650	2,860	41,288
Invalids and Veterans.	26	35	...	46	24	...	23	...	...	94	259
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	347
Tent and Store Lascars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	1,541
Total under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	2,211	36,125	46,112	1,769	11,088	31,676	1,445	11,548	28,207	5,425	58,761
Civil Forces not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	...	...	25,038	c70	c11	...	...	...	...	70	11
Grand Total...	2,211	36,125	71,150	1,839	11,099	31,676	1,445	11,548	28,207	5,495	58,772
On 1st April 1870.											
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	421	...	...	494	...	...	915	...
Artillery ...	369	6,205	...	228	3,035	5,699	200	2,559	6,497	797	11,799
Engineers ...	1	55	...	74	11	...	84	...	...	139	66
Sappers and Miners.	22	34	1,106	20	28	1,312	...	8	566	42	70
Cavalry ...	260	2,193	8,655	154	892	51,374	102	934	63,950	516	4,019
Infantry ...	1,482	26,507	24,881	842	7,619	28,337	461	6,273	20,905	2,785	40,899
Invalids and Veterans.	27	27	...	59	206	...	26	...	...	92	233
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	359
Tent and Store Lascars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,577	...	1,577
Total under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	2,161	35,021	44,642	1,778	11,791	31,592	1,367	10,133	27,495	5,306	56,945
Civil Forces not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	...	...	24,871	c71	c9	...	...	...	...	71	9
Grand Total...	2,161	35,021	69,513	1,849	11,800	31,592	1,367	10,133	27,495	5,377	56,954

a Including lascars.

b Including body guard.

c Attached to Hyderabad contingent.

On 1st April 1871.											
Arm of Service.	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.	
	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.	
	Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	417	...	...	400	...	...	907	...
Artillery ...	355	6,129	...	204	2,649	458	165	2,292	4,423	724	11,070
Engineers ...	1	52	...	73	10	...	84	...	...	157	62
Sappers and Miners.	16	31	1,140	20	24	1,313	...	11	483	35	2,942
Cavalry ...	263	2,216	8,660	148	927	51,324	101	985	53,940	512	4,123
Infantry ...	1,410	27,724	34,501	811	7,709	28,232	442	6,955	20,674	2,663	42,478
Invalids and Veterans.	25	25	...	34	188	...	30	...	...	89	218
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	340
Tent and Store Lascars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	...	1,587
Total under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	2,069	36,180	44,367	1,706	11,597	31,327	1,312	10,533	27,107	5,087	53,360
Civil Force not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	included above.	...	24,719	c72	c8	...	...	...	...	72	8
Grand Total...	2,069	36,180	69,086	1,778	11,605	31,327	1,312	10,533	27,107	5,159	53,368

a Including lascars.    b Including body guard.    c Attached to Hyderabad contingent.

### COST OF THE ARMY.

The entire Cost of the Army in India may be stated at sixteen millions, ranging under the following heads:—

#### *Military Expenditure of British India.*

Presidencies.	Years ended 30th April.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	a7,367,906	6,953,047	7,161,131	7,487,675	8,149,844
Madras ...	a3,941,563	a3,321,237	3,064,809	3,256,653	3,341,224
Bombay ...	a2,372,431	a2,490,041	2,471,129	2,750,139	2,869,270
Total India ...	a13,681,900	a12,764,325	12,697,069	13,494,467	14,360,338
Payments in England ...	b2,507,504	b2,128,426	51,849,341	b2,230,019	b2,402,682
Total Military Expenditure...	16,189,404	14,892,751	14,546,410	15,724,486	16,763,220

a Less retrenchments and recoveries.

b Less receipts in reduction.

Presidencies.	Years ended 31st March.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	6,719,778	6,749,828	7,011,834	6,973,845	6,512,574
Madras ...	3,076,799	3,072,872	3,016,784	2,993,813	2,914,103
Bombay ...	2,642,806	2,780,767	2,960,948	2,861,092	3,122,566
Total India ...	12,440,383	12,603,467	12,989,566	12,828,750	12,549,243
Payments in England ...	3,385,408	3,490,329	3,280,015	3,500,989	3,525,497
Total Military Expenditure...	15,825,791	16,103,296	16,269,581	16,329,739	16,074,800

The items of expenditure for the year are shown below:—

In India.					1871.
Effective Services.					£
Army and Garrison Staff ...	...	...	...	...	466,136
Administrative Staff ...	...	...	...	...	195,794
Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges ...	...	...	...	...	6,527,145
Commissariat Establishments ...	...	...	...	...	2,195,134
Stud and Remount ditto ...	...	...	...	...	196,796
Clothing ditto ...	...	...	...	...	87,857
Barrack ditto ...	...	...	...	...	327,329
Martial Law ditto ...	...	...	...	...	42,598
Medical Establishments ...	...	...	...	...	437,953
Ordnance do., Stores, and Camp Equipage ...	...	...	...	...	521,585
Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	...	20,592
Educational ...	...	...	...	...	43,969
Sea Transport Charges ...	...	...	...	...	514,023
Miscellaneous Services ...	...	...	...	...	323,501
Volunteer Corps ...	...	...	...	...	7,954
Survey, Topographical, and Trigonometrical ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	11,914,376
Non-effective Services.					
Rewards ...	...	...	...	...	13,027
Retired Officers... ..	...	...	...	...	13,845
Pensions to Officers ...	...	...	...	...	570,519
Do. to Widows and Orphans ...	...	...	...	...	18,879
Civil Pensions and Gratuities ...	...	...	...	...	18,557
Europe Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	634,927
Total Military Expenditure in India ...	...	...	...	...	12,549,303
In England.					
Stores ...	...	...	...	...	929,782
Other payments:—	...	...	...	...	1,465,509
Effective Services ...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-effective Services ...	...	...	...	...	1,140,206
Total Military Expenditure in England..	...	...	...	...	3,525,497
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	16,074,800

### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that the year 1870 was one of great sickness in the Army, and very much exceeded in that respect the preceding year, though that too was a bad year. The admissions into hospital equalled 1,731 per 1,000, or higher than any year since 1863. In the Punjab the admissions were 2,323 per 1,000, while Lower Bengal had only 1,179, and in the hill stations the ratio was little above the number of the men. The year was remarkable for an absence of cholera, and for a great prevalence of fevers.

*Sickness and Mortality among Europeans and Natives of the Troops employed in each Presidency of British India in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 31st December.*

Years ended 31st December.	Troops employed.	Bengal.					Madras.					Bombay.				
		Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.
1862	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	45,178 88,519	84,568 51,507	852 521	405 115	1,788 1,298	13,920 33,551	17,956 23,654	189 238	49 83	468 4,362	11,971 28,961	21,806 29,038	195 209	54 90	373 1,264
1863	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	40,047 89,310	69,388 55,389	775 622	185 57	1,455 543	12,686 32,889	15,511 23,794	169 260	39 87	506 1,026	12,269 26,413	20,340 27,140	141 203	7 37	401 1,279
1864	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	37,953 40,531	60,347 51,177	627 469	93 73	1,366 724	13,290 29,708	20,200 22,766	189 265	31 116	not stated	12,045 24,912	17,354 24,918	164 250	21 139	407 976
1866	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	88,967 89,801	65,561 68,960	799 905	114 193	1,923 680	13,623 29,766	19,433 21,367	231 262	36 135	508 413	11,815 24,729	17,625 26,339	216 245	189 136	373 1,015
1868	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	35,841 44,137	48,264 51,060	643 503	47 99	1,573 853	12,127 30,418	17,387 24,688	273 212	26 101	not stated	11,973 24,481	16,927 28,968	140 168	6 11	555 920
1867	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	32,695 47,588	49,349 61,410	539 522	382 139	1,541 824	10,793 31,642	14,968 23,346	181 261	7 34	580 571	11,159 24,820	15,861 27,502	165 189	58 1	522 896
1868	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	32,576 44,402	42,092 49,258	583 580	46 51	1,439 624	10,158 29,722	14,216 22,825	167 270	9 19	684 588	9,820 24,670	10,784 34,088	137 213	10 15	355 951
1869	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	34,856 42,741	52,179 59,066	891 659	498 194	1,666 797	10,277 30,149	13,654 23,684	168 319	24 43	573 877	10,538 24,166	16,096 32,065	170 188	63 33	263 780
1870	{ Europeans ... Natives ... }	32,216 41,601	53,600 57,845	671 749	12 43	1,743 696	10,733 25,093	15,901 15,288	173 238	29 14	827 815	10,432 23,554	16,779 29,179	175 206	1 1	361 867



The following shows the Aggregate of Sickness and Mortality among European and Native Troops employed in all British India in each of the undermentioned years.

* European Troops.						Native Troops.				
Years ended 31st Dec.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.
1862	71,069	124,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104,194	998	286	6,804
1863	64,902	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	87,612	100,223	1,085	161	2,948
1864	63,284	98,501	980	145	* 1,773	95,151	98,861	924	325	* 1,710
1865	64,405	102,619	1,246	339	2,804	91,386	113,666	1,412	404	2,108
1866	59,041	83,128	995	79	* 2,128	99,036	104,666	305	211	* 1,778
1867	54,647	73,178	885	447	2,653	104,000	112,258	973	174	2,281
1868	52,554	67,092	837	45	2,428	98,794	106,171	1,063	85	2,163
1869	55,671	81,929	1,229	580	2,502	97,056	114,815	1,166	270	2,454
1870	53,331	86,280	1,019	52	2,932	90,253	102,312	969	58	2,378

\* Exclusive of Madras, the returns not affording the information.

Dr. Bryden this year made some important calculations with respect to the mortality at different ages of the men. The following tables will have considerable interest :—

*Distribution of the Strength of the Army according to age at the beginning of 1870.*

(Excluding the Regiments which served in the Bengal Presidency for a few weeks only of 1870).

Total strength.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
33,502	2,037	9,725	10,375	8,023	2,848	495

*Deaths of 1870, and the Death rates per 1,000 of the strength at the different ages.*

Causes of death.	Deaths of 1870.				Died per 1,000 of the Strength above stated.				Comparison in percentages.				
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Total.
Cholera...	1	3	7	2	49	62	67	61	20.50	25.95	28.63	25.52	100
Fevers...	15	63	32	32	7.37	6.48	3.09	2.62	37.30	32.79	15.64	14.27	100
Heat Apoplexy...	...	11	10	85	...	1.13	.96	2.90	...	22.64	19.24	58.12	100
Dellirium Tremens...	...	...	2	7	...	...	.19	.61	...	...	23.75	76.25	100
Dysentery and Diarrhoea...	...	17	19	37	...	1.75	1.25	3.28	...	27.95	19.97	5.06	100
Hepatitis...	...	22	31	66	...	2.26	2.89	5.81	...	20.43	27.64	52.52	100
Enthritic Pulmonalis...	1	8	14	26	49	...	1.35	2.29	9.00	16.67	27.27	46.26	100
Heart diseases...	...	...	11	36	...	...	1.00	3.34	...	...	24.27	75.91	100
All other causes...	1	37	65	106	45	8.80	6.27	9.33	2.46	19.11	31.52	46.91	100
All causes...	18	164	135	352	8.84	16.86	17.83	30.97	11.87	22.63	23.93	41.57	100
All causes, excluding Cholera...	17	158	178	345	8.35	16.24	17.16	30.36	11.68	22.52	23.80	42.10	100

*Death rates per 1,000 of the strength at the different ages.*

Years.					Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
Bengal Army.	1862 ...	...	...	...	7.47	18.86	28.14	28.66		
	1864 ...	...	...	...	13.89	11.33	23.49	29.75		
	1865 ...	...	...	...	8.27	12.33	24.74	38.32		
	1866 ...	...	...	...	4.80	11.78	18.00	27.31		
	1867 ...	...	...	...	16.70	26.45	25.84	39.24		
	1868 ...	...	...	...	16.45	14.72	16.24	26.98		
	1869 ...	...	...	...	16.73	36.61	35.11	57.15		
	1870 ...	...	...	...	8.84	16.89	17.88	30.97		
	Average of the 8 years	...	...	...	11.64	18.62	23.67	34.72		
	Regiments in their first year of Indian service	...	...	...	22.51	40.76	56.10	67.55		
					4.61	18.00	27.52	40.51		
					3.03	5.79	7.70	12.34	15.88	18.40
<i>Invaliding.</i>										
Bengal Army, 1865—70					25.98	26.04	39.74	78.84		
Regiments in their first year of Indian service					27.30	19.35	35.56	36.51		
Regiments in their second year of Indian service					32.28	41.74	46.16	74.49		
Regiments in their third year of Indian service					30.83	24.50	43.38	55.78		

The following shows the deaths of children in the Presidency:—

Ages.				Deaths Per 1,000.		
				England. <sup>a</sup>		Bengal Presidency.
				Males.	Females.	
Under 5 years of age...	...	...	...	72.57	62.60	148.10
Five, and under 10 years of age...	...	...	...	8.87	8.76	17.73
Ten, and under 15 years of age...	...	...	...	4.98	5.14	11.51

<sup>a</sup> The means of 29 years—1838 to 1866—taken from the Registrar General's Report for 1866.

The mortality of European children in the Bengal Presidency in 1870 was therefore rather more than double the mean mortality of children of the same ages in England.

In the proportion of men constantly sick, the Sanitary Commissioner says, Bombay gives the most favourable return, 59.8 per 1,000; Madras comes next with 62.0, and Bengal stands highest, 67.1 per 1,000. In Bengal the ratio which is at a minimum of 54.8 in December is at a maximum of 79.2 in September. In Madras the minimum 56.9 is in February and the maximum 67.9 in September. Bombay, with a minimum of 52.6 in January and again in April, gives a maximum of 72 in October. The admission rate can as yet be shown only for Bengal. The annual average was 1754.9, of which the smallest proportion, 99, occurred in February and the largest, 181, in October. These facts are shown in the table below:—

Presidency.	Total Strength for the period.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average annual ratio.
Bengal	...	390,678	588	612	549	592	605	727	753	792	744	643	548	671
Madras	...	115,748	594	584	54	59	60	64	64	67	65	65	61	62
Bombay	...	113,308	542	553	54	55	55	58	64	70	72	65	57	59
Bengal	...	390,678	1141	990	1186	1455	1493	1512	1703	1773	1813	1508	1231	1751
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Bengal the constant sick rate at Darjeeling 39.4, at Kangra 41.8, Campbellpore 44, and Jullundur 46, contrasts favourably with 70.6 at Fort William, 84.5 at Benares, and 98.5 at Delhi, the maximum attained in Bengal. In Madras, Malliaporam gives 36, Calicut 41.2, Bangalore and Port Blair each 49.3; the highest ratio excluding very small bodies of men was at Saint Thomas Mount, 77. In Bombay, Indore shows only 31.7, Hyderabad 39.9, Deesa 42.4. The largest proportion of daily sickness in this Presidency was at Bombay itself, where the rate equalled 78.7, considerably in excess of what it was either at Calcutta (70.6) or at Madras (67.6).

In mortality, Bengal gives an average death rate for the ten years of 29.98 per 1,000, compared with 21.46 in Bombay and only 20.27 in Madras. A great portion of the excessive loss is to be ascribed to cholera, which caused an annual average of 9.24 deaths per 1,000 in this Presidency, compared with 4.80 in Bombay and 2.56 in Madras; but even excluding the cholera rate, Bengal with 20.74 still occupies the lowest place. The following statement shows the comparative mortality in the European Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay during the ten years 1860 to 1869:—

Presidency.	Average Strength for the ten years.	Death rate per 1,000 from the chief causes of Mortality.													Average Annual death rate.	
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Respiratory diseases.	Heart diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.		Died out of Hospital, 1864-69.
Bengal.	390,678	9.24	3.4	3.58	2.15	.43	2.72	.75	3.31	.99	.98	1.73	.84	2.32	1,112	29.98
Madras.	115,748	2.56	.99	2.01	.55	.43	2.41	.55	2.61	.53	.89	1.23	.95	2.09	233	20.27
Bombay.	133,308	4.80	.17	2.95	.53	.33	1.86	.79	2.44	.77	.71	1.47	1.12	2.05	1,43	21.46
																16.66

## NATIVE TROOPS:

Of a total strength of 44,731 men composing the Regular Native Army, 869 died during the year, or 19·43 per 1,000. This ratio is somewhat above the average of the previous nine years, 1861-69, but slightly lower than in 1869, 1863, and 1861, in which it was respectively 20·41, 19·73, and 20·31. In the Punjab Irregular Force, of an average strength of 12,200, there were 230 deaths, or 18·85 per 1,000, a ratio considerably under that of the year previous, when it amounted to 26·72, but much above the average of the five preceding years. The Central India Irregular Force, the strength of which averaged 4,918, lost 52 men by death, or a proportion of 10·57 per 1,000, a result which contrasts favourably with the mortality of 18·09 per 1,000 in 1869, and which, chiefly in consequence of the unusual loss of that year, is under the average of the previous four years for which statistics have been recorded. In the Punjab Irregular Force the death-rate, 15·78, was nearly the same as in the Regular Army, a ratio which contrasts favourably with 25·36 in 1869, but is higher than that of any one of the other four years, 1865-68. The regiments which have been grouped together as the Central India Irregular Troops, out of an average strength of 4,054, lost 10·85 per 1,000, a ratio one-third less than that of either the Regular Native Army or of the Punjab Frontier Force, and which compares favourably with the average of the preceding five years. The diseases to which the mortality was due may be seen from the following in the order of their importance, and for convenient reference the results in the Regular and Irregular Forces have been placed side by side:—

Diseases.	Regular Native Army.	Punjab Irregular Force.	Central India Irregular Troops.
Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.			
Fevers...	4·65	4·52	4·93
Respiratory Diseases...	3·22	5·00	1·23
Dysentery...	1·91	1·06	·74
Diarrhoea...	1·03	·19	·25
Phthisis Pulmonalis...	·88	·48	.....
Cholera...	·75	.....	.....
Atrophy and Anæmia...	·48	·48	·25
Spleen disease...	·25	·38	.....
Apoplexy...	·23	·96	.....
Heart disease...	·20	·10	·25
Wounds and Accidents...	·20	·10	·98
Droopy...	·17	.....	.....
Scurvy...	·17	·10	.....
Small-pox...	·13	·10	·25
Hepatitis...	·13	·10	·25
All other causes...	·98	1·15	·98
Died out of Hospital...	·45	1·06	·74
Total...	15·89	15·78	10·85



MADRAS ARMY.

The strength of the British Force in Madras on the 1st January 1870, was 9,988, but at the end of the year it had increased to 11,053. The mean strength is taken by the Sanitary Commissioner at 11,035; the total admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,849; the daily sick 695.16; the deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and invalided, according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827;—71 for discharge and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength :—

Admitted sick	...	...	1,436.25 per mille.
Constantly sick	...	...	62.99 "
Deaths...	{ in Hospital	...	16.94 "
	{ out of Hospital	...	2.35 "
Invalided	{ for change ...	70.43	{ 77.04 "
	{ for discharge	6.61	
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding			96.33

There were 1,329 wives of soldiers with the British Army in the Madras Presidency; of these 1,271 came under Medical treatment, and 26 died. The death rate of children, as computed by the Sanitary Commissioner, is shown below :—

Ages.				Children under Observation.	Mortality Rate.
Under one year	...	...	..	640	123.4 per mille.
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	573	85.5 "
2 to 3 "	...	...	...	424	40.0 "
3 to 4 "	...	...	...	379	7.9 "
4 to 5 "	...	...	...	366	8.1 "
5 to 10 "	...	...	...	693	20.2 "
10 to 15 "	...	...	...	341	17.5 "
15 and upwards	...	...	...	83	...

The strength of the Native Army in the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st of January, and 31,386 at the end of the year. The losses during the year were 1,779, from the following causes :—

Invaliding...	...	...	...	615
Reduction of Establishment	...	...	...	10
Summary Dismissal	...	...	...	145
Court Martial	...	...	...	45
Desertion	...	...	...	54
Deaths	...	...	...	436
Other causes	...	...	...	274

The total decrease of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was as follows :—

By Deaths	...	...	18.8 per mille,
By Invaliding	...	...	25.8 "
Total	...	39.6	"



*Mean Stational Sickness and Mortality of Native Troops in the  
Madras Presidency for the five years ending 1870.*

Stations.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
	Mean Strength.	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Died.
Madras ... ..	2,115	499.1	22.0	11.1
Saint Thomas' Mount ... ..	188	749.1	20.7	12.1
Vellore ... ..	742	562.6	32.9	22.9
Palaveram ( <i>Foreign Service depot</i> ) ... ..	147	1817.1	183.6	64.9
Waltair ... ..	806	512.1	31.6	14.5
Vizianagram ... ..	681	240.6	12.1	9.3
Berhampore ... ..	515	462.4	25.0	15.2
Cuttack ... ..	614	889.1	26.9	11.8
Sumbulpore ... ..	805	2453.5	49.2	29.9
Langalore ... ..	1,895	794.8	30.6	11.8
Moracora ... ..	622	1072.5	39.9	14.9
Cannanore ... ..	1,824	407.2	17.8	7.9
Mangalore ... ..	746	423.2	17.1	11.5
Hellary ... ..	1,705	478.4	19.7	9.8
Karnool ... ..	626	1294.9	44.8	13.8
Kamptee ... ..	1,378	933.3	31.1	10.6
Sectabuldee ... ..	478	1112.02	25.8	8.6
Raepore ... ..	661	1202.04	41.9	17.7
Hoshungabad ... ..	486	783.6	30.0	10.1
Seroncha ... ..	172	1053.8	32.5	11.2
Chandah ... ..	107	1814.7	51.0	18.9
Secunderabad ... ..	2,646	852.4	32.7	10.4
Trichinopoly ... ..	1,301	231.1	13.4	10.2
Palancottah ... ..	691	373.8	14.6	8.7
Quilon ... ..	469	852.7	21.1	8.7
Trichoor ... ..	179	438.8	18.3	8.2
Trevandrum ... ..	79	430.6	17.0	8.1
Rangoon ... ..	1,033	618.	24.6	8.8
Thayetmyoo ... ..	655	416.8	20.9	8.9
Tonghoo ... ..	525	1622.3	51.9	15.3
Shoayghoon ... ..	120	2032.3	89.8	16.9
Moulmein ... ..	515	818.2	41.8	18.6
Port Blair ... ..	215	1364.5	52.6	21.4
Malacca ... ..	159	834.5	31.5	7.9

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that with all the great public expenditure for the accommodation of the army, scarcely anything has been done to improve the housing of the Native troops. Many of the diseases of the sepoy, he goes on to say, are malarious fevers, disorders of the digestive system, and skin diseases, arising from innutrition and bad housing.

#### BOMBAY ARMY.

On the 1st of January, 1871, the strength of the European portion of the Bombay Army, as shown in the Adjutant General's Return was—Effectives 10,214, and Unattached List, 337, or a total of 10,551. The increase from all quarters during 1870 was 3,420. From the Married and Unmarried Return, it appears that on the 1st of May, 1870, the percentage of married men among the soldiery of all grades and all arms of the service was 11.34; among the rank and file only it was

8.16. Both ratios are a little in excess of those of the past year. Of the rank and file of the different arms of the service,—the artillery had 9.33 per cent. married, infantry 7.41, and the cavalry 9.54. The Return of "Total Abstiners," shows that out of the average strength during the year of 10,432 men, there were 106 total abstiners, or 1.0 per cent. Of these, the artillery show a percentage of 0.3, the cavalry 0.3, and the infantry 1.4; the largest proportion was among the 59th, which shows 7.5 per cent. of total abstiners. The mean daily strength of the men serving with their corps or regiments in the Bombay Presidency during the year was 10,468, and the average number of daily sick was 609, giving a proportion of 58.2 *per mille*. The total number of admissions into Hospital was 16,779, giving a proportion of 1,602.9 *per mille*. Comparing the tables of 1870 with those of 1869 and previous years, the rate of prevalence of fever during 1870 (769.8 *per mille* of strength) is found to be higher than that presented by any of the past six years. The death-rate from fever was 5.0 *per mille* of strength. Cholera was prevalent among the Civil population throughout the Presidency but there was only one fatal case among the British troops. And there was only one case of small-pox. Of the general diseases, syphilis (primary and secondary) gave 1,006 cases, at the rate of 96.1 *per mille* of strength. There were 2 deaths. There were 114 admissions and 17 deaths during 1870 from lung diseases.

On the 1st of January 1871, the strength of the native portion of the Bombay army was 25,285. The increase, during the year, from all causes, was not more than 1,406—the number of recruits admitted being nearly three times more than that of 1869—and the decrease was 1815; the difference, 409, is the net decrease from the total number borne on the returns on the 1st January 1870. Deducting from the gross total the number removed by causes other than those relating to health, the troops stood thus.—

Gross Total	...	...	...	...	27,100
Number removed	...	...	...	...	646
					<hr/>
Remainder	...	...	...	...	26,454

The loss, during the year, out of the remainder, amounted—By invaliding, to 32.8 *per mille* and by deaths to 11.4. The mean strength of men serving with their corps or regiments was 23,554. Of these the average number of daily sick was 954, or a proportion of 40.5 *per mille*.



### THE MARINE.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861. Since that time the Marine charges have been £681,864 in 1861-62, £740,239 in 1862-63, £562,291 in 1863-64, £580,382 in 1864-65, £561,004 in 1865-66, £568,873 in 1866-67, £956,539 in 1867-68 and £1,293,155 in 1869-70. The expenditure in 1870 was thus divided, Government of India £45,341, Burma £58,059, Bengal £531,174, Punjab £27,610, Madras £7,255, and Bombay £264,605. In 1871 the expenditure was 759,730.

### THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Omitting Berar the cost of the Medical Service employed in civil duties has varied from £222,482 in 1861-62 to £523,486 in 1870-71. The charges to the different provinces were:—

	£	£	£
Government of India—General and Political	..	6,584	
Oude	..	13,872	
Central Provinces	..	30,063	
British Burma	..	14,529	
Bengal	..	123,489	
Grants to private Medical Establishments	..	8,061	
		131,550	
North-Western Provinces	..	59,209	
Grants for medical purposes	..	128	
		59,337	
Punjab	..	48,122	
Madras	..	91,088	
Bombay and Sind	..	120,626	
Grants to private Medical Establishments	..	7,315	
		127,941	
Total Medical Services	..		523,486

### THE ECCLESIASTICAL SERVICE.

The cost of the ecclesiastical Establishment gradually rose from £146,286 in 1861-62 to £163,590 in 1868-69, but fell again in 1870-71 to £153,544. The items for that year are shown below:—

	£	£
Government of India—General and Political	..	2,890
Oude	..	3,786
Central Provinces	..	3,851
British Burma	..	4,280
Bengal	..	22,398
North-Western Provinces	..	19,652
Punjab	..	21,782
Madras	..	26,399
Bombay and Sind	..	31,506
Total Ecclesiastical	..	153,544

The Government of India provides chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid for the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allow-

ances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains are Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of 8 in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Junior. Those of the Church of England receive rupees 500 a month as Juniors and rupees 800 as Seniors. The Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are selected by the Secretary of State. The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. This Act provides that in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government, from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

## CHAPTER XIV.

TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION.  
THE FOREIGN TRADE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.

THE foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monopoly continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of 100,395,055. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at 25 millions, or about 126 millions sterling in all. The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

			Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					£	£	£
1795-96	...	...	170	57,656			
1805-06	...	...	210	82,814			
1813-14	...	...	222	77,192	2,200,668	4,645,100	6,911,774
1823-24	...	...	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1833-34	...	...	339	124,160	2,569,145	5,552,031	8,121,479
1834-35	...	...	2-3	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902	7,440,333

The following table presents an epitome of the trade from the abolition of the China monopoly to the close of 1870-71, showing its rapid growth:—

Foreign Trade of all India since it was made free.

Year.	Ships Entered.	Tonnage Entered.	Imports. £		Exports. £		Grand Total. £
			Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
1834-35	...	...	4,261,106	1,893,023	7,992,420	194,741	14,342,290
Average of 5 years ending 1838-39	...	...	4,970,618	2,345,335	11,071,529	251,069	18,688,551
Do. '43-44	...	...	7,691,428	2,762,164	13,789,770	462,782	24,706,134
Do. '48-49	...	...	9,136,126	3,073,249	15,675,044	1,320,504	29,204,923
Do. '53-54	2,794	896,041	11,058,538	4,792,802	19,023,095	994,030	35,868,465
Do. '58-59	4,595	1,518,764	15,577,392	11,275,150	24,924,770	922,701	52,700,013
Do. '63-64	5,820	2,091,290	23,971,452	17,091,315	42,446,589	1,022,697	84,282,058
1864-65	6,157	2,117,371	28,150,923	21,362,352	68,027,016	1,444,775	118,986,066
1865-66	5,865	1,958,168	29,599,228	26,557,201	65,491,123	2,165,352	123,813,004
1866-67	5,148	1,722,195	30,639,281	14,598,051	47,729,612	2,473,165	95,440,109
1867-68	5,632	2,040,478	37,902,569	11,667,968	49,836,735	1,641,338	101,088,62
1868-69	3,950	1,783,684	35,990,142	15,165,954	59,062,165	1,395,580	105,643,841
1869-70	4,068	1,789,402	32,927,520	13,965,807	52,471,375	1,042,352	100,395,055
1870-71	3,563	1,553,011	33,413,906	15,444,826	58,016,403	1,801,614	96,676,704

The trade of British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1869-70 is shown in the following table:—

*Tonnage of Vessels and Steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade, distinguishing their Nationality, Entered (including their repeated Voyages) in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Nationality of Vessels.	Years ended 30th April.				Years ended 31st March.											
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.	2,372	125,845	2,242	128,692	2,008	156,998	2,008	156,998	2,008	156,998	2,008	156,998	2,008	156,998	2,008	156,998
British In- dian.	1,464	101,819	1,683	140,339	2,125	127,707	2,398	141,469	2,419	163,415	3,180	345,551	3,120	280,787	3,272	294,205
Foreign.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American.	304	232,419	135	162,153	176	145,373	105	96,463	67	58,677	63	61,613	94	94,916	53	51,240
Arabian.	35	14,411	31	12,644	31	14,157	21	9,882	10	6,152	312	40,135	266	34,663	382	44,556
Austrian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. regie.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siamese.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other coun- tries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	4,534	1,659,222	4,435	1,611,566	5,820	2,091,290	6,157	2,117,371	5,805	1,953,168	4,988	1,789,934	5,807	2,093,892	5,580	1,930,500

\* So called in returns since 1866, but supposed to be the same as Native-Craft in the earlier years.



*Number and Tonnage of Vessels and Steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade, distinguishing their Nationality, Cleared (including their repeated voyages) in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Nationality of Vessels.	Years ended 30th April.				Years ended 31st March.			
	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2,640	1,166,709	2,327	1,197,333	2,057	1,490,649	2,009	1,598,659
Irish	1,708	124,550	2,079	143,840	2,572	192,617	2,705	159,540
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American	244	220,310	187	167,601	187	127,403	106	83,937
Arabian	15	6,310	13	2,896	25	12,888	16	6,008
Asiatic	1	763	3	1,093	2	1,187	10	4,862
Belgian	1	2,883	3	1,093	2	1,187	10	4,862
Danish	20	10,613	16	7,457	17	5,892	12	6,923
Dutch	31	157,443	267	128,149	28	12,832	14	6,570
French	35	24,794	33	30,643	38	40,366	186	88,122
German	1	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	4	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian	2	9,677	12	2,620	7	4,102	12	5,196
Portuguese	12	9,652	19	6,779	14	3,444	7	4,419
Russian	...	...	...	...	10	6,635	14	7,890
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siamese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,931	1,742,644	5,018	1,726,920	6,316	2,024,373	6,541	2,151,295
Years ended 30th April.								
Years ended 31st March.								
1866.								
Vessels.	1,896	1,273,970	2,798	243,757	3,110	259,023	3,088	269,415
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867.								
Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868.								
Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869.								
Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870.								
Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871.								
Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Total Value of Merchandise and Treasure respectively Imported into each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years ended.	Bengal.			British Burma.			Madras.			
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
30th April.	1862	10,230,394	4,076,964	14,307,358	500,145	33,645	533,790	2,120,928	1,353,591	3,474,519
	1863	10,241,961	4,737,495	14,979,456	537,679	33,277	572,956	1,653,700	1,754,940	3,408,640
	1864	10,243,630	4,836,539	15,080,219	497,779	67,740	565,519	2,133,181	1,921,843	4,055,024
	1865	10,757,919	7,022,284	17,780,203	690,988	112,027	812,015	2,230,156	2,032,533	4,262,689
	1866	12,377,477	8,322,847	20,700,324	733,010	136,888	875,798	2,513,089	1,981,176	4,494,265
31st March.	1867	13,408,715	6,180,653	19,589,368	714,105	52,841	766,949	2,450,601	765,521	3,216,122
	1868	17,567,803	4,313,621	21,821,424	1,029,415	64,470	1,093,891	2,978,670	709,578	3,688,248
	1869	16,931,771	4,390,829	21,325,600	1,344,959	38,509	1,383,468	3,005,890	1,098,744	4,104,634
	1870	14,823,429	4,632,653	19,496,082	1,033,735	33,656	1,067,391	3,032,419	1,054,059	4,086,478
	1871	17,055,253	1,533,448	18,588,701	1,080,711	43,031	1,123,744	3,485,386	516,954	4,032,340

Years ended.	Bombay.			Sind.			Total.			
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
30th April.	1862	8,936,370	9,486,408	13,472,778	482,595	1,377	483,972	22,320,432	14,951,985	37,272,417
	1863	9,905,637	13,974,872	23,880,509	291,407	8,383	299,790	22,682,384	20,508,967	43,191,351
	1864	13,879,856	16,134,694	30,014,550	391,094	1,765	392,859	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
	1865	14,088,942	12,193,343	26,282,285	373,918	3,165	277,083	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275
	1866	13,522,376	16,103,083	29,625,459	447,376	13,292	460,668	29,599,228	28,557,301	58,156,529
31st March.	1867	11,730,282	6,231,782	18,012,064	685,012	6,124	691,136	23,038,715	13,236,904	42,275,619
	1868	13,471,119	6,682,198	20,153,317	718,777	5,500	724,277	35,705,784	11,775,378	47,481,162
	1869	14,017,626	9,621,009	23,638,634	686,897	8,862	693,759	35,990,142	13,155,353	51,145,005
	1870	13,415,300	8,138,864	21,614,163	612,628	5,584	618,212	32,927,520	13,954,806	46,882,326
	1871	11,369,137	8,309,701	14,677,838	424,414	6,686	431,100	33,413,906	5,444,822	38,858,728

*Total Value of all Imports (including Treasure) in British India, by Sea, distinguishing the Countries whence received, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

*Value of Imports by Sea.*

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Countries.	Years ended 30th April					Years ended 31st March.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	
United Kingdom	20,083,813	19,576,187	23,213,650	23,743,186	24,912,617	25,494,507	31,629,315	25,339,073	20,337,055	23,826,264
Suez	3,670,154	3,519,942	4,104,224	4,491,521	4,618,106	4,618,106	4,618,106	4,618,106	4,618,106	4,618,106
Aden	477,512	306,800	282,084	199,510	207,677	206,615	137,866	185,979	189,209	183,606
Africa, Countries in or near to	235,653	261,972	248,101	196,237	223,164	201,019	218,384	185,379	159,209	183,606
America	123,555	113,562	90,337	143,665	133,127	88,549	118,644	143,665	104,973	68,308
Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, excluding Suez	908,657	1,074,696	1,512,454	1,700,719	2,466,720	217,178	200,906	218,098	228,459	266,055
Persian Gulf	1,393,349	2,201,144	4,524,233	3,800,781	1,795,804	1,151,606	1,171,985	1,159,427	1,403,762	1,009,267
Australia, including New South Wales	1,590,192	1,618,981	1,660,316	2,965,351	1,975,905	1,197,919	675,919	462,694	771,915	433,568
New Zealand, and Tasmania	4,383,008	4,967,809	5,812,961	4,278,965	4,816,238	1,498,854	1,979,909	2,917,087	2,910,215	1,026,574
Ceylon	37,901	2,122,550	2,432,618	3,237,938	3,098,218	8,637,703	8,233,927	5,930,574	6,958,850	4,313,134
China	221,156	219,323	31,333	38,350	20,508	1,145,271	633,672	1,946,451	930,766	464,634
Laccadive and Maldiv Islands	247,900	269,192	500,479	281,291	538,712	35,928	34,090	63,732	43,197	38,420
Mauritius	30,538	33,411	15,866	9,734	6,757	481,815	432,214	524,008	570,397	48,657
Mediterranean Ports	1,468,425	1,637,751	1,480,900	2,232,854	2,155,361	20,887	33,228	7,863	77,716	24,086
Straits Settlements	46,312	51,371	33	33	249	16,014	2,713	12,239	12,239	147,537
West Indies	70,391	97,365	104,795	115,010	63,824	1,657,104	1,713,453	1,555,122	1,950,788	963,612
Other Countries (in Europe)	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	241	...
Other Countries (in Asia)	...	...	...	...	...	26,349	82,450	69,100	42,063	15,975
Total	37,272,417	43,141,321	50,108,171	49,514,275	56,156,529	42,275,619	47,481,157	51,146,095	40,882,226	33,843,728

\* Including Alexandria. † Including Japan. ‡ Residues only. \$ Including 278 tons.

\* Including Alexandria. † Including Japan. ‡ Madives only. § Including 778,429. †† Treasure from Abyssinia on Government account.

*Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and of Treasure Imported into British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Principal Articles.	Years ended 30th April.					Years ended 31st March.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1870.	1871.	
Apparel	440,957	416,854	455,634	534,535	610,252	287,451	497,891	£	£	
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,116,751	1,481,182	538,036	490,757	490,757	82,918	84,644	96,555	433,098	
Books, Paper, and Stationery	274,958	304,612	410,792	352,518	375,851	283,140	447,831	414,912	74,297	
Cash and Cocks	345,931	374,766	392,627	857,612	406,805	512,123	75,863	644,477	427,145	
Cotton, Manufactures of	10,945,420	9,639,530	11,245,068	13,227,325	13,810,358	15,096,806	17,691,279	16,237,216	467,009	
Drugs	60,222	118,438	120,993	73,777	72,093	41,043,026	18,242,555	20,978,578	18,757,182	
Dyes of all Kinds	82,569	95,904	152,817	55,635	64,271	113,601	84,298	111,498	23,586,172	
Fruit, Nuts, and Vegetables	390,379	318,170	333,942	386,376	892,446	223,276	227,502	845,458	141,107	
Glassware of all Sorts	260,678	213,271	249,148	311,490	300,508	177,724	234,888	306,088	871,014	
Gums	64,383	73,952	63,155	67,781	63,971	77,724	73,667	90,517	276,855	
Horses	43,700	38,392	42,971	33,019	37,071	81,869	28,865	35,232	94,106	
Jewellery and Precious Stones	280,434	384,628	443,691	482,292	952,996	333,005	268,163	308,163	347,513	
Meat of all Kinds	504,578	504,578	504,578	504,578	504,578	1,030,520	734,866	550,006	491,618	
Malt Liquors	429,444	644,732	712,393	528,435	528,435	602,024	435,770	411,323	429,330	
Metals of all Kinds, manufactured and unwrought	3,551,630	8,009,407	3,268,659	8,755,939	3,043,924	2,587,437	3,859,453	1,670,128	2,713,590	
factured, cast, or wrought and unwrought	3,551,630	8,009,407	3,268,659	8,755,939	3,043,924	2,587,437	3,859,453	1,670,128	2,713,590	
Paints and Colours	70,710	76,655	96,341	83,843	93,417	76,203	175,643	103,604	103,604	
Perfumery	90,590	90,510	46,083	40,378	39,117	26,230	30,524	34,850	34,850	
Porcelain and Earthenware	60,301	64,192	79,721	93,256	91,385	62,438	84,062	93,351	74,820	
Provisions and Chinamen's Stores	193,810	203,886	248,577	235,769	256,567	206,142	337,610	331,186	292,621	
Railway Materials	1,093,580	1,168,852	1,367,240	1,435,632	1,435,929	2,091,417	1,591,818	1,217,331	1,466,063	
Salt	286,693	259,628	335,632	341,897	265,289	336,114	729,270	270,905	175,369	
Silk	143,999	329,659	385,507	399,315	511,289	423,606	730,954	901,117	895,663	
Silk Manufactures of	195,442	342,111	443,949	337,385	415,070	435,070	436,518	966,598	925,327	
Spices of all Sorts	206,062	181,260	195,954	197,183	137,189	278,435	425,267	298,757	232,170	
Spirits	231,369	452,503	412,632	294,852	416,592	383,223	564,271	680,131	405,851	
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter	292,765	382,212	429,132	318,627	563,395	641,817	633,611	715,653	555,801	
Tea	99,918	174,596	148,324	125,747	186,310	194,527	201,987	166,522	114,035	
Tobacco	83,026	55,292	105,783	104,167	70,969	89,660	101,119	77,282	75,462	
Umbrellas	63,204	65,590	63,081	60,714	65,895	64,106	122,085	87,174	86,771	
Wood and Manufactures of	73,915	70,722	64,465	78,676	132,641	60,997	95,056	59,045	55,555	
Wines	290,398	329,329	420,339	402,392	474,314	438,153	543,040	544,948	543,948	
Wool, Manufactures of	246,389	296,221	367,831	587,831	553,132	576,431	575,629	594,142	832,339	
Total of all Merchandise	22,320,482	29,058,384	27,145,690	32,160,025	29,569,228	29,038,715	35,990,142	32,927,520	33,413,906	
" Treasury	14,951,955	20,605,967	22,962,681	21,363,352	36,507,301	11,776,373	16,155,955	13,964,806	5,444,522	
Total Merchandise and Treasure	37,272,417	49,141,351	50,108,171	49,514,275	56,156,639	47,481,127	51,146,095	46,882,326	38,858,388	

Including medicines.



*Total Value of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce of Manufacture and of Treasure respectively Exported from each Presidency of Province of British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years ended.	Bengal.			British Burma.			Madras.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862 ...	12,955,001	155,858	13,110,859	1,422,275	3,596	1,425,871	3,317,304	96,330	3,413,634
1863 ...	15,169,023	458,361	15,627,384	1,374,477	2,726	1,377,203	4,974,277	115,449	5,089,726
1864 ...	18,640,221	688,544	19,328,765	1,625,364	2,369	1,627,733	7,273,105	94,557	7,367,662
1865 ...	17,759,476	255,921	18,014,797	2,920,522	4,385	2,924,907	6,815,943	104,215	6,920,158
1866 ...	19,321,588	875,092	20,196,681	2,819,227	6,295	2,825,522	7,607,332	161,638	7,769,015
31 March.									
1867 ...	16,866,079	834,277	17,700,356	1,231,342	31,275	1,262,617	3,003,156	340,798	3,343,954
1868 ...	19,373,661	332,893	19,706,554	1,672,456	22,906	1,695,362	4,237,560	74,050	4,311,610
1869 ...	20,820,949	459,375	21,280,324	2,450,169	8,208	2,458,377	5,996,141	117,900	6,114,041
1870 ...	20,814,448	166,673	20,981,121	1,770,076	9,336	1,779,412	5,781,769	290,606	6,072,375
1871 ...	22,955,332	518,565	23,473,897	2,424,294	16,052	2,440,346	4,867,202	283,198	5,150,400

Years ended.	Bombay.			Sind.			Total.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862 ...	18,354,607	426,060	18,780,667	267,855	911	268,766	36,317,042	683,355	37,000,397
1863 ...	5,849,848	533,285	6,383,133	492,020	1,316	493,336	47,859,645	1,111,140	48,970,785
1864 ...	37,291,186	477,326	37,768,512	792,573	7,639	800,212	65,625,449	1,270,435	66,895,884
1865 ...	39,385,822	1,078,639	40,464,461	1,136,256	2,185	1,138,441	68,027,019	1,444,775	69,471,794
1866 ...	34,488,406	1,121,821	35,610,227	1,254,772	46	1,254,818	65,491,125	2,165,352	67,656,477
31 March.									
1867 ...	19,787,040	1,222,593	21,009,633	971,777	2,765	974,542	11,859,934	2,431,503	14,291,437
1868 ...	24,402,484	1,140,762	25,543,246	787,894	1,426	789,320	50,874,055	1,571,917	52,445,972
1869 ...	22,911,892	824,487	23,736,379	877,013	5,866	882,879	53,062,164	1,393,530	54,455,744
1870 ...	23,171,221	578,318	23,749,539	932,861	12,426	945,287	52,471,375	1,042,353	53,513,728
1871 ...	24,825,008	975,885	25,800,893	964,512	7,914	972,426	56,016,408	1,801,614	57,818,022

*Total Value of all Exports, consisting of Indian Produce or Manufacture, and Foreign Merchandise, including Treasure, from British India, by Sea, distinguishing the Countries whither sent, in each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Countries.	Years ended 30th April.						Years ended 31st March.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,560,903	27,544,294	44,971,263	46,873,208	43,397,640	{ 23,677,293	27,206,353	29,739,647	27,793,698	31,689,945
Suez	128,268	131,140	171,944	6399,891	2766,587	{ 291,618	792,667	399,329	213,069	271,998
Aden	136,080	193,293	227,553	276,940	304,900	{ 201,885	362,835	242,330	204,795	278,742
Africa, Countries in or near to	139,439	217,777	193,692	204,837	304,900	{ 867,343	1,172,486	1,509,211	1,506,392	2,474,340
America	847,523	1,636,116	991,041	648,240	1,023,314	{ 299,341	1,178,087	216,961	303,619	364,091
Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, excluding Suez	1,169,594	941,935	1,427,001	1,842,453	1,904,226	{ 1,212,668	1,428,316	1,494,921	1,474,754	1,435,999
Persian Gulf	196,091	163,776	227,900	143,921	133,456	{ 103,703	75,524	95,099	52,668	79,525
Australia, including New South Wales and other Parts	1,356,445	1,907,701	2,069,438	2,267,817	2,709,637	{ 2,201,234	1,863,811	1,930,037	1,930,089	1,609,462
Ceylon	10,437,270	12,197,597	10,968,335	10,874,662	11,730,595	{ 11,169,643	14,246,665	11,801,395	12,601,426	13,011,616
China	1,337,946	1,841,763	2,970,643	2,902,496	2,664,902	{ 1,648,877	2,473,566	4,103,097	4,227,273	2,019,251
France	134,841	1,114,953	43,018	20,957	23,800	{ 16,869	94,198	38,241	77,701	193,486
Germany	217,564	519,807	227,086	723,061	624,668	{ 50,013	30,852	38,414	55,354	30,187
Madagascar	944,957	832,972	926,296	867,753	1,067,423	{ 714,061	445,669	641,633	474,433	620,264
Mauritius	46,298	4,133	640	6,502	12,459	{ 230,713	173,332	141,314	137,461	137,461
Portugal	1,239,106	1,650,149	1,902,128	1,988,317	2,082,632	{ 68,228	165,379	408,873	626,719	1,143,631
Mediterranean Ports	43,637	34,072	36,494	67,379	103,765	{ 1,067,748	1,318,169	1,343,108	1,321,302	1,606,420
Straits Settlements	29,237	37,133	17,976	31,026	38,789	{ 122,013	123,211	102,742	122,596	123,707
West Indies	132,940	206,151	92,404	91,600	93,733	{ 48,869	83,174	135,359	89,330	626,651
Other Countries { In Europe						{ 53,642	83,168	147,034	143,070	143,070
Other Countries {, Asia						{ 44,291,497	62,446,002	54,457,744	53,513,728	67,818,022
Total	37,400,397	43,370,785	66,895,884	69,471,795	67,656,477					

*a* Including Alexandria.

*b* Maldives only.

*Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from Each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing Gold from Silver; and including that received or sent on account of Government.*

Years ended.		Imports.							
		Bengal.		British Burma.		Madras.		Bombay, including Sind.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April.	1862 ...	1,631,723	2,445,241	900	33,746	706,406	617,095	2,851,313	6,636,464
	1863 ...	1,812,850	2,894,636	3,430	29,838	1,009,930	745,001	4,025,332	9,957,928
	1864 ...	2,529,723	2,306,816	4,972	62,768	1,082,895	839,448	5,808,324	10,825,136
	1865 ...	3,005,390	4,016,894	23,138	88,889	977,632	1,054,701	5,868,672	6,327,836
	1866 ...	1,635,194	6,637,652	66,420	70,468	745,969	1,235,207	3,925,310	12,101,080
30 March.	1867 ...	1,479,968	4,707,256	17,687	21,348	301,406	464,116	2,752,642	3,486,244
	1868 ...	1,536,517	2,724,509	19,668	44,239	412,817	296,781	2,813,194	3,874,504
	1869 ...	1,573,269	2,817,547	14,713	24,135	634,996	463,728	2,953,491	6,674,382
	1870 ...	1,519,190	3,143,462	11,840	26,582	763,166	285,893	3,394,823	4,810,116
	1871 ...	906,812	630,025	18,993	30,684	318,369	198,586	1,518,518	1,797,888

Years ended.		Exports.							
		Bengal.		British Burma.		Madras.		Bombay.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
30th April.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
{ 1862 ...		1,805	154,053	...	3,596	500	95,830	3,702	421,617
{ 1863 ...		13,360	445,004	...	2,726	125	115,324	19,925	515,189
{ 1864 ...		14,172	674,372	...	2,369	5,200	89,358	7,784	474,250
{ 1865 ...		6,019	240,202	...	4,385	23,510	80,550	5,539	1,075,285
{ 1866 ...		330,819	534,074	...	6,285	...	161,683	308,599	836,722
{ 1867 ...		218,953	639,800	...	88,191	75,205	265,588	515,381	704,776
{ 1868 ...		76,343	162,070	...	27,515	7,000	67,050	82,115	1,059,072
{ 1869 ...		7,400	431,975	275	8,358	...	217,900	9,949	820,148
{ 1870 ...		1,284	155,390	8,025	6,386	1,806	218,800	94,892	490,865
{ 1871 ...		201,155	317,410	...	16,025	...	283,199	299,295	1,103,632
31st March.									

INLAND TRADE AND EMIGRATION.  
*Number of Emigrants embarked from each Presidency of British India to various Destinations during each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Years ended.	From Bengal.						From Madras.					From Bombay.				Total from British India.				Total Number of Emigrants.
	Mauritius.	Natal.	Reunion.	British Guiana.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Port Natal.	British Guiana.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Natal.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Reunion and Natal.	British Guiana.	West Indies.	
30th April	6,935	...	5,323	...	10,821	22,600	5,768	...	...	1,036	6,804	...	...	...	...	12,704	5,323	...	...	39,404
1862	2,284	...	854	...	1,710	7,825	4,121	...	...	541	4,662	...	...	...	...	6,405	854	...	...	11,867
1863	1,822	...	291	...	1,433	6,189	2,702	1,382	...	...	4,081	...	...	...	...	4,329	1,653	2,015	2,967	2,234
1864	6,868	...	1,627	...	1,450	13,483	5,327	63,621	748	...	7,123	...	...	...	...	10,181	3,692	2,613	1,458	14,350
1865	...	...	...	...	2,842	19,963	3,691	62,424	740	595	7,123	...	...	...	...	839	3,887	3,813	3,813	14,350
1866	15,115	...	...	...	2,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	2,424	3,582	2,944	27,779
31st March.	478	...	...	...	5,188	10,175	1,893	62,765	5,128	2,502	12,811	...	...	...	...	2,831	2,705	9,637	7,783	29,516
1867	...	...	...	...	1,866	8,474	...	...	...	...	1,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,001	3,966	6,580
1868	1,927	...	...	...	4,633	12,271	...	...	...	...	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,014	6,377	13,388
1869	...	...	...	...	3,555	12,445	...	...	...	...	3,231	...	...	...	...	2,702	...	6,635	5,887	15,274
1870	1,490	...	...	...	...	9,212	1,649	...	...	...	3,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,520
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>a</sup> Including Reunion in these years.

<sup>b</sup> to French colonies only.

#### INLAND TRADE.

*Punjab.*—In 1870-71 the trade, excluding Railway traffic, of the chief commercial centres amounted in Moolkan to rupees 2,21,01,447, Umritsur rupees 1,06,05,279, Bhewani rupees 73,08,951, Umballa rupees 44,10,040, Lahore rupees 36,34,738, Ludiana rupees 33,00,327, Peshawur rupees 31,04,529, Jullandhur rupees 27,39,548, Dera Ismail Khan rupees 20,92,720, Ferozepore rupees 19,38,772, Kangar rupees 18,35,643, Hissar rupees 17,78,051, Rawalpindia rupees 17,23,048, Dehli rupees 1,64,98,403, Pind Dadun Khan rupees 14,00,342, Rewari rupees 11,68,732, Jhung rupees 8,60,066, Simla rupees 2,57,594, Guzerat rupees 2,35,376, and Jhelum rupees 1,95,252. The total quantity of goods carried on the Punjab Railway during the year was 56,80,994 maunds.



*Oude.*—According to the returns the total value of Exports during the revenue year 1869-70, was rupees 1,49,53,812, and of Imports rupees 1,64,88,560.

Of cattle and sheep, the returns give:—

		Imports	Exports.
Cattle valued at, ...	Rs. 2,57,497	Rs. 1,65,480	
Sheep „ „ ...	„ 3,975	„ 8,582	

The agricultural returns show:—

		Imports.	Exports.
Grain valued at, ...	Rs. 10,67,964	Rs. 5,51,388	
O.l seeds „ „ ...	„ 82,652	„ 4,38,695	
Timber „ „ ...	„ 40,104	„ 22,473	
Sugar & gur „ „ ...	„ 5,02,538	„ 89,183	

*Central Provinces.*—The principal imports into the Central Provinces from other parts of India are salt, sugar, English piece goods, cattle, cocoanuts, and spices. Salt comes principally from the Western Coast by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into Nagpore, and by way of Nimar into the districts of the Nerbudda valley. Exclusive of the quantity imported into Jubbulpore by the East India Railway, the imports of the year were in the following proportions:—

		Maunds.
From Central and Northern India	...	127,346
From Western India (Bombay)	...	685,216
From Eastern Coast (Madras)	...	99,395
		<hr/> 9,1,967

About 40,000 draught and plough cattle are imported annually in about equal proportions from Central India and the Berars. The cattle imported into Chhattisgarh are mostly buffaloes, which are almost exclusively employed in rice cultivation. The principal articles of the export trade are cotton, country cloth, grain, oil-seeds, silk cocoons, ghee and oil, lac, and hides. A good agricultural season in 1870-71 gave an impulse to the export grain trade; the largest exports were from Raipore towards Nagpore and into the Eastern Coast districts of the Madras Presidency. On the whole, the year appears to have been one of commercial activity.

*British Burma.*—During 1870-71 the trade of this Province recovered to a certain extent the falling-off in the previous year; the gross increase was £730,897, to which the seaborne exports contributed £291,195, the seaborne imports, £287,590, the exports to Ava, £42,651 and the imports from Ava £109,461. The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was £9,408,150 and in 1870-71 £10,139,048, of which the following are the details:—

						1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	De-crease.
						£	£.	£.	£.
Goods exported by sea	...	...	...	...	...	3,028,991	3,413,437	384,446	...
Treasure	Do.	...	...	...	...	574,708	481,457	...	93,251
						3,603,699	3,894,894	291,195	...
Goods imported by sea	...	...	...	...	...	2,731,258	2,760,230	28,981	...
Treasure	Do.	...	...	...	...	884,297	1,142,906	258,609	...
						3,615,555	3,903,136	287,580	...
Total seaborne						7,219,254	7,798,030	578,785	...
Exports to Upper Burma and Shan States	...	...	...	...	...	1,283,589	1,326,240	42,651	...
Imports from	Do	...	...	...	...	905,308	1,014,769	109,461	...
Total inland						2,188,897	2,341,009	152,112	...
Grand total sea and land						9,408,151	10,139,048	730,897	...

*Berar.*—The general results of the trade of the Province, by rail and road, during the year were as follow :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
EAST BERAR.	From Central Provin- ces ; (northern and eastern border) ...	2,54,05,029	2,02,18,070	4,56,23,099
	From Central Provin- ces and Nizam's Country ; (south- east and southern border) ...	15,83,221	12,14,440	27,97,661
WEST BERAR.	From Khandeish and Bombay ; (western border) ...	86,39,260	1,13,35,193	1,99,74,453
	From Aurungabad and Jalna ; (south-wes- tern border) ...	11,16,910	32,78,290	43,95,200
Total ...		3,67,44,420 £3,674,442	3,60,45,993 £3,604,599	7,27,90,413 £7,279,041

*Mysore.*—No system of registering the trade in this Province has yet been organized ; but the returns from the Nandidroog Division give the following details :—The value of exports in this Division is reported to be Rs. 43,48,871, against Rs. 42,49,933, in the previous year, and the value of imports Rs. 1,15,84,989, against Rs. 1,81,27,769 in 1870.

*Coorg.*—In this Province the difficulty of procuring any reliable statistics regarding trade is also very great ; a large portion not only of the products intended for home consumption, but

also of the imports and exports, being carried on pack bullocks along by-paths, and cross country roads. The only exports are coffee, cardamoms, timber, a small quantity of paddy (rice in the husk), and oranges. In the north and east of Coorg, the trade is with and through Mysore. From Mercara the traffic goes both east and west either to Mangalore on the Western Coast, or Mysore and Bangalore; the great drawback to trade with the Western Coast is that, unless goods are shipped or landed by the beginning of June, the violence of the monsoon prevents any vessel coming near the shore till the end of October. With the exception of rice and arrack almost every article of food and clothing, both necessities and luxuries, are brought up the ghats. From Mysore the principal imports are:—gram, cloth, oil, ghee, curry stuffs and spice, sugar, fowls and eggs, cattle and sheep, tobacco, hardware, and chunam. And from the Western Coast cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, hardware, cloths, arms and ammunition, sugar, cocoanut oil, areca nuts, and pepper.

CHAPTER XV.  
RAILWAYS.

MR. JULAND DANVERS' usual annual report on Indian Railways for 1871-72 gives the following important particulars: During 1871 a length of 250 miles of railways was completed, and since the 1st January last 128 miles more have been finished, making a total length of 5,204½ miles now open for traffic. Of this extent, 5,136 miles are in the hands of guaranteed companies, and 68½ are in the direct possession of Government. A further length of about 2,440 miles is in course of construction; 940 by companies, and 1,503 by Government. The sections which make up the 250 miles opened during the past year are the Chord line of the East Indian Railway, which is 124 miles in length, and joins the extremities of the arc formed by the original main line between Raneegunge and Luckeserai; the coal branch from the Chord line to the Kurhurballee coalfield, 23 miles in length; 15 miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway extending from the east bank of the Kistna River to Raichore, where the line from Madras forms a junction; 49 miles of the Madras Railway, including the section which extended this Company's system to Raichore; and 39 miles of the Wudwan branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. It is noticeable that this last portion of Railway, which is constructed on the 5' 6" guage, was completed and opened within a year of the acquisition of the land at a cost of about 7,000% a mile.

On the 30th September last, the number of persons employed in the management and maintenance of the railways was 68,517, of whom 4,852 were Europeans or East Indians, and 63,665 natives. Compared with the previous year, when there were 197 fewer miles open and 69 fewer stations, the aggregate number shows a diminution of 700, the Europeans having been reduced by 196 and the natives by 504. The greatest reduction has been on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the numbers now employed are 1,457 instead of 6,228. The East Indian Company has also reduced its staff from 22,265 to 20,737. On the other hand, the Great Indian Peninsula Company has increased the number of its servants from 21,205 to 23,577, the mileage having at the same time also increased from 1,184 to 1,274, and the stations from 107 to 131. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, where the mileage has likewise increased from 312 to 326, and the stations from 51 to 60, the staff has risen from 4,734 to 5,511.

Compared with previous years the statement of accidents is favourable. In the year 1869 the number of passengers killed from causes beyond control was 31, and in 1870



was 4; there was only one last year. Of 548 accidents of all kinds, including many trifling in themselves and of little consequence, 314 were those of cattle run over on lines duly fenced, 76 were from fire, 70 from the train or truck running off the proper line, 35 from collisions, and 53 from other causes. The accidents from fires are most frequent on the Punjab and Delhi line, and would seem to prove that the arrangements for arresting sparks from the engines must require attention. The animals run over consist of buffaloes, goats, deer, leopards, cows, and bullocks. A camel, a crocodile, and a hyena were last year also killed.

A sum of 90,009,622*l.* guaranteed capital had been expended by the Railway Companies up to the close of the official year. It is estimated that about 8,000,000*l.* more will be required to complete the undertakings, and of this sum upwards of 3,500,000*l.* has been raised. During last year 2,325,293*l.* was expended, and 3,723,156*l.* raised—1,539,743*l.* by means of share capital, 41,155*l.* by debentures, and 2,096,124*l.* by debenture stock. A sum of 46,134*l.* has also been added to the amount of capital not bearing interest standing to the credit of the Companies. The total amount which has been raised by the Companies had on the 31st March last reached 93,564,367*l.* Of this, 80,972,386*l.* consists of share capital, 1,954,100*l.* of debentures convertible into shares, 5,473,100*l.* of inconvertible debentures, which will be paid off in cash at fixed periods, 4,671,808*l.* of irredeemable debenture stock, and 492,973*l.* of capital not bearing interest. The past financial year closed with a balance of 3,554,745*l.*, which it is estimated will cover the expenditure of the present year.

Although the capital expended on the railways exceeded that at the end of the previous year by 2,300,000*l.*, and the mileage open received an addition of 250 miles, the net revenue has been nearly stationary, showing a decrease of 2,524*l.* The gross receipts for 1870 were 6,213,865*l.* For the year 1871, they were 6,146,130*l.*, the Passenger and Miscellaneous traffic showing an increase of 16,171*l.* and 40,760*l.* respectively, but the goods traffic a falling off of 124,669*l.* The working expenses have at the same time been reduced from 3,367,261*l.* to 3,302,050*l.* The decrease in traffic took place wholly on the East Indian and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi lines, but mainly on the former, which, traversing the valley of the Ganges, has to compete with the river. The falling-off on the East Indian line amounted to upwards of 43,324*l.* in passenger, 257,300*l.* in goods, and 10,000*l.* in miscellaneous receipts. The diminution in the Sind and Punjab lines, including the Indus Flotilla, amounted

to upwards of 31,237*l*. On all the other lines an increase took place, amounting on the Great Indian Peninsula, which has no competing route, to nearly 200,000*l*. The falling-off in the receipts of the East Indian is attributed to a large diminution, as compared with the previous year, in the transport of railway materials for other lines; to the absence of the necessity, which arose in 1870, of conveying a very large amount of food grains to districts where scarcity prevailed; and to a stagnation of commerce, which checked the carriage of seeds on the railway.

The total number of passengers carried in 1871, was 18,940,585, compared with 18,224,859 in 1870. The passengers consisted of, 1st class, 144,215; 2nd, 642,645; intermediate, 523,740; 3rd, 14,113,436; 4th, or coolie, 3,516,549, each class showing a slight excess over the previous year. The proportions per cent. were 93·02 of the 3rd and 4th classes, 6·15 of the 2nd and intermediate, and only ·83 of the first. The first class passengers contributed 98,808*l*, the 2nd 111,400*l*, the intermediate, which only exists on two lines, 29,837*l*, and the 3rd and 4th 1,405,225*l*. The merchandise conveyed during the year amounted to 2,529,479 tons, besides 284,524 tons of coal and 455,568 of other minerals. This is 444,000 tons less than the amount carried in the previous year. With regard to working expenses, the East Indian shows in its Main and Jubbulpore lines the large saving of 120,000*l*. The Great Indian Peninsula, Indus Flotilla, and Great Southern of India show a reduction of upwards of 20,500*l*, 13,000*l*, and 3,300*l*, respectively. The Madras, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and the Eastern Bengal show an increase of 22,000*l*, 50,700*l*, and 13,000*l*. The expenses of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India remain about the same as in 1870.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The following Statement shows the Number of Miles of Telegraph in British India, with the Number of offices, strength of Establishment, Messages despatched, Receipts, and Expenditure during each of the under-mentioned years.

Years ended.	Number of Miles of telegraph at end of each Year.	Number of Offices open at end of each year.	Strength of Establishment at end of each Year.	Number of Messages despatched.						
				Private.	Service.	Public News and Telegraph Office, Free.	Total.	Of the Total Messages despatched.		
								Indian.	European.	
1862	11,080	144	1,194	208,072	35,979	{ Not stated }	244,052	...	...	
1863	11,350	140	1,169	}	No information for these years.					
1864	11,783	155	1,235							
1865	13,269	174	1,300							
1866	13,390	172	1,392							
1867	13,371	150	1,122	239,422	29,444	9,724	217,725	190,208	27,517	
1868	13,705	Not stated.		269,638	41,300	10,200	279,066	254,611	24,455	
1869	14,014	186	{ Not stated }	333,856	40,615	54,689	365,633	337,022	28,611	
1870	Not stated.	198		59,081	433,552	400,926	32,626			
1871	Not stated.	205		58,817	543,435	499,946	43,489			
				539,755	37,606	51,872	629,238	562,213	67,020	

Years.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				
	From Private Messages.	From Service Messages.	Value of Telegraph Service, and Free Messages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Incurred in construction.	Value of Stores Expended.	Working and Maintenance.	Total.	
1862	£ 54,858	£ 12,584	£ 1,014	£ 1,213	£ 69,669	£ 21,980	£ 213,476	£ 141,556	£ 876,982	
1863	64,270	10,253	555	597	75,705	38,449	100,410	121,687	270,656	
1864	77,645	12,458	937	73	91,533	67,451	196,838	136,556	400,846	
1865	79,256	11,382	1,005	1,082	92,725	113,411	44,384	153,450	311,245	
1866	101,028	10,554	1,084	278	112,944	48,067	41,732	163,392	253,191	
1867	91,430	12,050	24,431	1,027	139,847	42,232	35,805	136,273	214,312	
1868	95,744	17,870		No information for these years.						
1869	99,479	16,130								
1870	107,305	18,759								
1871	117,878	12,276	16,397	4,710	151,261	No information.				

Statistics of the Post Office of British India, for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.	Number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses opened in each Year.	Total Strength of Establishment.	Number of Miles over which the Mails were conveyed.	Number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels received for Delivery.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure.
	Number.	Number.	Miles.	Number of Covers.	£	£
1862...	70	22,710	45,554	47,138,006	716,074	488,779
1863	158	24,633	49,921	49,360,930	771,620	490,705
1864	151	22,856	46,619	52,112,758	828,169	499,352
1865...	128	23,527	46,876	56,577,740	745,504	418,089
1866...	649	24,197	46,997	60,510,977	864,289	426,009
1867	488	20,875	47,929	59,443,241	623,717	426,029
1868...	601	21,380	49,678	68,628,791	639,703	504,540
1869...	551	23,267	50,281	75,361,023	817,483	674,639
1870	777	24,830	50,878	83,797,863	827,796	706,637
1871	481	24,690	52,068	84,562,634	916,372	717,014

*Total Number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels sent through the Post Offices of each Presidency or Province of British India, during each of the under-mentioned Years.*

Presidency or Province.	Years ended 30th April.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.
Bengal ... ..	9,508,917	9,867,399	9,848,107	11,296,166	12,742,535
Madras ... ..	8,733,906	8,766,325	8,926,587	9,279,718	9,839,024
Bombay ... ..	12,828,220	11,531,499	13, 80,913	14,245,177	14,498,114
North-West Provinces ... ..	12,268,347	12,555,758	13,236,262	14,308,616	15,486,785
Punjab ... ..	5,414,949	6,199,427	6,53,933	6,965,636	7,449,916
Sind ... ..	a	a	a	a	a
Central Provinces	b	b	b	b	b
British Burma ...	393,677	440,522	488,956	482,397	494,573
Total ... ..	47,138,006	49,360,930	52,112,758	56,577,740	60,150,977

Presidency or Province.	Years ended 31st March.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.
Bengal ... ..	12,061,774	13,953,895	15,388,306	17,519,259	19,144,018
Madras ... ..	9,706,507	10,947,927	12,032,894	13,017,631	13,201,728
Bombay ... ..	12,601,790	15,272,528	17,241,706	19,181,899	16,779,747
North-West Provinces ... ..	14,360,084	15,800,574	17,137,325	18,437,053	18,736,716
Punjab ... ..	8,536,111	10,110,628	10,760,007	10,353,805	10,117,199
Sind ... ..	a	a	a	2,120,075	2,318,923
Central Provinces	1,662,333	2,021,662	2,172,879	2,438,998	3,644,007
British Burma ...	460,642	522,577	635,906	699,148	719,366
Total ... ..	59,445,241	68,629,791	75,364,023	83,797,868	84,562,634

*Note.* Books and Patterns not included.

a Included under Punjab for these years.

b Included partly under Bengal and partly under North-West Provinces for these years.



## CHAPTER XVII.

*BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.*

THE Feudatory portion of India under the British Government consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently come under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of the chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the population at 48 millions, exclusive of Mysore and Berar.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842 the Secret branch comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negotiations and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, managed territory and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now, every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage, and pays tribute to her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman, and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Manipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Manipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to

Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; and he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer also represents the Government at Khelat.

### COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES IN 1870-71.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who are guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1870-71 amounted to as follow:—

Government of India.		£	Panjab,		£
Various Petty States	...	17,309	Sokeith	...	1,100
Nizam's Government on account of	...		Mundee	...	10,000
Maharatta Choute	...	10,811	Kapoorthulla	...	10,100
Bhopal	...	18,182	Chumba	...	800
Various Petty States	...	22,630	Various Petty States	...	3,810
Chief of Kootee (Indore)	...	686	<i>Madras.</i>		
Do. of Pura (Indore)	...	150	Mysore Government	...	245,000
Her Highness Shahjehan Begum (Bhopal)	...	366	Travancore ditto	...	79,643
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore	...	124	Cochin ditto	...	18,000
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			<i>Bombay and Sind.</i>		
Jeypore	...	40,000	Subsidy from Cutch	...	23,369
Joudpore	...	21,300	Kettywar Tribute	...	56,075
Odeypore	...	19,613	Various Petty States	...	7,002
Doongarpore	...	2,739	Jagbeerdars, Southern	...	8,240
Ranswarta	...	2,739	Country &c.	...	8,240
Kotah	...	19,236	Rajah Wankutasingjee of Loonawara,	...	2,182
Boondee	...	16,000	1st instalment	...	2,182
Jhalawar	...	8,000	Rajah Bahadoor Phood Sawunt	...	10,000
Various Petty States	...	708	Bhonslay Chief of Sawuntwaree	...	10,000
Odeypore	...	7,746	Ramrow Narayen, Chief of Ramdoorg	...	1,200
			Total	...	£687,868

*General Abstract Account of the Receipts under the Head of "Tributes and Contributions from Native States" in the Year ended the 31st March 1871.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		£	£
Tributes from the under-mentioned States.			
Nizam's Government on account of Maharatta Choute	...	10,811	
Various Petty States	...	21,392	
Contributions.			
Holkar's State in redemption of Tribute	...	23,815	
Rhopal	...	18,182	
Various Petty States	...	20,924	
Fees on Successions to Native States, &c.			
Chief of Jesso (Indore)	...	187	
Khunyadhana State (Indore)	...	339	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Tributes from Various Petty States	...	3,156	85,650
Carried forward	...		88,806

*Tributes and Contributions from Native States.—(Continued.)*

Brought forward ...			£	£
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			...	88,806
Tributes from the under-mentioned States.				
Jeypore	...	...	25,667	
Joudpore	...	...	20,600	
Odeypore	...	...	20,003	
Doongerpore	...	...	2,729	
Banswarra	...	...	1,956	
Kotah	...	...	20,464	
Boondee	...	...	8,000	
Jhalwar	...	...	12,000	
Various Petty States	...	...	5,703	
Contributions.				
Joudpore	...	...	11,500	
Kotah	...	...	29,236	
PUNJAB.				168,923
Tributes from the under-mentioned States.				
Sokeith	...	...	550	
Mundee	...	...	17,000	
Kupoorthulla	...	...	13,100	
Chumba	...	...	500	
Various Petty States	...	...	2,313	
MADRAS.				27,463
Peishcoush and Subsidy.				
Mysore Government	...	...	245,000	
Travancore ditto	...	...	79,643	
Cochin ditto	...	...	20,000	
BOMBAY AND SIND.				344,643
Tributes from the under-mentioned States.				
Subsidy from the Dutch Government	...	...	13,695	
Kattywar Tribute	...	...	5,684	
Various Petty States	...	...	5,766	
Contributions.				
Jagheerdars, Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	...	...	7,190	
Fees on Successions to Native States, &c.				
Rajah Wuckatsingjee of Loonawarrab, 3rd instalment (last received 1869-70, £2,182)	...	...	2,182	
Veedia Nursim Bhagutty Swamee Suwasathan Sunkeshwar Inamdar of Mowjey Hutnoor (last received 1869-70, £34)	...	...	64	
				89,581
Total Tributes and Contributions from Native States			£	719,421

**COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES**

SINCE 1861-62.

The tributes and contributions from Native States seemed to diminish in the eight years ending 1868-69, owing to the fact that the Maharajah Holkar is gradually capitalising his tribute :—

Year.	Tribute.	Year.	Tribute.
	£		£
1861-62	782,724	1865-66	709,632
1862-63	28,276	1866-67 (11 months)	629,245
1863-64	715,990	1867-68	689,286
1864-65	681,144	1868-69	687,363
		1869-70	765,126
		1870-71	719,421

The Allowances and Assignments in detail in 1868-69, in India and England, amounted to £1,863,615 as compared with £1,778,358 in the previous year.

*General Abstract Account of the Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended the 31st March 1871.*

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	£	£	£
<b>Government of India—General and Political.</b>			
Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude ...	...	120,000	
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Dulceep Sing ...	...	1,200	
Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zooficar Ally ...	...	3,600	
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Gohar Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan ...	...	3,738	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg ...	...	867	
Compensation ...	...	2,918	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances ...	...	1,388	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	14,995	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	...	14,238	
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,500	
<b>Total Government of India—General and Political, Oude.</b>	£	...	164,174
<b>Territorial and Political Pensions.</b>			
Newab Malka Jehan ...	...	5,400	
Newab Sultan Begum ...	...	975	
Malka Dooran Newab Rookya Sooltan Begum ...	...	1,650	
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	27,425	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	...	34,715	
Maafee Compensation ...	...	28	
Miscellaneous ...	...	5,592	
<b>Total Oude</b>	£	...	75,785
<b>Central Provinces.</b>			
Sustanle Gund Rajah ...	...	10,684	
Janoojee Rao Bhonslah Rajah Bahadoor, and the widows of the late Ruler ...	...	8,000	
Durreea Bacc Sahiba ...	...	4,500	
Trimbuckjee Nana Acoher Rao ...	...	1,000	
Annunda Bacc Sahiba ...	...	4,500	
Eahwant Rao Goojur ...	...	3,571	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	7,823	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	...	30,582	
<b>Total Central Provinces</b>	...	...	71,600
<b>Bengal.</b>			
<b>Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.</b>			
His Highness Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance ...	73,255		
Munee and Buhoo Begum's Establishments ...	1,631		
Syed Azeem Ally Khan ...	5,632		
Raisoonissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah) ...	9,982		
Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah) ...	4,480		
Newab Mulkza mameeah Begum (second wife of ditto) ...	4,480		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	5,494		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	13,407		
Amount transferred to credit of the Nizamut Stipend Fund ...	52,308		
<b>Other Pensions, &amp;c.</b>		170,667	
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing) ...	2,550		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Outack ...	660		
Compensation to the Bhooteeahs for the resumption of the Doors in Assam ...	5,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	14,140		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	15,886		
Miscellaneous ...	1,935		
<b>Compensations.</b>		40,171	
<b>Salt.</b>			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them ...	44,600		
<b>Sayer.</b>			
Compensations ...	4,251		
		48,851	
<b>Total Bengal</b>	£	...	259,689
<b>Carried forward</b>	£	...	571,608



## Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	571,008
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)			
North-Western Provinces.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishreepersad Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares ...	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each ...	7,552		
Rajah Kulwant Sing ...	2,400		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ...	12,577		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	17,894		
Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg ...	2,190		
		52,613	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	2,642		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	8,684		
		11,326	
Sayer Compensation.			
Rajah Mohender Sing ...	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	1,956		
		4,366	
Total North-Western Provinces	£	...	68,305
Punjab.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Rajah Bukht Bulli ...	1,060		
Muridan Sing ...	960		
Rajah Fyztullub Khan ...	750		
Rajah Ali Bahadoor, son of Rajah Fyztullub Khan ...	250		
Rajah Jeswant Sing ...	852		
Mohun Loll ...	600		
Yar Mahomed Khan ...	600		
Sirdar Sooltan Secunder ...	800		
Mirza Ellahce Bux ...	955		
Dhurr Kour Shidami ...	3,167		
Ajoodiah Pershad ...	297		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ...	25,271		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	15,087		
		51,040	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pension of Mirza Ellahce Bux ...	500		
Pension of Ranee Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Ballub Ghur ...	700		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing ...	400		
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	23,533		
		29,933	
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished ...	2,553		
		2,553	
Commutation of Pensions ...	9,483		
		9,483	
Total Punjab	£	...	93,818
Madras.			
Tanjore.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c. ...	30,630		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Pretaup Sing ...	707		
		31,337	
Masulipatam.			
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam ...	...		3,393
Ceded Districts.			
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal ...	...		3,143
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including salt compensations ...	111,853		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances ...	27,876		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c. ...	5,435		
		145,164	
Carried forward	£	184,097	732,731

## Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward ...	£	£	£
	...	...	183,097	733,731
<b>ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS, &amp;c.—(Continued.)</b>				
Carnatic.				
Territorial and Political Pensions.				
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late				
Newabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c.	54,913			
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor ...	81,303			
Commutation of Pensions ..	1,470			
			87,686	
Kurnal.				
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of				
Kurnal ...	...		9,063	
Bombay Pensions paid ...	...		5	
	Total Madras	£		279,849
Bombay and Sind.				
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab				
of Surat ...	...		10,000	
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor ...	...		1,468	
Sagoona Baecsaheb Maharaj ...	...		6,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur ...	...		1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under				
Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...		8,353	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including com-				
mutions ...	...		41,620	
Enamdars and Surrunjamdars ...	...		443,416	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations ...	...		11,617	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej ...	...		1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind and others ...	...		23,289	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams ...	...		125	
Cristna Rao Wittul ...	...		2,302	
Dewasthan and Wurshasun Allowances ...	...		172,213	
Redemption of Huckdars' Bonds, &c. ..	...		942	
	Total Bombay and Sind	£		724,057
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues,				
&c., in India ..		£		1,737,637
	In England, ...	£		
Payments as in Home Accounts ...		£		19,336
	Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. £			1,756,973

## THE 153 FEUDATORIES PATENT.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of his new position, the late Maharajah of Putiala sought for the recognition of himself and his house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government.

The following is a complete list of the Feudatories and pensioners. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Kishengur Chief	... Rajpootana.
Akulkote Rajah	... Satara.	Kolhapore Rajah	... Kolhapore.
Alipora Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.	Koomharson Chief	... Punjab.
Bansda Chief	... Surat.	Koombhar Chief	... Punjab.
Banswara Chief	... Rajpootana.	Kotal Chief	... Rajpootana.
<i>Baonee Nawab</i>	... Central India.	Kothur Chief	... Punjab.
Beejah Chief	... Punjab.	Kothee Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.
Behree Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.	Kunnu Dhana Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.
Behut Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.	Kupoorhulla Rajah	... Punjab.
Belasore Chief	... Punjab.	Kutch Chief	... Guzerat.
Benares Maharajah	... Benares.	Logasie Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.
Beronda Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Loharoo Nawab	... Punjab.
Bhaghol Chief	... Punjab.	Makrate Chief	... Central Provinces.
<i>Bhopal Beyum.</i>	... Central India.	<i>Maleir Kotla Nawab</i>	... Punjab.
Bhowmuggur Chief	... Kattiwar.	Moobhole Chief	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Bhughat Chief	... Punjab.	Mundee Chief	... Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief	... Punjab.	Mungul Chief	... Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Myhere Chief	... Bundelcund.
Bijawur Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Mylong Chief	... Punjab.
Bijna Chief	... Bundelcund.	Mysore Maharajah	... Mysore.
Bikaneer Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Nabha Rajah	... Punjab.
Boondee Rajah	... Rajpootana.	Nagoda Chief	... Bundelcund.
Bulsun Chief	... Punjab.	Nahum Chief	... Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerdar	... Madras.	Nalagurh Chief	... Punjab.
Bussahir Chief	... Punjab.	Nimbalkur Jagheerdar	... of Pulton
Bustar Rajah	... Central Provinces	Nizam	... Satara.
Callinjer Choheys, six	... Bundelcund.	Nowanuggur Chief	... Hyderabad.
<i>Cambay Nawab</i>	... Bombay.	Nyagaon (cebi) Jagheerdar	... Kattiwar.
Chirkaree Rajah	... Central India.	Oodeypore Maharajah	... Bundelcund.
Chumba Chief	... Punjab.	Buharee Chief	... Bundelcund.
Chutterpore Rajah	... Bundelcund.	<i>Palunpore Dewan</i>	... Bombay.
Cochin Rajah	... Cochin.	<i>Patowdee Nawab</i>	... Punjab.
Cooch Behar Rajah	... Assam.	Pertabgurh Rajah	... Rajpootana.
Cuttaack Tributary Chiefs, sixteen	... Orissa.	Poodocotta Chief	... Madras.
Dewas Chief	... Central India.	Punnah Raja	... Bundelcund.
Dhanice Chief	... Punjab.	Punt Prithsee Nidhee	... Satara.
Dhar Chief	... Central India.	Punt Suchoe	... Satara.
Dholepore Rana	... Rajpootana.	Puttiala Maharajah	... Punjab.
Dhoorwee Chief	... Bundelcund	Putwurdhuns, Five	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Dhurmipore Chief	... Surat	<i>Radhumpore Nawab</i>	... Bombay.
<i>Dojana Nawab</i>	... Punjab.	Rajpore Chief	... Rewa Kanta.
Doongurpore Chief	... Rajpootana.	Ramdroog Chief	... Southern Mahratta Country.
Dumlay Jagheerdar of Jhuti	... Satara.	Rampore Nawab	... Rohilcund.
Durkote Chief	... Punjab.	Rawah Raja	... Bundelcund.
Duttia Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Sawunt Waree Chief	... Sawant Waree.
Edar Chief	... Guzerat.	Serochi Chief	... Rajpootana.
Furreedkote Rajah	... Punjab.	Shapoori Rajah	... N. W. Provinces.
Gerowiee Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.	Sindia Maharajah	... Central India.
Ghurwal Rajah	... N. W. Provinces.	Sirdar Shumshere Sing	...
Gourihar Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund.	Sindhanwal	... Punjab.
Gulikwar	... Biroda.	S hawul Chief	... Bundelcund.
Holkar	... Central India.	Sooket Chief	... Punjab.
Jessulmere Chief	... Rajpootana.	<i>Suckeen Nawab</i>	... Bombay.
Jeypore Maharajah	... Rajpootana.	Sumbhur Raja	... Bundelcund.
Jhallawra Rana	... Satara.	Sunloor Chief	... Madras.
Jheend Rajah	... Punjab.	Sureea Chief	... Punjab.
Jigne Jagheerdar	... Bundelcund	Tehrea Chief	... Bundelcund.
Joobel Chief	... Punjab.	Toj Sing	... Bundelcund.
<i>Joonaagurh Nawab</i>	... Punjab.	<i>Tonk Nawab</i>	... Rajpootana.
Jondhpore Chief	... Bombay.	Toree Chief	... Bundelcund.
<i>Jowra Nawab</i>	... Rajpootana.	Travancore Maharajah	... Travancore.
Jussoo Jagheerdar	... Central India.	Turoch Chief	... Punjab.
Karonde Rajah	... Bundelcund.	Ulwur Chief	... Rajpootana.
Kashmere Maharajah	... Central Provinces.		
Keonthul Chief	... Punjab.		
Kerowiee Chief	... Punjab.		
Khalsea Chief	... Rajpootana.		

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Leaving out Mysore, till the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar

which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army; their ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration.

The statistics of these States and of the 31 States administered by their own Chiefs will be found in the following complete list of Feudatories and pensioners. Names of Mussulmans appear in italics and those of pensioners have an Asterisk :—

*Under the Government of India.*

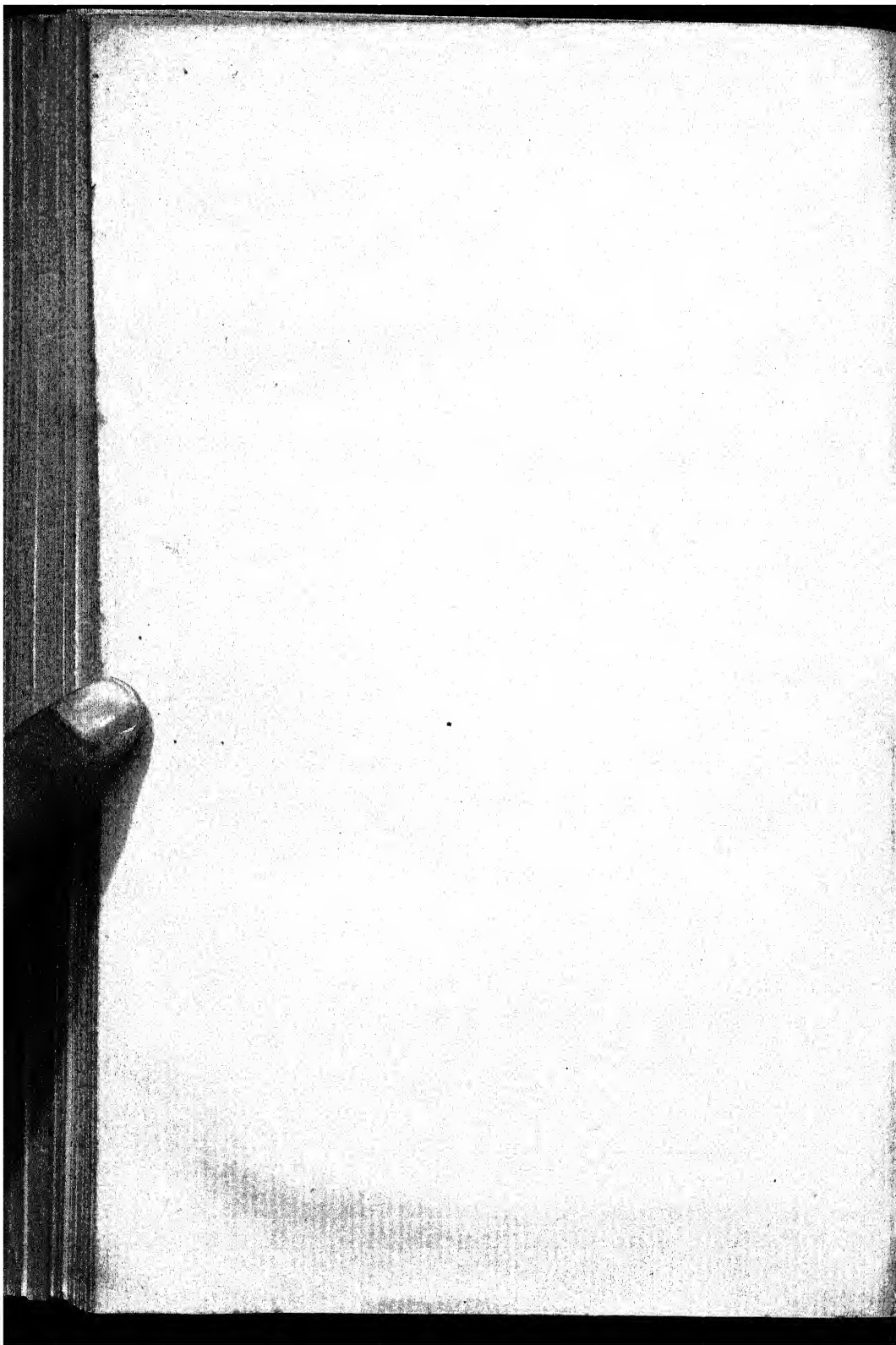
Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar ...	Rajpootana.	11,614	1,161,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore ...		15,205	1,800,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar ...		35,672	1,783,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondlee ...		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah ...		5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallwar ...		2,500	226,000	150,000
Maharaj of Tanakpur ...		640	181,000	153,378
Nawab of Tonk ...		1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kerowlee ...		720	100,000	22,570
Maharajah of Kishengurh ...		1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Dholepore ...		1,974	743,710	273,682
Maharajah of Bhurtpore ...		3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharaj of Uluwar ...		17,678	539,000	60,000
Maharajah of Bikaner ...		12,252	78,700	9,167
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere ...		3,020	55,000	20,318
Rao of Serchee ...		1,000	100,000	12,000
The Rawul of Doongurpore ...		1,500	150,000	12,500
The Rawul of Bauswarra ...		1,460	150,000	28,240
Rajah of Pertabgurh ...	Central India.	...	2,500,000	1,110,910
Maharajah Sindhia ...		8,318	576,000	520,000
Maharajah Holkar ...		6,764	683,556	210,000
Rajah of Bhopal ...		2,091	125,000	57,123
Rajah of Dhar ...		266	25,000	25,900
Chief of Dewas ...		872	85,458	65,524
Nawab of Jowra ...		500	94,839	51,257
Rajah of Rutlam ...		103	98,978	24,900
Rajah of Sillana ...				
Rajah of Seetamhow ...				
Chief of Punth Peeploa ...	Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa.			
.. of Peeploa ...				
Thakors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurun, Lalgurh, Peepia, Nowgong, Dutana, Agrasode, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia			7,000	800
Chief of Johut ...				200
.. Mutwarra ...				120
.. Khuttewarra ...				60
.. Bultomal ...				
.. Ali Rajpore ...				
.. Jhaboon ...		1,500	60,000	18,000
.. Neemkhera or Tirla ...				
.. Chota Burkhera or Sorpore ...	Bhopawur Agency Mediatized Chiefs.			
.. Mota Burkhera ...				
.. Kalso Boursee ...				
Carried Over ...		139,396	13,892,881	4,832,819



Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward ...		139,396	13,392,661	4,892,819
Thakoor of Mooltan ...	Dhar Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Kachee Boroda ...				
" Bukthgurb ...				
" Baisola or Dhotia ...				
Rajah of Nuram ...	Gwalior Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
Thakoor of Bhadoura ...				
" Sirsee ...				
Rajah of Ragoogurb ...	D. Bheel Agency	3,000	26,611	8,456
" Boroda ...				
Thakoor of Furra ...	Nimar Agency, Guaranteed Chiefs.			
Chief of Purwasee ...				
Chief of Barudpoora ...				
" Jamma or Dabir ...				
" Bajgurb Ghurree or Bhysa Kheree, Sillansee and Bukthgurb ...	Indore Central Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Chandgurb ...				
" Jamtee ...				
" Chota Kusrawud ...				
Thakoor of Pitharee ...	Bhopal Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Baglee ...				
" Karodia ...				
" Tonk ...				
" Patharee ...				
" Dhungong ...				
" Singhana ...				
" Baee ...				
" Mayne ...				
" Dhanra ...				
" Kunjara ...				
" Ragoogurb ...				
" Kaytha ...				
" Khur-ee ...				
" Jahalaria ...				
" Poonghat ...				
" Bhojakheree ...				
Chiefs of Kooral ...				
" Mahomedgurb ...				
" Sasowda ...				
" Rajgurb ...				
" Nursingurb ...				
" Khlicheepore ...				
" Larawut ...				
" Patharee ...				
" Agra Burkhera ...				
" Dubla Dheer ...				
" Dhuna Kheree ...				
" Khumalpore ...				
" Dubla Ghosee ...				
" Khursia ...				
" Jhalera ...				
" Heerapore ...				
" Ramgurb ...				
" Kekurkhere ...				
" Sootalea ...				
" Jalria Bheel ...				
" Gagronee ...				
Koonwar Chae Singh ...		96,237		
Bulwant Singh ...				
Lutchman Singh & Isree Singh ...				
Salim Singh ...				
Carried over		229,043	13,450,821	4,890,175

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
<b>Brought Forward</b> ...		239,043	13,450,821	£ 4,850,17
Sohawul ...	Bundelkund Agency.			
Jignee ...				
Chuterpore ...				
Chirkory ...				
Ajeyghur ...				
Bijawur ...				
Duttia ...		22,400	3,170,000	655,800
Myhere ...				
Nagode ...				
Oorecha ...				
Pumamah ...				
Rewah ...				
Sumphur ...				
Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Deccan.	78,000	10,666,080	2,150,000
Maharajah of Mysore ...	Mysore.			130,000
Rajah of Manipore ...	Burmese Frontier	7,584	5,000	1,420
* Titular King of Oude ...	Calcutta.			120,000
* Ameers of Sindh ...	Sindh, &c.			41,270
	Banga'.			
* Nizamut of Bengal ...	Moorshedabad ...			1,78,200
Rajah of Jyntia ...	Assam			600
5 Cossyah States ...		10,600	363,925	
Rajah of Nunglow ...				
Rajah of Moleam ...				
Rajah of Hill Tipperah ...		7,632		
Rajah of Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar	1,364	13,640	81,520
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency ...	Chota Nagpore	42,500	1,000,000	
16 Tribt. Mehals of Cuttack	Orissa	16,688	750,000	1,000
Sikhim ...	Darjeeling	1,550	7,000	2,000
	North Western Provinces.			
Nawab of Rampore ...	Kohilkund	890	484,691	100,000
Maharajah of Benares ...	Benares.		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal ...	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpore ...	Jwara		100,000	25,000
Rajah of Tehree ...	Kumson		200,000	8,000
	Punjab.			
Bhawulpore ...	Mooltan	2,483	364,582	111,317
Chumha ...	Himalayas	3,216	120,000	16,000
Patuodee ...	Goorgaon		6,600	8,200
Jumunoo and Cashmeer ...	Kashmeer	25,000	1,500,000	640,000
Patiala ...	Cis. Sutlej	5,412	1,598,000	400,000
Jaland ...	do.	1,236	311,000	70,000
Nabha ...	do.	863	276,000	70,000
Kalsla ...	do.	155	62,000	12,000
Mulir Kotla ...	do.	165	46,200	20,000
Fureed Kot ...	do.	613	51,000	7,500
Dogra ...	Delhi		6,300	1,000
Loharoo ...	do.		18,600	6,000
Kupruthala ...	Trans-Sutlej	598	212,721	57,700
Mundee ...	do.	1,080	139,259	36,000
Suket ...	do.	420	41,552	8,000
Sarmur (Nahan) ...			75,595	10,000
Kahlur (Bilaspore) ...			66,848	7,000
Hindur (Nalagur) ...			48,673	7,000
Bussahir ...			45,025	7,000
Keonthul ...			18,083	2,000
Bazhul ...			22,305	2,500
Jubbul ...			17,282	1,800
Bhajjee ...			9,401	1,500
Koonbarsain ...			7,829	700
Koother ...	Simla Hill States.	5,000	3,900	500
Phamee ...			2,853	400
Bahat ...				
Balsan ...			4,892	600
Mailog ...			7,558	800
Beeja ...			9-1	200
Tarooh ...			3,682	250
Kunbiar ...			1,906	300
Mungul ...			917	100
Durkood ...			612	50
<b>Carried Forward</b> ...		478,840	25,798,678	9,970,824

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward ...		478,345	35,793,678	£ 9,970,824
Rajah of Akunkote ...	Satara	986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Suchro ...		500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee ...		250	67,967	7,700
The Duhay ...		700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur ...		400	47,100	75,000
The Wackur ...				665
Rajah of Kolhapore ...	Kolhapore ...	3,184	540,136	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree ...	Sawuntwaree ...	900	152,206	20,000
Do. of Janikhundee ...				25,000
Do. of Meeraj ...	Southern ...			23,000
Do. of Koorundwar ...	Mahratta ...			15,000
Do. of Sanglee ...	Jagheerdars ...			35,000
Do. of Ramiroog ...	The Bhaway ...			5,000
Do. of Moodhole ...	The Gorepuray ...			10,000
The Angria Family ...	Colaba ...			5,356
The Seedee of Junjeera ...	Junjeera ...	324	71,000	17,000
* The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat ...	Surat ...	235		10,000
Nawab of Suheer ...	Suheer ...		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Binsda ...	Surat ...		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore ...	Surat ...		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar ...	Jowar ...	200	8,000	2,580
* Descendants of Nawab of Broach				
Nawab of Cambay ...	Cambay ...	350	175,000	35,000
The Guickwar ...	Baroda ...	4,399	1,710,104	600,000
41 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are				
O amunlah				
Jonaghur, Nowanaghur, Phownagur, Jafferabad, Wadwan and Rajkote ...	Kattywar ...	21,000	1,475,635	805,270
Rao of Kutch ...	Kutch ...	6,500	400,522	150,000
Pahlumpore Agency containing 11 States, Pahlumpore, Radhanpore, Warpe, Terwara and 7 Hindoo States		6,041	321,615	64,080
Mahesekanta (The Rajah of Edur is the only powerful chief)		4,000	311,018	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeepa ...		4,500		27,500
Rajah of Barpeah ...		1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...		3,000		10,000
Rajah of Lomawara ...		1,736		4,200
Chief of South ...		900		2,200
The Raja of Balasinore ...		254	10,093	4,000
25 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of				
Khyrpore ...	Sindh ...	5,003	105,000	19,000
<i>Under Madras.</i>				
* Prince Asim Jah ...	Carnatic ...			30,000
Maharajah of Travancore ...	Travancore ...	6,653	1,262,644	519,894
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	398,630	110,546
Rajah of Poodoocottah ...	Poodoocottah ...	1,037	268,750	32,413
Jagirdar of Banganpally ...	Andhapah ...	500	3,100	16,617
Rajah Sintoer ...	Pellary ...	145	13,444	2,782
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars ...	Northern Sircars	13,041	391,230	
Ali Rajah ...	Cannanore and Southern Laccative Islands ...	9,446	1,000	2,000
Grand Total ...		677,557	43,933,159	12,933,453





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